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PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF "THOMAS'S COMPLETE MEDICAL DICTIONARY."

BY

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LIPPINCOTT'S

Pocket

Medical Dictionary

INCLUDING THE PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION OF TWENTY THOUSAND OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMS USED IN MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES, TOGETHER WITH MANY ELABORATE TABLES

EDITED BY

RYLAND W. GREENE, A.B.

EDITOR OF "LIPPINCOTT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY"

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

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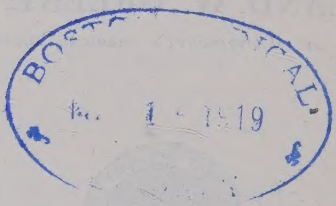

PREFACE

THIS little volume aims to supply the need of a pocket medical lexicon, handy in size, yet clear, reliable, and up to modern requirements. The pocket lexicons that have hitherto appeared have fallen short of the possibilities of such a book.

The claims of this volume to favor are based upon its fulness, accuracy, and convenience. Its vocabulary is made up from the terms used in modern medical literature, and contains about double the number of words in other pocket lexicons. This fulness has been made possible by the use of a typography compact yet pleasing, so that each page presents an extraordinary amount of matter. Moreover, all antiquated and useless terms have been carefully excluded. This has a double advantage, as it not only secures space for newer words, but also greatly facilitates consultation.

No pains have been spared to make the definition of each word clear and sufficient.

The system of indicating the pronunciation is in accord with the principles recognized by the best authorities. It is extremely simple, and renders possible a very accurate representation of sounds.

The tables which have been freely added will doubtless prove useful: they have been prepared with the utmost care, and are arranged in convenient form for reference and memorizing.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1897.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a as in *a*sk, f*a*st.
â as in f*a*r, *a*rm.
ą as in sof*a*, Americ*a*.
a as in m*a*n, h*a*t.
á as in b*a*re, f*a*ir.

e as in prostr*a*te, us*a*ge.
ê as in f*a*te, *ei*ght.
ę as in bill*e*t, com*e*t.
e as in m*e*t, h*e*ad.
é as in th*e*re, wh*e*re.
ē as in f*e*rn, b*u*rn.

i as in p*i*ano, stud*io*.
î as in mach*i*ne, m*ee*t.
i as in p*i*t, p*i*n.
ī as in p*ie*r, cl*ea*r.

o as in *o*bey, pot*a*to.
ô as in n*o*, n*o*te.
ǫ as in act*o*r, adduct*o*r.
o as in n*o*t, wh*a*t.
ó as in f*o*rm, f*a*ll.
ö as in Ger. Göthe.

u as in instr*u*ment.
û as in r*u*le, m*o*ve.
u as in p*u*ll, b*oo*k.
ŭ as in b*u*t, b*u*d, c*o*me.
ü as in Ger. Müller, Fr. *ju*s.

ai as in *ai*sle, b*i*te.
au as in F*au*st, h*ow*.
iu as in em*u*late, n*eu*trality.
iû as in f*eu*d, f*ew*.
oi as in *oi*l, b*oy*.

dh = th as in *th*ine, *th*is.
g (hard) as in *g*o, *g*allon.
hw = wh as in *wh*ich, *wh*en.
j as in *j*aw, e*dg*e.
ng as in si*ng*, ba*nk*.
ñ (French) as in toñ, boñ.
sh as in *sh*all, mo*ti*on.
th as in *th*in, bre*a*th.
tsh as in *ch*urch, mu*ch*.
zh as in a*z*ure, cohe*si*on.

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A

A. Abbreviation for *anode* and *anterior*.

A-. Prefix meaning "without," "not."

āā. Abbreviation in prescriptions, meaning "of each."

Ab. Preposition meaning "from."

Abac'tus ven'ter. Abortion produced by art.

Abadie's sign (a-ba-dīz'). Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris in ophthalmic goitre.

Abaissement (a-bès-moṅ'). Depression.

Abaliena'tion (*a*b-ē-li-*e*n-ē'shun). Decay, especially of the mental faculties.

Abaptis'ton. A trephine which will not plunge into the brain.

Abartic'ular. Situated at a distance from a joint.

Abarticula'tion. Same as *Diarthrosis*.

Aba'sia (ą-bē'zi-ą). Inability to walk from motor incoördination.

Abax'ial. Situated away from the axis of the body.

Abbé condenser or **illuminator.** A series of non-achromatic lenses attached to a microscope for powerful illumination.

Abdomen (*a*b-dō'men or *ab'*do-men). The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis.

Abdom'inal. Relating to the abdomen. **A. aneurism,** aneurism of the abdominal aorta. **A. aorta,** the portion of the aorta from the diaphragm to its bifurcation. **A. bandage.** Same as *Binder*. **A. breathing,** respiration performed by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A. cavity,** the cavity of the peritoneum. **A. ganglion,** the semilunar ganglion. **A. gestation,** extra-uterine pregnancy in the abdominal cavity. **A. lines,** markings on the abdomen, indicating the boundaries of muscles. **A. muscles,** the muscles of the abdominal wall. **A. phthisis,** tuberculosis of the intestines. **A. pregnancy.** See *A. gestation*. **A. reflex,** contraction of abdominal muscles induced by stroking the skin. **A. respiration.** See *A. breathing*. **A. ring,** either of the openings of the inguinal canal. **A. section.** See *Cæsarean section*. **A. surgery,** surgery of the abdominal viscera. **A. typhus,** typhoid fever. **A. viscera,** the organs contained within the abdomen.

Abdominohysterec'tomy. Hysterectomy by incision into the abdomen.

Abdominohysterot'omy. Hysterotomy by incision into the abdomen.

Abdominos'copy. Examination of the abdomen.

Abdominothora'cic. Relating to the abdomen and the thorax.

Abdomino-uterot'omy. Same as *Abdominohysterotomy.*

Abdominoves'ical pouch. Pouch of peritoneum including the urachal folds.

Abdu'cens (*ab*-diū'senz). 1. External rectus muscle of the eye. 2. Sixth cranial nerve. **A. oc'uli.** Same as *Abducens*, 1st def. **A. o'ris,** the levator anguli oris.

Abdu'cent (*ab*-diū'sent). Drawing away from the median line.

Abduct' (*ab*-dukt'). To draw away from the median line.

Abduc'tion. The act of abducting.

Abduc'tor. A muscle which abducts.

Ab'ernethy's fascia (*ab'ĕr*-ni-thiz). Layer of areolar tissue around the external iliac artery.

Aber'rant. Deviating from the normal way.

Aberra'tio. A metastasis, as of the menses or the milk.

Aberra'tion. 1. Deviation from the regular course. 2. Failure of rays to unite at a focus. **Chromatic a.,** unequal refraction of waves of different colors resulting in a blurred image. **Spherical a.,** unequal refraction of a convex lens.

Abevacua'tion. Abnormal evacuation.

Abey'ance (*a*-bē'ans). A state of suspended activity.

A'bies (ē'bi-īz). Genus of trees, including spruces, firs, etc.

Ab'ietene (*ab'i-e*-tin). Same as *Heptane.*

Ab'ietin (*ab'i-e-tin*). Resin, $C_{53}H_{76}O_8$, from Canada balsam.

Abiogen'esis (*ab"i*-o-jen'*e-sis*). Development of living matter from matter not alive.

Abio'sis. Absence or deficiency of life.

Abir'ritant. Soothing or diminishing irritation.

Abirrita'tion. Lack of irritability; atony.

Ablacta'tion. Weaning.

Ablastem'ic. Not connected with germination.

Ablate' (*ab*-lāt'). To remove, as by cutting.

Abla'tion. To remove, especially by cutting.

Ablepha'ria. Absence or deficiency of the eyelid.

Ablep'sia. Blindness.

Ab'luent (*ab'*lu-ent). Cleansing; detergent.

Ablu'tion (*ab*-lū'shun). Washing.

Abnor'mal. Contrary to the usual rule; irregular.

Abnormal'ity, Abnor'mity. 1. The quality of being abnormal. 2. A malformation.

Aboiement (*ab*-wâ-moṅ'). The utterance of a barking sound.

Aboli'tion (*ab*-o-lish'un). Destruction of a part or suppression of a function.

Aboma'sum. The fourth stomach of ruminants.

Abo'rad. In an aboral direction.

Abo'ral. Opposite to or distant from the mouth.

Abort' (ą-bôrt'). 1. To miscarry. 2. To arrest disease development.

Abor'ticide. Killing of the fœtus within the uterus.

Abortifa'cient. 1. Causing abortion. 2. Agent causing abortion.

Abor'tion. 1. Expulsion of a non-viable fœtus. 2. Premature stoppage of a natural or morbid process. Abortion may be *accidental* or *spontaneous*, when caused by accident, and *induced* or *artificial*, when produced intentionally; *criminal*, when induced for any but therapeutic reasons; *embryonic*, when occurring before the fourth month; *fetal*, when occurring after the fourth month; *habit-*

ual, when occurring in several successive pregnancies; *incomplete*, when the membranes are retained; *missed*, when the fœtus dies but is not expelled; *ovular*, when occurring within three weeks after conception.

Abor'tive. 1. Not reaching full development. 2. Abortifacient.

Abor'tus. Abortion.

Abouchement (a-bûsh-moṅ'). Termination of a vessel in a larger one.

Abouloma'nia. See *Abulomania*.

Abra'chia (ą-brē'ki-ą). Absence of the arms.

Abra'chius (ą-brē'ki-us). An armless monstrosity.

Abra'sio cor'neæ. Scraping of excrescences from the cornea.

Abra'sion (ą-brē'zhŭn). 1. A rubbing or scraping off. 2. A spot rubbed bare of skin.

A'brin (ē'brin). Poisonous principle from jequirity.

Abrot'anum. Southernwood, a tonic and vermifuge plant.

Abrus (ē'brus). See *Jequirity*.

Ab'scess. A collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue.

Abscis'sion. Cutting off of a part or a growth.

Ab'sinthe (ab'sinth). 1. Wormwood. 2. A liqueur containing oil of wormwood.

Absin'thin. Poisonous principle, $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$, from wormwood.

Absin'thism. Kind of alcoholism from excessive use of absinthe.

Absin'thium. Leaves and tops of wormwood, *Artemis'ia Absinthium*; cardiac stimulant and stomachic tonic.

Absin'thol. Oily compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from oil of wormwood.

Ab'solute alcohol. Alcohol free from impurities. **A. agraphia.** See *Agraphia*. **A. near-point.** See *Near-point*. **A. zero,** lowest possible temperature, 273.7° below zero centigrade.

Absorb'ent. 1. Taking up by suction. 2. A lacteal or lymphatic vessel. **A. cotton,** cotton-wool freed from oily matters. **A. glands,** masses of adenoid tissue connected with lymphatic vessels.

Absorptiom'eter. Instrument for measuring the layer of liquid taken up between two glass plates: used in hæmatoscopy.

Absorp'tion. Act of absorbing or being absorbed. **A. spectrum,** spectrum of light passed through some medium, which medium absorbs the same rays that its own spectrum consists of.

Abste'mious. Temperate in eating and drinking.

Abster'gent. 1. Cleansing; detergent. 2. A cleansing agent.

Abster'sion. The act of cleansing.

Ab'stract. A powder made from a drug mixed with milk-sugar and brought to twice the strength of the drug with which it is prepared.

Abstrac'tum. See *Abstract*.

Abu'lia (ą-bū'li-ą). Loss or deficiency of will-power.

Abuloma'nia. Insanity marked by loss of will-power.

Aca'cia (ą-kē'shi-ą). 1. Genus of trees, furnishing gum arabic and catechu. 2. Gum arabic, an exudate from bark of *Aca'cia Sen'egal*: used as demulcent and vehicle.

Acan'tha. A spinous process of a vertebra.

Acanthæsthe'sia. Sensation as if a sharp point were pricking the body.

Acan'thion. Point at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

Acanthol'ysis. Loosening and atrophy of the prickle-layer of the skin.

Acantho'ma. Tumor of the prickle-layer of the skin.

Acantho'sis. Any disease of the prickle-layer of the skin.

Acar'dia. Congenital absence of the heart.

Acar'diac. 1. Having no heart. 2. Fœtus without a heart.

Acardiohæ'mia (ą-kär''di-o-hĭ'mi-ą). Deficiency of blood in the heart.

Acardioner'via. Deficiency of nervous action in the heart.

Acardiotro'phia. Atrophy of the heart.

Acar'icide (ą-kar'*i*-said). A medicine that destroys acari.

Acarino'sis. Any disease caused by acari.

Ac'aroid resin (ak'ą-roid). Yellow resin from *Xanthorrhœ'a has'tilis* of Australia: tonic and stimulant.

Acar'pous. Having no elevations, as a skin disease.

Ac'arus. Genus of insects, including mites, ticks, etc.

Acatamathe'sia. Loss of power to understand spoken words.

Acatapha'sia. Inability to express thought in orderly manner.

A.C.C. Abbreviation for *anodal closure contraction.*

Accel'erans nerve. One of the nerves hastening the heart's action.

Accel'erator. That which hastens, especially a nerve or a muscle which hastens any function. **A. uri'næ,** the muscle assisting expulsion of urine and semen.

Accesso'rius. 1. The spinal accessory nerve. 2. Any muscle assisting another. **A. Willis'ii,** the spinal accessory nerve.

Acces'sory. Joined to; supplementary. **A. gland of the parotid.** Same as *Socia parotidis.* **A. nucleus,** nucleus in medulla and floor of fourth ventricle, forming origin of spinal accessory nerve.

Acciden'tal abortion. See *Abortion.* **A. hemorrhage,** uterine hemorrhage in pregnancy from accidental separation of the placenta.

Acclima'tion, Acclimatiza'tion. Act of becoming accustomed to a new climate.

Accommoda'tion. Adjustment; especially, the change whereby the eye fits itself to the viewing of objects at various distances. **Absolute a.,** accommodation of either eye separately. **Negative a.,** adjustment of eye for far points by relaxation. **Positive a.,** adjustment of eye for near points by contraction of ciliary muscle. **Range of a.,** difference in diopters between refraction of eye in extreme positive a. and extreme negative a.

Accom'modative. Producing or produced by accommodation. **A. iridoplegia,** failure of iris to contract on accommodative effort.

Accouchement (a-kûsh-moṅ'). Act of being delivered.

Accoucheur (a-kû-shĕr'). Male midwife.

Accoucheuse (a-kû-shĕz'). A midwife.

Accrementi'tion. Growth by addition of similar tissue.

Accre'tion. Accumulation of matter to a part.

Accu'mulator. Instrument for collecting and storing electricity.

A. C. E. mixture. Anæsthetic mixture of 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform, and 3 parts ether.

Acceol'ogy (*as*-i-ol'o-*ji*). The science of surgical and mechanical remedies.

Accepha'lia. Congenital absence of the head.

Acephalobra'chia. Absence of head and arms.
Acephalocar'dia. Absence of head and heart.
Acephalochi'rus. A monster without head and hands.
Aceph'alocyst. A sterile echinococcus cyst.
Acephalogas'tria. Congenital defect of head and belly.
Acephalopo'dia. Absence of head and feet.
Acephalorrha'chia. Absence of head and spinal column.
Acephalothora'cia. Absence of head and chest.
Aceph'alous (ą-sef'ą-lus). Headless.
Acerato'sis (*a*-ser-*a*-tō'sis). Deficient formation of horny tissue.
Acervulo'ma (*a*-sĕr-viu-lō'mą). Same as *Psammoma*.
Acer'vulus cer'ebri. Sand-like matter about the pineal gland and other parts of the brain.
Aces'cence (*a*-ses'ęns). Quality of being sour.
Acesto'ma (*a*-ses-tō'mą). A tumor of granulation-tissue.
Acetab'ular. Relating to the acetabulum.
Acetab'ulum. A cavity in the innominate bone receiving the head of the femur.
Ac'etal (*as'e*-tąl). Colorless liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$, or diethylacetal: it is hypnotic.
Acetan'ilid. Colorless antipyretic powder, C_8H_4NO: used in headache, neuralgia, and rheumatism.
Ac'etate (*as'e*-tĕt). A salt of acetic acid.
Acet'ic acid. Compound, $C_2H_4O_2$, the acid of vinegar. **A. ether,** ethyl acetate, colorless liquid: stimulant, irritant, and anæsthetic.
Ac'etin (*as'e*-tin). Any one of the glyceryl acetates.
Acetonæ'mia. Presence of acetone in the blood.
Ac'etone (*as'e*-tōn). Dimethyl ketone, C_3H_6O, colorless, inflammable liquid: anæsthetic and anthelmintic.
Acetoni'tril. Colorless liquid, C_2H_3N, or methyl cyanide.
Acetonu'ria. Presence of acetone in the urine.
Acetophenet'idin. Same as *Phenacetin*.
Acetophe'none. Hypnone; a pungent fluid, C_8H_8O, used as an hypnotic.
Acetphenet'idin. See *Phenacetin*.
Ace'tum (*a*-si'tum). 1. Vinegar. 2. A medicinal preparation with vinegar.
Acet'ylene. A combustible gas, C_2H_2, of unpleasant odor.
Acetylphenylhydra'zine. A compound, $C_8H_{10}N_2O$, the active principle of hydracetin.
Achalybæ'mia. Insufficiency of iron in the blood.
Achei'lia (ą-kai'li-ą). Absence of one or both lips.
Achei'ria (ą-kai'ri-ą). Absence of one or both hands.
Achei'rus (ą-kai'rus). A child without hands.
Achille'a. Genus of plants. *A. Millefo'lium*, or yarrow, is a bitter tonic.
Achil'les tendon. Prominent cord at the back of the heel, the common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. **A. t. reaction,** contraction of calf-muscles on tapping the Achilles tendon.
Achillodyn'ia. Pain in the Achilles tendon.
Achillot'omy. Section of the Achilles tendon.
Achlorhy'dria. Absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric juice.
Achlorop'sia. Blindness to green tints.
Acho'lia (*a*-kō'li-ą). Non-secretion of bile.
Acho'rion (a-kō'ri-on). A genus of fungi. *A. keratoph'agus* causes

onychomycosis; *A. Leber'tii* causes tinea tonsurans; *A. Schönlei'nii* causes favus.

Achro'a, Achroi'a. Lack of color.

Achroiocythæ'mia. Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red corpuscles.

Achro'ma. Absence of normal color.

Achromat'ic lens. Lens for correcting chromatic aberration.

Achro'matin. The faintly staining matrix of a cell-nucleus.

Achro'matism. Correction of chromatic aberration.

Achromatop'sia. Color-blindness.

Achromato'sis. Same as *Achroma.*

Achromatu'ria. Colorless condition of the urine.

Achroodex'trin. Variety of dextrin not colored by iodine.

Achy'lia, Achylo'sis. Defective formation of chyle.

Achymo'sis (*a*-kai-mō'sis). Defective formation of chyme.

Acic'ular (*as'*i-kụlar). Needle-shaped.

Ac'id (*as'* id). 1. Sour. 2. A compound having the property of combining with a base to form a new compound. **A. albumin,** albumin changed by the action of an acid. **A. cells.** Same as *Detomorphous cells.* **A. dyspepsia,** dyspepsia with excessive formation of acids. **A. elixir of Haller,** a mixture of 1 part sulphuric acid and 3 parts alcohol. **A. reaction,** the turning red of litmus paper or solution by an acid. **A. salt,** a salt in which only part of the acid hydrogen has been replaced.

Acid'ifiable. Capable of being rendered acid.

Acidifica'tion. Act of rendering acid.

Acidim'eter. Instrument for measuring the amount of acid in a liquid.

Acidim'etry. The use of an acidimeter.

Acid'ity (*a*-sid'*i*-ti). 1. The quality of being acid. 2. The combining power of a base.

Acid'ophile. Staining with acid dyes.

Acid'ulate. To render somewhat acid.

Acid'ulous. Somewhat acid.

Ac'idum (*as'i*-dum). An acid.

Acine'sia (*as-i*-nī'zi-ạ). Loss of power of motion.

Acinetatro'phia. Atrophy from lack of exercise.

Acinet'ic. 1. Affected with acinesia. 2. A drug which weakens muscular movement.

Ac'inous, Ac'inose (*as'i*-nus, *as'i*-nōs). Composed of acini.

A'cinus (*as'i*-nus), pl. *a'cini,* *as'i*-nai. One of the minute terminal compartments of a compound gland.

Acleitocar'dia. Unclosed condition of the foramen ovale.

Ac'me (*ak'*mī). The height or crisis of a disease.

Ac'ne (*ak'*ni). Any inflammatory eruption from the sebaceous glands. **A. artificia'lis,** acne from external irritation. **A. disse'mina'ta,** acne with formation of red nodules at the sebaceous follicles. **A. hypertroph'ica,** acne rosacea with hypertrophy of the skin. **A. menta'gra,** sycosis. **A. papulo'sa,** acne with formation of papules. **A. rosa'cea,** an eruption of rosy color on the nose and contiguous parts of the face in drunkards. **A. scorbu'tica,** papular eruption often seen in scurvy. **A. vulga'ris,** common acne.

Acne'mia (*ak*-nī'mi-ạ). Deficiency of the calf of the leg.

Acogno'sia (*ak*-og-nō'si-ạ). Knowledge of remedies.

Aco'mia (*a*-kō'mi-ạ). Baldness.

Ac'onine (*ak'*o-nin). Alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$, from aconitine.

Ac'onite (*ak'*o-nait). Poisonous drug, the root and leaves of *Aconi'tum Napel'lus:* it is a cardiac sedative and analgesic.

Aconit'ia. Same as *Aconitine.*

Acon'itine. White alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$: deadliest poison known.

Aconi'tum. See *Aconite.*

Aconure'sis. Involuntary passage of urine.

Aco'rea. Absence or closure of the pupil.

Aco'ria. Insatiable hunger and thirst.

Ac'orin (*ak'*o-rin). Glucoside, $C_{36}H_{60}O_6$, from calamus.

Acor'mus (*a*-kôr'mus). A monster with scarcely any trunk.

Ac'orus (*ak'*o-rus). See *Calamus.*

Acou'meter (ą-kû'me-tĕr). Instrument for testing acuteness of hearing.

Acouopho'nia. Auscultation of a percussion sound.

Acous'ma. Depraved hearing in which imaginary sounds are heard.

Acou'stic (ą-kûs'tik or ą-kau'stik). Pertaining to sound or to the sense of hearing. **A. nerve,** the auditory nerve. **A. reflex,** imitative repetition of words heard. **A. spot,** the macula acustica.

Acous'ticon. A kind of ear-trumpet.

Acou'stics (ą-kau'stix). The science of sound and hearing.

Acoutom'eter. Same as *Acoumeter.*

Acral'dehyde. Same as *Acrolein.*

Acra'nia (ą-krē'ni-ą). Deficiency of the cranium.

Acra'nial. Destitute of a skull.

Acra'tia (ą-krē'shi-ą). Weakness; impotence.

Acrature'sis. Retention of urine from atony of the bladder.

Ac'rid (*ak'*rid). Harsh; irritating. **A. poison,** an irritant poison.

Acrin'ia. Diminution or suppression of secretions.

Acrit'ical. Having no regular crisis.

Acritochro'macy (*a*-krit-o-krō'mą-si). Color-blindness.

Acroæsthe'sia. Increased sensitiveness; pain in the extremities.

Acroanæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia of the extremities.

Acroasphyx'ia. Asphyxia of the extremities.

Acrobis'tiolith. A preputial calculus.

Acrobisti'tis. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Ac'roblast (*ak'*ro-blast). The external layer of the mesoblast.

Acrocepha'lia. A conical, pointed condition of the head.

Acrochor'don. A pendulous or pedunculated wart.

Acrodyn'ia. Disease marked by pain in the extremities and eruption.

Acro'lein (*ak*-rō'li-in). An oily liquid, C_3H_4O, giving off irritant fumes.

Acroma'nia (*ak*-ro-mē'ni-ą). Incurable madness.

Acromega'lia, Acromeg'aly. Disease marked by enlargement of the features, hands, and feet.

Acro'mial. Relating to the acromion. **A. process.** Same as *Acromion.*

Acromic'ria. Unusual smallness of the extremities.

Acromioclavic'ular. Relating to the acromion and the clavicle.

Acro'mion. The outward prolongation of the spine of the scapula, forming the point of the shoulder.

Acronarcot'ic. Both acrid and narcotic.

Acroneuro'sis (*ak*-ro-niu-rō'sis). A neurosis of the extremities.

Acroparæsthe'sia. 1. Paræsthesia of the extremities. 2. Extreme paræsthesia.

Acroparal'ysis. Paralysis of the extremities.
Acropho'bia. Morbid dread of being aloft.
Acroposthi'tis. Inflammation of the prepuce.
Acrothym'ium. A wart that splits and bleeds.
Ac'rotism (*ak'*ro-tizm). Defect of the pulse.
Actæ'a (*ak*-tī'ą). Genus of plants, with cathartic roots.
Actin'ic. Exciting chemical action:—said of rays of light beyond the violet end of the spectrum.
Ac'tinism. The chemical property of rays of light.
Actin'ograph. Same as *Skiagraph.*
Actinom'yces. Genus of fungi, of which *A. bo'vis* causes actinomycosis.
Actinomyco'sis. An infectious disease of cattle and man, marked by lumpy tumors in jaws and tongue.
Ac'tion (*ak'*shun). The performance of a function. **A. of arrest.** Same as *Inhibition.*
Ac'tive (*ak'*tiv). Acting with energy. **A. treatment,** treatment directed immediately against a disease.
Ac'tual cautery (*ak'*tiu-ąl). Cautery by real heat.
Acufi'lopressure. Compression of an artery by a needle and ligature.
Acu'ity (*a*-kiû'*i-ti*). Distinctness; sharpness, especially of vision.
Acu'minate (*a*-kiû'mi-nêt). Pointed.
Acupres'sion, Acupres'sure. Compression of blood-vessels by means of needles inserted into the tissues.
Ac'upuncture. Puncture of a part with needles for producing counterirritation.
A'cus (ê'kus). A needle.
Acus'ticus. The acoustic or auditory nerve.
Acute' (*a*-kiût'). Sharp-pointed. **A. decubitus.** See *Decubitus.*
Acutenac'ulum. A handle for a needle.
Acutor'sion. Acupressure in which the vessel is twisted.
Acyanoblep'sia, Acyanop'sia. Blindness for blue color.
Acys'tia (*a-sis'*ti-ą). Absence of the bladder.
Acystoner'via. Paralysis of the bladder.
A. D. = L. *au'ris dex'tra,* right ear.
Adac'rya (*a*-dak'ri-ą). Deficiency of tear-secretion.
Adactyl'ia. Absence of fingers or toes.
Adac'tylous. Lacking fingers.
Ad'am's apple. See *Pomum Adami.*
Adan'sonine. Febrifugal alkaloid from baobab-tree of Africa.
Adapta'tion. Adjustment of the pupil to variations of light.
Ad'dison's disease. Disease marked by peculiar bronzing of the skin, anæmia, and prostration, due to tuberculosis of suprarenal capsules. **A.'s keloid.** Same as *Morphœa.*
Addu'cens oc'uli. The rectus internus muscle of the eye.
Adduct' (*a*-dukt'). To draw towards the median line.
Adduc'tion. Act of adducting.
Adduc'tor. A muscle that performs adduction. See *Muscle table.*
Adelomor'phous cells. Transparent columnar cells lining the glands of the stomach: supposed to secrete pepsinogen.
Adel'photaxy. The taking on by cells of definite positions and arrangement.
A'den (ê'den). A gland.
Adenal'gia. Pain in a gland.
Aden'dric. Having no dendrons:—said of cells.

Adenec'tomy. Excision of a gland.
Adenecto'pia. Displacement of a gland.
Adenemphrax'is. Glandular obstruction.
Ade'nia (*a*-di'ni-ą). Lymphadenoma.
Ad'enine (*ad'e-nin*). Leucomaine, $C_5H_5N_5$, found in spleen, kidney, secreting glands, semen, etc.
Adeni'tis (*ad-e-nai'tis*). Inflammation of a gland.
Adeniza'tion. Assumption of gland-like appearance by a part.
Ad'enoblast (*ad'e-no-blast*). 1. A gland cell. 2. Embryonic cell developing into gland tissue.
Adenocarcino'ma. Adenoma which has undergone cancerous degeneration.
Ad'enocele. A cystic tumor containing adenomata.
Adenochondro'ma. Adenoma blended with chondroma.
Adenocysto'ma. An adenoma containing cysts.
Adenodyn'ia. Pain in a gland.
Adenofibro'ma. Adenoma with fibromatous elements.
Adenog'raphy. A description of the glandular system.
Ad'enoid (*ad'e-noid*). 1. Resembling a gland. 2. Adenoma. **A. body,** the prostate gland. **A. cancer,** a very malignant cancer made up of cylindrical tubes lined with epithelium. **A. growth.** Same as *A. vegetation.* **A. tissue,** tissue like that forming lymphatic glands. **A. tumor,** an adenoma. **A. vegetation,** soft growth due to hypertrophy of adenoid tissue.
Adenologadi'tis. Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Adenol'ogy. The science of the glandular system.
Adenolympho'ma. Adenoma combined with lymphoma.
Adeno'ma. A tumor of glandular tissue. **A. sim'plex,** hyperplasia of a gland. **A. seba'ceum,** a yellowish tumor on the face formed by a mass of sebaceous glands.
Adenomala'cia. Abnormal softness of a gland.
Adenomyo'ma. An adenoma with myomatous elements.
Adenomyxo'ma. An adenoma with myxomatous elements.
Adenomyxosarco'ma. Myxosarcoma of a gland.
Adenop'athy (*ad-e-nop'ą-thi*). Disease of glands.
Adenopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of tonsils and pharynx.
Adenophleg'mon. Phlegmonous adenitis.
Adenophthal'mia. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.
Adenosarco'ma. Sarcoma of a gland or combined with adenoma.
Adenosclero'sis. Hard indolent swelling of a gland.
Adeno'sis (*ad-e-nō'sis*). Any disease of glands.
Adenot'omy (*ad-e-not'o-mi*). Dissection of the glands.
Ad'eps (*ad'eps*). Lard. **A. anseri'nus,** goose-grease. **A. benzoi'na'tus.** See *Benzoinated lard.* **A. la'næ,** lanolin. **A. la'næ hydro'sus,** hydrous wool-fat. **A. ovil'lus,** mutton suet.
Ader'mia (*a-dĕr'mi-ą*). Absence or defect of the skin.
Adermogen'esis. Imperfect development of the skin.
Adermotro'phia. Defective nutrition of the skin.
Adhe'sion. 1. The force by which dissimilar bodies stick together. 2. A piece of adventitious tissue joining parts or surfaces.
Adhe'sive. Sticking fast. **A. plaster,** resin plaster.
Adian'tum. Maiden-hair fern: demulcent and tonic.
Adiaphore'sis. Deficient cutaneous perspiration.
Adiapneus'tia. Absence or diminution of perspiration.
Adip'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, from animal fats.

Ad'ipocere. Peculiar waxy substance, formed by degeneration of animal bodies.

Adipofibro'ma. Tumor partly fatty and partly fibrous.

Adipo'ma (*ad-i-pō'mą*). Same as *Lipoma*.

Ad'ipose (*ad'i-pōs*). Of the nature of fat; fatty. **A. arteries,** arteries to fat around kidneys. **A. degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **A. tissue,** fatty tissue.

Adipo'sis doloro'sa. Disease with fatty degeneration and irregular irritation of nerve trunks.

Adiposu'ria. Presence of fat in the urine.

Adip'sia (*a-dip'si-ą*). Absence of thirst.

Adip'sous (*a-dip'sus*). Allaying thirst.

Ad'itus (*ad'i-tus*). Entrance. **A. ad an'trum,** recess in tympanic cavity lodging the head of the malleus. **A. laryn'gis,** the aperture of the larynx.

Ad'juvant. A remedy or means assisting another.

Ad lib. = L. *ad lib'itum*, at pleasure.

Adna'ta (*ad-nē'tą*). See *Tunica adnata*.

Adneu'ral (*ad-niū'rąl*). Situated at a nerve.

Adnex'a (*ad-nek'są*). Appendages. **A. oc'uli,** lachrymal glands, lids, etc. **A. u'teri,** the Fallopian tubes and ovaries.

Adon'idin. Poisonous glucoside, $C_{24}H_{40}O_9$, resembling digitalin, from *Adonis*.

Ado'nis. Genus of plants, of which *A. verna'lis* is cardiac stimulant.

Ado'ral. Situated near or at the mouth.

Adoscula'tion. Impregnation by external contact.

Adre'nal (*ad-rī'nąl*). A suprarenal capsule.

Ad'rue (*ad'rū-ī*). See *Cyperus*.

Adus'tion (*a-dus'tshun*). Cauterization.

Advance'ment. Operation for strabismus by detaching a muscle from its insertion and reattaching it at a more advanced point.

Adventi'tia (*ad-ven-tish'i-ą*). The external coat of an artery.

Adventi'tious. Accidental or acquired; irregular.

Adyna'mia. Deficiency of vital power.

Adynam'ic. Relating to or marked by adynamia.

Ae'by's plane (ē'biz). Plane perpendicular to median plane and passing through nasion and basion.

Ædœ'a (ī-dī'ą). The genital organs.

Ædœi'tis (ī-dī-ai'tis). Inflammation of the genitals.

Æ'gle (ī'gl). See *Bael*.

Ægobronchoph'ony. The peculiar bleating voice characteristic of pleuropneumonia.

Ægoph'ony. Auscultation sound like the bleat of a goat.

Æqua'tor. See *Equator*.

A'erated blood. Arterial blood.

Aera'tion (ē-e-rē'shun). Arterialization of blood in the lungs.

Aerendocar'dia. Presence of air or gas within the heart.

Aerhæmocto'nia. Death caused by air in the veins.

Ae'rial (ē-ī'ri-ąl). Relating to the air. **A. conduction,** conduction of sound to the ear through the air.

Aerif'erous. Air-bearing.

Aer'iform (*ē-er'i-fōrm*). Like air; gaseous.

Aero'bia. Bacteria which require air or free oxygen.

Aero'bic. Requiring free oxygen to live.

Aero'bion. Microbe requiring free oxygen.

Aerobio'sis. State of being aerobic.
Aerocystos'copy. Examination of the bladder with the aero-urethroscope.
Aerodermecta'sia. Subcutaneous emphysema.
Aerodynam'ics. The science of gases in motion.
Aerohydrop'athy. Treatment of disease by use of air and water.
Aeromi'crobe (ē-e-ro-mai'krōb). An aerobion.
Aeroperito'nia. Presence of gas in peritoneum.
Aeroph'agy (ē-e-rof'ą-ji). Swallowing of air.
Aeropho'bia. Morbid dread of air or draughts.
A'erophyte. Microbe living in the air.
A'eroscope. Instrument for determining the purity of air.
Aerostat'ics. The science of gases at rest.
Aerotherapeu'tics, Aerother'apy. Use of air in treatment of disease.
Aerotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring tension of blood-gases.
Aerotym'panal conduction. Conduction of sound to the ear through the air and the tympanum.
Aero-ure'throscope. Instrument used in aero-urethroscopy.
Aero-urethros'copy. Examination of urethra by distending it with air and using the electric light for illumination.
Aerteriver'sion. Eversion of the coats of a divided artery for arresting hemorrhage.
Aerteriver'ter. Instrument used in aerteriversion.
Æru'ginous sputa. Green expectoration.
Æru'go (ī-rū'gō). Verdigris.
Æschrola'lia (*es*-kro-lē'li-ą). Same as *Coprolalia*.
Æs'culin (*es*'kiu-*lin*). Same as *Esculin*.
Æsthe'sioblast (*es*-thī'zi-o-*blast*). Same as *Ganglioblast*.
Æsthesioma'nia. Insane perversion of the moral sense.
Æsthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.
Æsthesioneuro'sis. Nervous affection involving the sensory apparatus.
Æsthesiophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the perceptive faculties.
Æsthesod'ic (*es*-thi-*sod'ik*). Conveying impressions.
Æ'ther (ī'thēr). See *Ether*, 2d def. **Æ. ace'ticus.** See *Acetic ether*.
Æthiopifica'tion. Darkening of the skin from silver nitrate or mercurial ointment.
Ætiol'ogy (ī-ti-ol'o-ji). See *Etiology*.
Affec'tion. A morbid condition of a part.
Af'ferent. Conducting impulses from the periphery inward; centripetal.
Affin'ity. 1. Relationship. 2. Chemical affinity; the force which joins atoms together in compounds.
Affu'sion. The pouring of water upon the body, or the water so poured.
Af'rican lethargy. Fatal disease of blacks in Africa, marked by somnolence, emaciation, and gland-enlargement.
After-birth. The placenta with attached cord.
After-brain. Same as *Metencephalon*.
After-cataract. Cataract formed after operation for cataract.
After-image. Retinal impression continued after the image proper has ceased to be visible.
After-pains. The pains after expulsion of the after-birth.

After-perception. Perception of an after-sensation.

After-sensation. Sensation persisting after the stimulus has ceased.

Agalac'tia (*a-ga-lak'*ti-ą). Deficiency of milk-secretion.

Agamogen'esis. Asexual reproduction.

Ag'ar, Ag'ar-Ag'ar (âg'âr). Kind of gelatin from certain Asiatic sea-weeds: used as culture-media for bacteria.

Agar'ic acid. Crystalline acid used in night-sweats.

Agar'icin. Poisonous principle, $C_{14}H_{43}O_2$, of white agaric: used in night-sweats.

Agar'icus. Genus of fungi, including mushrooms and toadstools. *A. al'bus* is the purging agaric, and *A. chirurgo'rum*, surgeons' agaric, is used as a hæmostatic and to make punk.

Agastroner'via. Defective nervous tone in the stomach.

Ag'athin. An analgesic compound, $C_6H_4(OH)CH$, resembling salicylic acid in properties.

Agene'sia. Lack of sexual development.

Agenoso'ma. Deficient development of the genitals.

Ageu'sia, Ageus'tia (a-jiû'si-ą, a-jiûs'ti-ą). Loss of the sense of taste.

Agglom'erate. Crowded together.

Agglu'tinant. Same as *Agglutinative*.

Agglutina'tion. A gluing or joining together.

Agglu'tinative. 1. Gluing together. 2. A substance so acting.

Ag'gregate. Crowded together. **A. glands,** Peyer's patches.

Aglobu'lia. Decrease in the quantity of blood-corpuscles.

Aglos'sia. Absence of the tongue.

Agmatol'ogy. The science of fractures.

Ag'minate glands. Peyer's patches.

Ag'nail. Same as *Hangnail*.

Agna'thia (*ag*-nê'thi-ą). Absence of the jaw.

Ag'nin. Proprietary substance from sheep's wool.

Agomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.

Ago'nia (*a*-gô'ni-ą): Sterility or barrenness.

Ag'ony (*ag'*o-ni). The death-struggle.

Agorapho'bia. 1. Morbid fear of being alone in a large space. 2. Dread of public places.

Agræ'mia (*a*-grî'mi-ą). The gouty diathesis.

Agram'matism. Loss of power of grammatic speech.

Agraph'ia. Inability to express ideas in writing. It is *absolute* or *literal* when not a letter can be formed; *verbal*, when letters can be formed but words cannot be written.

Agraph'ic. Relating to or affected with agraphia.

Ag'ria (*ag'*ri-ą). Pustular eruption.

Ag'rimony. Plant used as astringent and stomachic.

Agrippi'nus par'tus. Foot presentation.

Agroma'nia. Morbid desire for solitude.

Agryp'nia (*a-grip'*ni-ą). Sleeplessness.

Agrypnot'ic. A drug that promotes sleeplessness.

A'gue (ê'giû). Intermittent fever. **A. cake,** enlarged spleen from protracted malaria. **A. drop,** solution of potassium arsenite.

Ah. Abbreviation for *hypermetropic astigmatism*.

Ahyp'nia (*a-hip'*ni-ą). Wakefulness.

Aichmopho'bia. Morbid fear of points or pointed instruments.

Ailan'thus. Genus of trees, of which *A. glandulo'sa* furnishes bark and leaves used as tonic and anthelmintic.

Ain'hum (ĕn'hum). Disease of negroes in which the little toe falls off.

Air. The gas constituting the atmosphere. The air carried back and forth from the lungs in normal respiration is *tidal* air; that which can be taken into the lungs in addition to the tidal a. by a forced respiration is *complemental* air; that which can be expelled in excess of tidal a. is *supplemental* air; that remaining in lungs after deepest expiration is *residual* air. **A.-cell,** an air vesicle. **A.-douche,** current of air blown into a cavity. **A.-hunger,** dyspnœa in which both inspiration and expiration are affected. **A.-passage,** any of the passages into which air is drawn in respiration. **A.-pump,** instrument for withdrawing air so as to cause a vacuum. **A.-sac.** Same as *A.-vesicle.* **A.-tube.** Same as *A.-passage.* **A.-vesicle,** any one of the saccules in lung-tissue to which air is admitted in respiration.

Air'ol (ār'ol). Greenish powder used like iodoform.

Akanthæsthe'sia. Same as *Acanthæsthesia.*

Akatamathe'sia. Inability to understand conversation.

Akatapha'sia. Same as *Acataphasia.*

Akine'sia, Akine'sis. Same as *Acinesis.* **A. al'gida,** a sort of paralysis caused by extreme painfulness of muscular motion.

A'la (ē'la). A wing or wing-like process. **A. mag'na,** great wing of the sphenoid. **A. na'si,** either of the cartilaginous sides of the nose. **A. par'va,** the smaller wing of the sphenoid. **A. vespertilio'nis,** "bat's wing," the broad ligament of the uterus.

Ala'lia (*a*-lē'li-ą). Same as *Aphasia.*

Alant'-camphor. Kind of camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from elecampane.

Alan'tol. Oily liquid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, from elecampane: used like creosote.

A'lar (ē'lar). Relating to a wing or to the axilla. **A. ligaments,** two crescentic folds of synovial membrane within the knee-joint.

Albar'as (*al*-bār'as). Skin disease with formation of shining patches on which the hair becomes white and at which sensation is lost.

Al'bicans. One of the corpora albicantia.

Albidu'ria. White or pale urine.

Al'binism. Condition in which normal pigmentation of skin, hair, and eyes is lacking.

Albi'no (*al*-bai'nō). Person affected with albinism.

Albinu'ria. Same as *Albiduria.*

Al'boline. Oily substance used as emollient spray for nose and throat.

Albugin'ea. Same as *Tunica albuginea.* **A. oc'uli,** the sclerotic. **A. ova'rii,** external layer of stroma of ovary. **A. pe'nis,** fibrous envelope of corpora cavernosa.

Albugini'tis. Inflammation of tunica albuginea of penis.

Albu'go. A white opacity of the cornea.

Albu'kalin. Substance, $C_3H_{16}N_2O_6$, from blood of leukæmic patients.

Albu'men (*al*-biū'men). The white of egg.

Albumim'eter. See *Albuminimeter.*

Albu'min. A proteid found in nearly all tissues of the body.

Albu'minate. Compound of albumin with a base.

Albuminatu'ria. Excessive quantity of albuminates in urine.

Albuminim'eter. Instrument for measuring the albumin in a liquid.

Albuminip'arous. Producing albumin.

Albu'minoid. 1. Resembling albumin. 2. A proteid. **A. degeneration.** Same as *Amyloid degeneration.*

Albu'minose. Same as *Albumose.*

Albumino'sis. Excess of albuminous elements in the system.

Albu'minous. Resembling or containing albumin. **A. degeneration.** Same as *Cloudy swelling.*

Albuminuret'ic. Causing albuminuria, or an agent so acting.

Albuminu'ria. Presence of albumin in the urine. It is *cystic* when occurring temporarily at stated times, and *physiological* when occurring without lesion of the kidneys.

Al'bumose. A proteid formed as the first product of the digestion of other proteids.

Albumosu'ria. Presence of albumose in the urine.

Al'cock's canal. A sheath of obturator fascia enclosing internal pudic nerve.

Al'cohol. 1. Ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH, a volatile liquid, formed by fermentation of grape-sugar. 2. A compound of a hydrocarbon with hydroxyl. **Absolute a.,** alcohol containing not more than one per cent. of water.

Alcohol'ic. Pertaining to or containing alcohol.

Al'coholism. Morbid effects of excessive use of alcohol.

Alcoholom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of alcohol in a liquid.

Alcoholophil'ia. Morbid craving for alcoholic drinks.

Al'dehyde (*al'* di-haid). Acetic aldehyde, C_2H_4O, a colorless liquid; anæsthetic and antiputrescent.

Al'der (*ôl'* dẽr). See *Alnus.*

Ale (êl). Beverage made by fermenting barley-malt.

Ale'cithal ovum (*a-les'i-*thạl). Ovum in which the yolk is distributed uniformly.

Alem'bic. A vessel used in distillation.

Alem'broth. Antiseptic compound of mercuric chloride and sal ammoniac.

Alep'po boil or **button.** A kind of furuncular disease prevalent in various warm regions.

Al'etrin. An extractive from *Aletris,* with similar properties.

Al'etris farino'sa. Star-grass, a plant of the United States: tonic and diuretic.

Aleucæ'mia. Deficiency of white corpuscles in the blood.

Aleucocyto'sis. State in which formation of leucocytes is diminished.

Alexan'der's operation. Shortening round ligaments of uterus for cure of uterine displacement.

Alex'ia (ạ-lek'si-ạ). Condition in which patient cannot read.

Alex'in (ạ-lek'sin). A defensive proteid formed in the body.

Alexiphar'mac, Alexiphar'mic. A remedy neutralizing the effect of poisons.

Alexipyret'ic (*a-lek"si-*pai-ret'*ik*). Driving off fevers.

Algæsthe'sis (*al-*jes-thî'*sis*). A painful sensation.

Algefa'cient (*al-*ji-fê'shent). Refrigerant or cooling.

Alge'sia (*al-*jî'zi-ạ). Sensitiveness to pain.

Algesichronom'eter. Instrument for measuring the time consumed in recognizing a painful impression.

Algesim'eter (*al-*ji-*sim'e-tẽr*). Instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the skin.

Al'gid (*al'jid*). Chilled with cold. **A. stage,** period of a disease during which temperature is lowered.

Algogen'ic. 1. Causing pain. 2. Reducing temperature.

Algom'eter. Instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of a part.

Algopho'bia (*al*-go-fō'bi-ą). Morbid fear of pain.

Al'gor (*al'gor*). Chilliness.

Al'ices (*al'i*-siz). Spots on skin preceding smallpox eruption.

Aliena'tion (ēl-yen-ē'shun). Derangement of the mind.

Al'ienism (ēl'yen-izm). Study and treatment of mental disorders.

Al'ienist (ēl'yen-ist). A physician who treats mental disorders.

Al'iform. Wing-shaped.

Al'iment. Food; nourishment.

Alimen'tary (al-*i*-men'tą-*ri*). Relating to nutrition. **A. bolus,** the soft mass of food made ready by mastication for swallowing. **A. canal,** the entire passage through which the food goes. **A. duct,** the thoracic duct.

Alimenta'tion. The act of receiving nourishment.

Alina'sal (*al*-*i*-nē'sąl). Relating to the wings of the nose.

Alisphe'noid (*al*-*i*-sfī'noid). Cartilage in fœtus developing into great wing of sphenoid.

Aliz'arin. Red coloring-matter, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, from madder and coal-tar.

Al'kali (*al'*ką-lai). One of a class of compounds combining with acids to form salts and with fats to form soap. **A. albumin,** albumin which has been acted on by alkalies. **A.-metals,** sodium, potassium, and lithium.

Alkalim'eter. Instrument for measuring quantity of alkali in a mixture.

Alkalim'etry (*al*-ką-*lim'e*-tri). Use of the alkalimeter.

Al'kaline (*al'*ką-lain). Having the properties of an alkali. **A. earth,** any chemical earth with alkaline properties, such as lime, magnesia, etc. **A. reaction,** reaction in which red litmus is turned blue by alkalies.

Alkalin'ity. The peculiar properties of an alkali.

Alkalinu'ria. Alkaline state of the urine.

Al'kaloid. Any alkaline principle found in vegetable tissue.

Al'kanet. Root of *Anchu'sa tincto'ria*, used as coloring matter.

Alkap'tone. Nitrogenous substance found in the urine in certain conditions.

Alkaptonu'ria. Presence of alkaptone in the urine.

Allanti'asis (*al*-*an*-tai'ą-*sis*). Poisoning by bad sausages.

Allanto'ic (*al*-*an*-tō'*ik*). Relating to the allantois. **A. circulation,** circulation in the fœtus through the umbilical vessels. **A. fluid,** fluid contained in the allantois. **A. vesicle,** the hollow allantois of certain animals. **A. vessels,** the umbilical vessels.

Allan'toin. Crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_3$, found in allantoic fluid and the urine of the new-born.

Allan'tois (*a*-*lan'*to-*is*). A sac in the embryo growing out from the hind-gut, and later arching round so as to enclose the fœtus.

Allantotox'icum. Poison developed in putrid sausages.

Allia'ceous (*al*-i-ē'shi-us). Resembling garlic.

Al'lium. Genus of plants, including garlic, which is antispasmodic, diuretic, and stimulant.

Allochei'ria (*al*-o-kai'ri-ą). Condition in which an impression is felt on the side of the body opposite to that on which the stimulus acted.

Allola'lia (*al*-o-lē'li-ą). Any disturbance of speech.

Al'lopath, Allop'athist. One who practises allopathy.

Allop'athy. Curing of disease by inducing a different kind of action. The term is erroneously applied to the regular school of practice.

Allorrhyth'mia. Irregularity of the pulse rhythm.

Allotox'in. Substance formed within the body destroying toxins.

Allotriogeus'tia. Perversion of the sense of taste.

Allotrioph'agy. Eating of substances unfit for food.

Allotriu'ria (*a*-lot-ri-iû'ri-ą). Passage of unusual substances in the urine.

Allot'ropism, Allot'ropy. The property of certain elements of existing in two or more forms.

Allox'an. A product, $C_4H_2N_2O_4$, of the oxidation of uric acid.

Alloxan'tin. Substance, $C_8H_4N_4O_7$, derived from alloxan.

Alloy' (ą-loi'). A compound of a metal with other metals.

All'spice (*ôl'* spais). See *Pimenta.*

Allylam'ine. Liquid compound, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, from oil of mustard.

Alménˈs test (al-mênz'). One of three tests for various substances in the urine.

Al'mond (â'mund). The fruit of *Pru'nus Amyg'dalus.* See *Amygdala.*

Alnu'in. Extractive from tincture of *Alnus:* alterative and resolvent.

Al'nus (*al'* nus). Genus of trees, the alders: bark is astringent and tonic.

Alo'chia (*a*-lō'ki-ą). Absence of the lochia.

Al'oe (*al'* o-i). Genus of plants, the leaves of which furnish a juice (*aloes*) which is cathartic and stimulant.

Al'oes (*al'* ōz). See *Aloe.*

Aloet'ic (*a*-lo-*et'* ik). Medicine containing aloes.

Alo'gia (*a*-lō'ji-ą). Inability to speak.

Al'oin. Cathartic glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$, from aloes.

Alope'cia (*al*-o-pī'si-ą). Falling out of hair; baldness. **A. area'ta,** sudden baldness in patches. **A. furfura'cea,** dry, dandruffy condition of hair, with falling out. **A. neurot'ica,** a. from nervous disease.

Alpha-leucocyte. Leucocyte disintegrating during coagulation of blood.

Alpha-naphtol. The first of the varieties of naphtol.

Al'phol. Compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$, antiseptic and anodyne.

Al'phos. A species of psoriasis.

Alpin'ia. Genus of plants, furnishing a root, galangal, which is stimulant and carminative.

Alsto'nia. Genus of trees, of which *A. schola'ris* has a bitter bark (*dita bark*) which is tonic and febrifuge.

Al'terative (*ôl'* tĕr-*e*-tiv). Medicine re-establishing the healthy functions of the system.

Alter'nate hemiplegia. See *Hemiplegia.*

Al'ternating current. A current the direction of which is continually reversed.

Alterna'tion of generation. Alternation in method of development in which one generation reproduces sexually and the next non-sexually.

Althæ'a. Genus of plants, of which *A. officina'lis,* or marshmallow, is demulcent.

Al'um. Aluminum and potassium sulphate, a powerful astringent. **A.-hæmatoxylon,** a purple tissue-stain. **A. whey,** whey made by boiling alum and milk.

Alu'men (*a*l-iū'men). Latin for "alum."

Alu'mina. Aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3.

Alu'minated. Containing alum.

Alu'minol. Whitish powder: local astringent and antiseptic.

Alumino'sis. Lung disease in aluminum workers.

Alu'minum. Whitish, very light metallic element: specific gravity, 2.6; atomic weight, 27.

Alum'nol. Same as *Aluminol.*

Alvegniat's pump (âl-ven-yâz'). Air-pump for removing gases from the blood.

Alve'olar. Relating to an alveolus. **A. artery,** the posterior dental artery. **A. border,** portion of the jaw-bones supporting the teeth-sockets. **A. passages,** the bronchioles into which the air-sacs of the lungs empty. **A. structure,** honeycomb-like cavities in mucous membranes.

Alve'oli. Plural of *Alveolus.*

Alveoli'tis. Inflammation of an alveolus.

Alve'olus (*a*l-vī'o-lus). A little hollow. **A. of gland,** one of the follicles of a racemose gland. **A. of lungs,** an air-vesicle. **A. of stomach,** one of the honeycomb depressions in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Al'vine (*al'* vin). Relating to the belly or intestines. **A. flux,** diarrhœa.

Alym'phia (*a*-lim'fi-ą). Deficiency of lymph.

Am. Abbreviation for *myopic astigmatism.*

Am'acrines (*am'*ą-krinz). Peculiar retinal structures, probably nerve-cells, with long branched processes.

Am'adou (*am'*ą-dū). A fungus used for wound-dressing.

Amal'gam. A combination of mercury with any other metal.

Aman'itine. Alkaloid, same as choline, from fly agaric.

Ama'ra (*a*-mē'rą). Bitter medicines.

Am'arine. Poisonous base, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$, from bitter almonds.

Amase'sis. Inability to chew the food.

Amas'tia. Absence of breasts.

Amauro'sis. Blindness without structural change.

Amaurot'ic cat's-eye. Glioma of the retina.

Amaxopho'bia. Morbid dread of wagons and carts.

Ama'zia (ą-mē'zi-ą). Absence of breasts.

Am'ber. Fossil resin of yellow color, furnishing volatile oil: antispasmodic and rubefacient.

Am'bergris. Gray waxy substance from intestines of sperm whale: it is stimulant in fevers.

Ambidex'trous. Able to use both hands alike.

Ambio'pia (*am*-bi-ō'pi-ą). Double vision.

Amblot'ic (*am*-blot'*i*k). Causing abortion.

Amblya'phia (*am*-bli-ē'fi-ą). Dulness of sense of touch.

Amblyo'pia (*am*-bli-ō'pi-ą). Dimness or weakness of sight. **A. ex anop'sia,** a. from prolonged disuse of the eye. **Crossed a.,** a. on one side with hemianæsthesia of the same side.

Ambro'sia (*am*-brō'zhą). Genus of stimulant, styptic plants.

Am'bulance (*am'*biu-lans). Wagon for transporting the sick.

Am'bulant (*am'*biu-lant). Walking about. **A. typhoid,** walking typhoid.

Ambus'tion (*am*-bus'tshun). A burn or scald.
Ameba, Ameboid. See *Amœba, Amœboid.*
Ame'lia (*a*-mī'li-ą). Absence of one or more limbs.
Amel'oblast. A cell from which tooth-enamel develops.
Am'elus (*am'e*-lus). Fœtus without limbs.
Ame'nia (*a*-mī'ni-ą). Amenorrhœa.
Amenorrhœ'a (*a*-men-o-rī'ą). Absence of the menstrual flow.
A'ment (*a'*ment). An idiot.
Amen'tia (*a*-men'shi-ą). Deficiency of intellect; idiocy.
Ame'tria. Absence of the womb.
Ametrohæ'mia. Deficiency of uterine blood-supply.
Ametrom'eter. Instrument for measuring ametropia.
Ametro'pia. Any condition of imperfect refraction in the eye.
Ametrop'ic (*am-e-trop'ik*). Affected with ametropia.
Amian'thinopsy. Blindness to violet color.
Amicro'bic. Not caused by microbes.
Am'ide (*am'id*). Compound derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with an acid radical.
Am'idin. One of the components of a starch-granule.
Amidoben'zene. Same as *Aniline.*
Amidomy'eline. A derivative, $C_{44}H_{92}N_2PO_{10}$, from brain-tissue.
Amid'ulin. A form of soluble starch.
Amim'ia. Loss of power of expressing ideas by gestures.
Am'ine (*am'in*). Any compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of ammonia with alcohol radicals.
Am'inol. A deodorant and antiseptic liquid.
Amito'sis (*a*-mi-tō'*sis*). Direct cell-division.
Amitot'ic (*a*-mi-*tot'ik*). Not occurring by karyokinesis.
Ammo'nia. 1. A colorless gas, NH_3, with penetrating odor. 2. Ammonia water. **A. water,** aqueous solution of ammonia: stimulant and irritant.
Ammo'niac. A gum resin from Persia: stimulant, expectorant, and cathartic.
Ammoniæ'mia. Presence of ammonia in the blood.
Ammo'niated. Combined with ammonia.
Ammo'nium. The hypothetical radical, NH_4, of ammonia.
Am'monol. Combination of acetanilid with ammonia.
Ammother'apy. Treatment of disease by sand-bath.
Amne'sia (*am*-nī'zi-ą). Want of memory.
Amne'sic aphasia. See *Aphasia.*
Am'nion. The most internal of the fetal membranes, containing the waters which surround the fœtus in utero.
Amniorrhœ'a (*am*-ni-o-rī'ą). Discharge of amniotic fluid.
Amnio'ta. Animals having an amnion, as reptiles, birds, and mammals.
Amniot'ic. Pertaining to the amnion. **A. cavity,** the cavity of the amnion. **A. fluid,** the liquor amnii.
Am'niotome. Instrument for puncturing fetal membranes.
Amni'tis (*am*-nai'*tis*). Inflammation of the amnion.
Amœ'ba (ą-mī'bą). Genus of minute protozoan animals, consisting of a mass of protoplasm.
Amœ'bic (ą-mī'*bik*). Relating to or containing amœbæ.
Amœ'bicide (ą-mī'*bi*-said). Destroying amœbæ.
Amœ'boid cells (ą-mī'boid). Cells exhibiting amœboid movements. **A. movements,** peculiar changes of shape in amœbæ.
Amœbu'ria. Presence of amœbæ in the urine.

Amœnoma'nia (*a*-mĭ-no-mē'ni-ą). Insanity with pleasing hallucinations.

Amo'mum. Genus of plants, furnishing cardamomum.

Amor'phous (ą-mōr'fŭs). Having no definite form; non-crystalline.

Ampelop'sin. Tonic extractive from Virginia creeper.

Ampelother'apy. Therapeutic use of grapes and grape-juice.

Am'perage. The number of amperes employed.

Ampere' (*am*-pēr'). The unit of current strength, being the current produced by one volt of electromotive force with one ohm of resistance.

Ampere'meter. Instrument for measuring strength of current.

Amphiar'kyochrome. A peculiarly staining nerve-cell.

Amphiarthro'sis (*am*-fi-ăr-thrō'*sis*). A joint allowing only limited motion, as in the tarsal and carpal bones.

Am'phiaster (*am*'fi-*as*-tēr). Same as *Diaster*.

Amphiblas'tula. The unequal segmented human blastula.

Amphicœ'lous (*am*-fi-sē'lŭs). Hollowed on both sides.

Amphicre'atine. Leucomaine, $C_9H_{19}N_7O_4$, from muscle.

Amphicreat'inine. Poisonous leucomaine, $C_9H_{10}N_7O_4$, from muscle.

Amphicyt'ula. Cytula stage of the human ovum.

Amphidiarthro'sis. A joint resembling both ginglymus and arthrodia, as in the lower jaw.

Amphigas'trula. Gastrula of the human ovum.

Amphimicro'bian. Both aerobian and anaerobian.

Amphimyx'is. Union of the germ nuclei in fertilization.

Amphipep'tone. Mixture of antipeptone and hemipeptone.

Amphis'toma hom'inis. A worm found in human intestines.

Amphodiplo'pia. Double vision with both eyes together.

Amphoph'ilous (*am*-fof'*i*-lŭs). Staining with either acid or basic dyes.

Amphor'ic breathing (*am*-for'*ik*). Same as *A. respiration*. **A. bubble,** sound like the bubbling of liquid poured from a bottle: heard in hydropneumothorax. **A. resonance,** sound like that made by blowing over the mouth of a bottle: heard in auscultation. **A. respiration,** a breathing sound like that made by blowing over the mouth of a bottle.

Amphoroph'ony (*am*-fo-rof'o-ni). Amphoric resonance.

Amphot'erous reaction (*am*-fot'ĕ-rŭs). Reaction which alters the color of both red and blue litmus.

Amphoterodiplo'pia. Double vision with both eyes.

Amplifica'tion. Increase of the visual area of a microscope.

Am'plitude. Range or extent.

Ampul'la. Any flask-like dilatation; especially, the dilated extremities of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Amputa'tion. The cutting of a limb or other projecting part.

Amu'sia. Loss of power of comprehending (*sensory a.*) or of producing (*motor a.*) musical sounds.

Am'ussat's operation. Left lumbar colotomy.

Amye'lia. Absence of the spinal marrow.

Amyelin'ic. 1. Lacking a spinal cord. 2. Having no myelin.

Amyelot'rophy (*a*-mai-*e*-lot'ro-fi). Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amy'elus (*a*-mai'*e*-lŭs). Fœtus lacking a spinal cord.

Amyenceph'alus. Fœtus lacking brain and cord.

Amyg'dala. 1. Almond, the fruit of *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*, nu-

trient and demulcent: *A. amar'ra* is bitter almond, and *A. dul'cis* sweet almond. 2. The tonsil. 3. A lobule of the cerebellum.

Amyg'dalin. White substance, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$, from bitter almond.

Amyg'daline. Relating to the tonsils.

Amygdali'tis (*a*-mig-da-lai'tis). Inflammation of the tonsils.

Amygdal'olith (*a*-mig-dal'o-lith). Concretion in the tonsil.

Amygdalop'athy. Any disease of the tonsils.

Amyg'dalotome. Instrument for excising a tonsil.

Amygdalot'omy (*a*-mig-da-lot'o-mi). Tonsillotomy.

Am'yl (*am'il*). The hypothetical radical C_5H_{11}. **A. alcohol.** Same as *Fusel oil.* **A. nitrate,** yellowish liquid: antiseptic and vascular dilatant.

Amyla'ceous. Composed of starch; starch-like. **A. corpuscles.** See *Corpora amylacea.*

Amylam'ine. Colorless, poisonous liquid, $C_5H_{13}N$, from cod-liver oil.

Am'ylene. Transparent, poisonous liquid, C_5H_{10}: anæsthetic. **A. hydrate,** colorless, hypnotic liquid, $C_5H_{12}O$.

Amyleniza'tion. Production of anæsthesia by amylene.

Amyl'ic alcohol (*a*-mil'ik). See *Fusel oil.*

Am'ylin (*am'i*-lin). Same as *Amidin.*

Am'yloid (*am'i*-loid). Resembling starch. **A. bodies.** See *Corpora amylacea.* **A. degeneration,** degeneration with formation of lardacein in tissues. **A. substance,** lardacein.

Amylol'ysis. Conversion of starch into sugar in digestion.

Amylolyt'ic. Causing disintegration of starch.

Amy'loplast (*a*-mai'lo-plast). See *Leucoplastid.*

Amylop'sin. A ferment of the pancreas.

Am'ylose. Any carbohydrate except glucoses and saccharoses.

Am'ylum. See *Starch.*

Amyocar'dia. Muscular weakness of the heart.

Amyosta'sia. Nervous tremor of muscles.

Amyosthe'nia. Want of muscular strength.

Amyosthen'ic. 1. Having or producing amyosthenia. 2. A drug diminishing muscular power.

Amyotro'phia. Muscular atrophy.

Amyotroph'ic. Connected with muscular atrophy. **A. lateral sclerosis,** fatal disease with sclerosis of pyramidal tracts of the cord and atrophy of the muscles of the extremity.

Ana. Abbreviation meaning "of each."

Anab'asis. The period of increase of a disease.

Anabio'sis. Return to consciousness; resuscitation.

Anabol'ic. Relating to anabolism. **A. nerves,** nerves controlling anabolism.

Anab'olin. Any product of anabolism.

Anab'olism. Physiological assimilation; constructive metabolism.

Anacamptom'eter. Instrument for measuring reflexes.

Anacar'dium. Genus of trees furnishing cashew-nut.

Anacathar'tic. Promoting expectoration or vomiting.

Anacid'ity (*an*-*a*-sid'i-ti). Lack of acidity.

Anacrot'ic (*an*-*a*-krot'ik). Marked by anacrotism. **A. limb,** the up-stroke of the sphygmographic tracing.

Anac'rotism. The presence of two or more expansions of an artery in the same beat.

Anacu'sis. Deafness from nervous lesion.

Anadicrot'ic pulse. A pulse having two indentations on the ascending wave of the sphygmographic tracing.

Anæ'mia (ą-nĭ'mi-ą). Deficiency of blood, either in quantity or in quality. **Idiopathic** or **Pernicious a.,** a form of a. without discoverable cause, and usually progressing rapidly until death. **A. splen'ica,** disease with anæmia and enlargement of spleen.

Anæm'ic. Pertaining to or caused by anæmia.

Ana'erobe (*an*-ē'ę-rōb). Same as *Anaerobion.*

Anaero'bic organism. Same as *Anaerobion.*

Anaero'bion. A microbe which grows best without air.

Ana'eroplasty. Dressing of wounds by applying water to exclude the air.

Anæsthe'sia. Loss of perception, especially of tactile sensibility. **A. doloro'sa,** anæsthesia to touch associated with pain.

Anæsthesim'eter. 1. An æsthesiometer. 2. Instrument for measuring an anæsthetic.

Anæsthet'ic. 1. Having no sense of touch. 2. A drug causing anæsthesia.

Anæsthetiza'tion. Act of making anæsthetic.

Anakusis. See *Anacusis.*

A'nal (ē'nąl) Pertaining to the anus. **A. reflex,** contraction of the sphincter ani on irritation of the anus.

Analep'tic. 1. Restorative. 2. A restorative drug.

Anal'gene. Colorless, crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$: antipyretic and analgesic.

Analge'sia (*an*-*al*-jĭ'zi-ą). Insensibility to pain.

Analges'ic. Relating to analgesia; removing pain.

Analge'sin. Same as *Antipyrin.*

An'alogue (*an*'ą-log). A part resembling another in function.

Anal'ysis. Separation of anything into its constituent parts. *Chemical a.* is the separation and identification of the elements of a compound, and may be *qualitative,*—that is, determining what the elements are,—or *quantitative,*—that is, determining the amounts of the constituent elements.

An'alyzer. The Nicol prism of a polarimeter.

Anamne'sis. The past history of a case of disease.

Anapeirat'ic. Due to excessive use.

Ana'phia (*an*-ē'fi-ą). Defect of the sense of touch.

Anaphrodis'ia. Absence of sexual appetite.

Anaphrodis'iac. Allaying sexual desire. or a medicine so acting.

Anaplas'tic surgery (*an*-ą-pla*s*'*t*ĭk). Anaplasty.

An'aplasty (*an*'ą-pla*s*-*t*ĭ). Plastic surgery.

Anap'nograph. Apparatus for registering velocity and pressure of air in respiration.

Anapnom'eter. A spirometer.

Anapoph'ysis. An accessory process of a vertebra.

Anarith'mia. Inability to count.

Anar'thria. Inability to articulate distinctly. **A. litera'lis,** stammering.

Anasar'ca. Dropsy of the cellular tissue; general dropsy.

Anaspa'dias. State in which the urethra opens on the upper side of the penis.

Anastal'tic (*an*-ą-sta*l*'*t*ĭk). Styptic.

An'astate (*an*'ą-stēt). Any product of anabolism.

Anastomo'sis. 1. Communication of vessels with one another.

2. Formation of a communication between any two hollow organs normally distinct.

Anastomot'ic. Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastomot'ica mag'na. A branch of the femoral artery.

Anatom'ic, Anatom'ical. Pertaining to anatomy.

Anat'omist (*a*-nat'o-mist). One skilled in anatomy.

Anat'omy. The science which treats of the structure of organized bodies. **Comparative a.,** comparison of structure of various animals. **Descriptive a.,** systematic description of the parts of the organism. **Morbid a.,** study of diseased structures. **Regional a.,** study of parts with reference to their positions and mutual relations.

Anatricrot'ic pulse. A pulse whose tracing shows three indentations on the ascending wave.

Anazotu'ria. Deficiency of urea in the urine.

An'chorage (*ang'*co-rĕj). Fixation of a movable viscus.

Anchylo-. See *Ankylo-*.

Anchylo'sis. See *Ankylosis*.

An'conad (*ang'*co-nad). Towards the elbow or olecranon.

Anconag'ra. Gouty pain in the elbow.

An'conal (*ang'*co-nal). Relating to the ancon or elbow.

Ancone'us. Muscle arising from external condyle of humerus and inserted into olecranon and forearm.

Ancylo-. See *Ankylo-*.

An'da. Genus of trees of Brazil, furnishing a cathartic oil.

An'dersch's ganglion (*an'* dĕrshz). Same as *Petrous ganglion*.

Androg'ynous (*an*-drŏj'*i*-nus). Hermaphrodite.

Androl'ogy (*an*-drol'o-ji). The science of man.

Andromani'a (*an*-dro-mē'ni-ą). Nymphomania.

Andromedotox'in. A poisonous hypnotic from species of *Andromeda*.

Andropho'bia. Insane dread of man or of the male sex.

Anelec'trode. Positive pole of a battery.

Anelectrot'onus. Condition of diminished irritability of a nerve at the anode when an electric current is passed through it.

Anel's operation (ą-nelz'). Ligation of artery on proximal side of sac.

Anema-, Anemia, etc. See *Anæma-, Anæmia*, etc.

Anem'one (ą-nem'o-nī). See *Pulsatilla*.

Anem'onin. Poisonous principle from *Anemone*.

Anemop'athy. Medical treatment by inhalation.

Anencepha'lia. Absence of the brain.

Anencephalohæ'mia. Deficient blood-supply to the brain.

Anenceph'alous (*an*-*en*-sef'ą-lus). Lacking a brain.

Aner'gic (*an*-ĕr'jik). Marked by inactivity. **A. stupor,** acute dementia.

An'eroid barometer. A barometer containing no mercury or other fluid.

Anerythrop'sia. Inability to distinguish red color.

Anesthesia, Anesthetic, etc. See *Anæsthesia, Anæsthetic*, etc.

An'ethol. A compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, from oil of fennel.

Ane'thum. Genus of plants, including dill and fennel.

Aneu'ria (*a*-niū'ri-ą). Lack of nervous force.

An'eurism, An'eurysm. A sac filled with blood, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery. In a *true a.* the arterial coats are not ruptured; in a *false a.* they are all ruptured.

Aneuris'mal. Relating to an aneurism. **A. diathesis,** condition of body predisposing to aneurisms. **A. varix,** a direct communication between an artery and a vein.

Angeio-. See *Angio-*.

Angei'tis (*an*-ji-ai'*tis*). Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

Angel'ica. Genus of plants with aromatic tonic roots.

Angel's wing. Deformity of scapula giving the shoulder a peculiar bulge.

Angiec'tasis (*an*-ji-*ek*'*ta*-*sis*). Dilatation of a vessel.

Angii'tis (*an*-ji-ai'*tis*). Inflammation of a vessel.

Angi'na (*an*-jai'na). Any disease marked by a sense of suffocation. **A. acu'ta,** sore throat. **A. Ludovi'ci, A. Ludwig'ii,** acute inflammation of tissue around the submaxillary gland. **A. parotide'a,** mumps. **A. pec'toris,** a symptom consisting of pain in the chest, suffocation, and syncope.

An'ginose (*an'ji*-nōs). Attended with angina.

Angio-atax'ia. Irregularity in the tension of the blood-vessels.

An'gioblast. Any embryonic cell developing into vascular tissue.

Angiocav'ernous tumor. A cavernous angioma.

Angiocholi'tis. Inflammation of the biliary ducts.

Angioclephanti'asis. Large angioma of subcutaneous tissues.

Angioglio'ma. A vascular and gliomatous tumor, usually of the spinal cord.

An'giograph (*an'*ji-o-*graf*). A form of sphygmograph.

Angiog'raphy. Description of vessels.

Angiokerato'ma. Skin disease marked by angiomata with thickened epidermis.

Angioleuci'tis (*an''*ji-o-liu-sai'*tis*). Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angiol'ogy. The science of the vessels.

Angiolymphi'tis. Inflammation of lymph-vessels.

Angiolympho'ma. Tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

Angio'ma. Tumor composed of dilated blood-vessels. **A. cavernо'sum,** a tumor of connective tissue enclosing large spaces filled with blood.

Angiomala'cia (*an''*ji-o-m*a*-lê'si-*a*). Softening of the walls of vessels.

Angiom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the diameter and tension of a vessel.

Angiomyo'ma. Tumor composed of vascular and muscular tissue.

Angioneuro'sis. Nervous disease of a vessel.

Angioneurot'ic. Relating to an angioneurosis. **A. œdema,** neurosis with non-inflammatory circumscribed swellings on face, throat, and extremities, without apparent cause.

Angioparal'ysis. Paralysis of a vessel.

Angiop'athy. Any disease of vessels.

Angiosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing many blood-vessels.

Angiosiali'tis. Inflammation of a salivary duct.

Angio'sis. Any disease of vessels.

An'giospasm. Spasm of vessels.

Angiospas'tic. Pertaining to angiospasm.

Angiosteno'sis. Constriction of blood-vessels.

Angioti'tis. Inflammation of the blood-vessels of the ear.

Angiot'omy. Dissection of vessels.

An'gle (*ang'*gl). Degree of divergence of two lines which meet.

Ang'licus su'dor. English sweating-fever, a contagious pestilential fever.

Angophra'sia. Delayed and drawling speech.

Anguil'lula. Genus of worms parasitic in hot countries.

An'gular (*ang'giu-lar*). Having angles or corners. **A. artery,** termination of facial artery near inner angle of eye. **A. movement,** the movement which increases the angle between two bones.

Angula'tion. Formation of angular band in intestines, causing obstruction.

Angustu'ra. Bark of *Galipe'a Cuspa'ria* of Brazil: bitter stimulant tonic.

Angustu'rine. Bitter tonic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{40}NO_{14}$, from angustura.

Anha'phia. Loss of the sense of touch.

Anhela'tion. Shortness of breath.

Anhidro'sis. Deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrot'ic. Checking perspiration.

Anhis'tic, Anhis'tous. Uniform in structure.

Anhydræ'mia. Lack of water in the blood.

Anhy'dride (*an*-hai'drid). Any compound derived from an acid by abstracting a molecule of water.

Anhy'drous. Without water.

Anian'thinopsy. Inability to distinguish violet rays.

Anidro'sis. Same as *Anhidrosis.*

An'ilide (*an'i-lid*). Compound derived from aniline by substituting a radical for the hydrogen of NH_2.

An'iline (*an'i-lin*). Oily liquid, $C_6H_5NH_2$, from indigo and coal-tar. It is a nervine in chorea and epilepsy. **A. rash,** skin inflammation from irritation of aniline stains. **A. stains,** pigments from aniline used in staining microscopical specimens.

Anilin'ophile. Staining easily with aniline dyes.

An'ilism. Poisoning by aniline.

An'imal. An organized body having life, sensation, and power of voluntary motion. **A. heat,** the natural heat of the animal body. **A. magnetism,** mesmerism. **A. starch,** glycogen.

Animal'cule (*an-i-mal'kiul*). A microscopic animal.

An'ime (*an'i-mi*). Yellow resin: used in perfumes, varnishes, and plasters.

An'imin. Substance distilled from bone-oil.

An'ion. The element which passes to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Anirid'ia. Absence of the iris.

An'isated. Containing anise.

An'ise (*an'is*). Fruit of *Pimpinel'la Ani'sum,* an expectorant.

Anis'ic acid. Antirheumatic and antiseptic, $C_8H_8O_3$, from anethol.

An'isine. Alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$, from anise.

Anisoco'ria. Inequality of the pupils.

An'isol. A liquid, C_7H_8O, or phenyl-methyl ether.

Anisome'lia. Inequality between corresponding limbs.

Anisometro'pia. Difference of refractive power in the eyes.

Anisometrop'ic. Affected with anisometropia.

Anisot'ropal, Anisotrop'ic. Doubly refractive.

Ani'sum. Latin for anise.

An'kle (*ang'kl*). Part of the leg where it joins the foot. **A.-clonus, A.-jerk,** succession of rhythmical contractions of the foot produced by suddenly pushing up the foot.

Ankylobleph'aron. Adhesion of the lids.
Ankyloglos'sia. Tongue-tie.
Ankyloproc'tia. Stricture of the anus.
An'kylosed (*ang'ki*-lôst). Made immovable by ankylosis.
Ankylo'sis. Unnatural consolidation and immobility of a joint.
Ankylos'toma duodena'lis. Nematode worm causing ankylostomiasis.
Ankylostomi'asis. Disease resembling pernicious anæmia caused by presence of *Ankylostoma* in intestine.
Ankylo'tia. Closure of the external canal of the ear.
Ankyl'otome. Knife for cutting the frenum of the tongue.
Ankylure'thria. Stricture of the urethra.
Anky'roid cavity. Descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.
An'lage (*ân'*lâ-ge). Area in embryo within which first traces of a part appear.
Annec'tant gyri. Gyri connecting occipital and parietal lobes.
Annid'alin. Substance resembling aristol.
Annot'to. Reddish dye from *Bix'a Orella'na.*
Annular (*an'*iu-lạr). Ring-shaped. **A. ligament,** ligamentous structure encircling the wrist and ankle.
An'nulus. A ring. **A. abdom'inis,** the abdominal or inguinal ring. **A. mi'grans,** disease marked by eruption spreading in circles over the tongue. **A. ova'lis,** margin of septum in the foramen ovale of the fetal heart. **A. tympan'icus.** See *Tympanic ring.*
Anococcy'geal (*-kok-sij'*i-ạl). Pertaining to the anus and coccyx.
An'odal closure contraction. Contraction of muscles at the anode on closure of circuit.
An'ode (*an'*ôd). The positive electrode of a galvanic battery.
Anod'mia. Absence of sense of smell.
An'odyne (*an'*o-dain). 1. Relieving pain. 2. Medicine which relieves pain.
Anom'alous. Irregular; contrary to the natural order.
Anom'aly. Irregularity; deviation from rule.
Anonych'ia (*an*-o-nik'i-ạ). Absence of the nails.
Anon'ymous. Nameless; innominate.
Anoop'sia (*an*-o-op'si-ạ). Upward strabismus.
Anophthal'mia. Absence of the eyes.
Anop'sia. 1. Defect of sight. 2. Anoopsia.
Anor'chism (*an-ôr'kizm*). Absence of the testicles.
Anor'chus. A person without testicles, or one whose testicles have not descended.
Anorec'tal. Relating to the anus and rectum.
Anorex'ia. Want of appetite.
Anortho'pia. Unsymmetrical vision.
Anos'mia. Loss of sense of smell.
Anospi'nal centre. Centre in spinal cord controlling defecation.
Ano'tus. Monster without ears.
Anoves'ical (ẽ-no-*ves'i*-kạl). Relating to the anus and bladder.
Anoxæ'mia. Deficiency of oxygen in the blood.
An'sa. A loop. **A. lenticula'ris,** nervous tract from the crusta to lenticular nucleus.
An'serine. Relating to a goose. **A. disease,** disease with emaciation of extremities, so that hands and feet resemble a goose's foot. **A. skin,** goose-flesh.
Anta'cid (*ant-as'id*). Counteracting acidity.

Antac'rid (*ant-ak'rid*). Correcting acrid conditions.

Antag'onism. Opposition, as in action of muscles or of medicines.

Antag'onist. A muscle or a drug opposing or counteracting the effect of another muscle or drug.

Antal'gic (*an-tal'jik*). Same as *Anodyne.*

Antal'kaline. Neutralizing alkalies.

Antaphrodis'iac. Allaying sexual desire.

Antarthrit'ic. Relieving gout.

Antasthmat'ic. Relieving asthma.

Antatroph'ic. Overcoming atrophy.

Antebra'chium (*an-ti-brê'ki-um*). The forearm.

Antecur'vature. Moderate anteflexion.

Anteflex'ion. A bending forward.

Anteloca'tion. Forward displacement of a whole organ.

Antemet'ic. Preventing vomiting.

Antemor'tem. Before death.

An'te par'tum. Before delivery or childbirth.

Antephial'tic. Preventing nightmare.

Antepyret'ic. Done before occurrence of traumatic fever.

Anterior chamber. See *Chambers of the Eye.*

An'terograde. Extending backward.

Anterolat'eral. Situated in front and to one side.

Anterome'dian. Situated in front and in the middle.

Anteropari'etal convolution. The ascending frontal convolution.

Anteroposte'rior. From before backward.

Antever'sion. Forward bending of an organ.

An'thelix. Same as *Antihelix.*

Anthelmin'tic. Destroying worms; vermifuge.

An'themis. Genus of plants furnishing chamomile.

Anthemorrha'gic. Checking hemorrhage.

An'thiarin. See *Antiarin.*

Anthoma'nia. Insane mania for flowers.

Anthracæ'mia. 1. Presence of bacillus of anthrax in the blood. 2. Asphyxia.

An'thracene. Hydrocarbon, $C_{14}H_{10}$, derived from coal-tar.

An'thracine. Poisonous ptomaine from cultures of *Bacillus anthracis.*

An'thracoid. Resembling anthrax.

Anthraco'sis. Lung disease from inhaling coal-dust.

Anthraro'bin. Yellow powder used in solution in skin diseases.

An'thrax. 1. A carbuncle. 2. Fatal contagious disease of cattle, caused by *Bacillus anthracis.*

Anthropo'geny (*an-thro-poj'e-ni*). The development of man.

Anthropol'ogy. Science which treats of man.

Anthropom'etry. Measurement of the dimensions of man.

Anthropopho'bia. Morbid dread of society.

Anthroposomatol'ogy. Science of the structure of the human body.

Anthydrop'ic. Relieving dropsy.

Anthypnot'ic. Hindering sleep.

Anthyster'ic. Relieving hysteria.

Antial'bumate. Product of the imperfect digestion of albumin.

Antial'bumid. Product of the digestion of albumin.

Antial'bumin. That constituent of albumin which is changed by gastric juice into antialbumose.

Antial'bumose. Form of albumose convertible into antipeptone.
Antiapoplec'tic. Relieving apoplexy.
An'tiarin. Poisonous heart-depressant, $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$, from Javanese poison-tree.
Antiarthrit'ic. See *Antarthritic.*
Antibacte'rial. Preventing the growth of bacteria.
Antibec'hic (*an*-ti-bek' ik). Good against cough.
Antibil'ious (*an*-ti-bil'yus). Relieving bilious condition.
Antiblennorrha'gic. Preventing gonorrhœa.
Antibra'chium (*an*-ti-brē' ki-um). The forearm.
Antibrom'ic. Counteracting bad smells.
Antican'crin (*an*-ti-kang' krin). Same as *Cancroin.*
Anticar'dium. The pit of the stomach.
Antica'rious. Tending to prevent caries.
Anticheirot'onus. Spasmodic inflection of the thumb.
Antichol'erin. Derivative of cultures of cholera bacillus: used against cholera.
Anti'cipating intermittent. Intermittent in which paroxysms recur at an earlier time every succeeding day.
Anticli'nal vertebra. The eleventh thoracic vertebra.
Anticonvul'sive. Relieving convulsions.
Anticyc'lic acid. White antipyretic powder.
Antidin'ic. Relieving giddiness or vertigo.
Antidiph'therin. Derivative from diphtheria bacillus: used in diphtheria.
An'tidotal. Acting as an antidote.
An'tidote. Medicine counteracting the effects of a poison.
Antidyscrat'ic. Relieving dyscratic conditions.
Antidysenter'ic. Relieving dysentery.
Antiemet'ic (*an*-ti-ĭ-met' ik). See *Antemetic.*
Antiephial'tic. See *Antephialtic.*
An'tifat. Agent that diminishes fatness.
Antifeb'rile (*an*-ti-feb' ril). Subduing fever; febrifuge.
Antifeb'rine (*an*-ti-feb' rin). See *Acetanilid.*
Antifermen'tative. See *Antizymotic.*
Antigalac'tic. Lessening secretion of milk.
Antihe'lix. The curved ridge on external ear opposite the helix.
Antihidrot'ic. Lessening the secretion of sweat.
Antihydrop'ic. Curative of dropsy.
Antihy'dropin. Diuretic principle from cockroaches.
Antiicter'ic. Relieving jaundice.
Antikam'nia. Proprietary anodyne and antipyretic.
An'tikol. Proprietary antipyretic.
Antilep'sis. Treatment by revulsion.
Antilith'ic. Preventing the formation of calculus.
Antiluet'ic (*an*-ti-liu-et' ik). Effective against syphilis.
Antilys'sic (*an*-ti-lis' ik). Relieving hydrophobia.
Antimetro'pia. Hypermetropia in one eye with myopia in the other.
Antimiasmat'ic. Effective against miasmatic conditions.
Antimicro'bic. Same as *Antibacterial.*
Antimo'nial. 1. Pertaining to antimony. 2. A remedy containing antimony.
An'timony. Silver-white metallic element, some of whose salts are used in medicine. Specific gravity, 6.7; atomic weight, 120.
Antimycot'ic. Destroying vegetable microbes.

Antinarcot'ic. Relieving narcosis.
Antinephrit'ic. Relieving kidney disease.
Antiner'vin. Proprietary neuralgia remedy.
Antineural'gic. Relieving neuralgia.
Antin'ion. The frontal pole of the cranium.
Antinon'nin. A yellow paste used as a parasiticide.
Antino'sine. A blue powder used in weak solution as an external antiseptic.
Antiparalyt'ic. Relieving paralysis.
Antiparasit'ic. Serviceable against parasites.
Antiparastati'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
Antipep'tone. Peptone from complete digestion of antialbumose.
Antiperiod'ic. Arresting periodical (malarial) recurrences.
Antiperistal'sis. Peristalsis from below upward.
Antiperistal'tic. Exhibiting antiperistalsis.
Antiphlogis'tic (*an*-ti-flo-*jis'tik*). Subduing inflammation.
Antiphthis'ic (*an*-ti-*tiz'ik*). Checking phthisis.
Antiphthi'sin (*an*-ti-thai'*sin*). Modified tuberculin.
Antiplas'tic. Unfavorable to healing.
Antipneumotox'in. An antitoxin hostile to pneumotoxin.
Antipros'tate (*an*-ti-pros'tĕt). Cowper's gland.
Antiprurit'ic. Relieving itching.
Antiputrefac'tive. Preventing putrefaction.
Antipy'ic (*an*-ti-pai'*ik*). Preventing suppuration.
Antipy'onin (*an*-ti-pai'o-n*in*). Acid sodium borate.
Antipyre'sis. Reduction of fever by antipyretics.
Antipyret'ic. Relieving fever; also a remedy so acting.
Antipy'rin. A coal-tar derivative, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$: antipyretic. **A. salicylate.** See *Salipyrin.*
Antipyrot'ic. Curative of burns.
Antirab'ic. Curing rabies.
Antirheumat'ic. Relieving rheumatism.
Antiscorbu'tic. Correcting scurvy.
Antisep'sin. Crystalline antiseptic, C_8H_8BrNO, used also as analgesic and antipyretic.
Antisep'sis. Use of antiseptic measures.
Antisep'tic. 1. Preventing putrefaction. 2. A substance destroying putrefactive germs. **A. dressing,** dressing containing antiseptics. **A. surgery,** surgery with proper antiseptic precautions.
Antisep'tin. A white antiseptic powder.
Antisep'tol. Cinchonine iodsulphate, substituted for iodoform.
Antisial'agogue, Antisial'ic. Checking the secretion of saliva.
Antispas'min. A proprietary hypnotic and analgesic.
Antispasmod'ic. Allaying spasm.
Antispas'tic. Antispasmodic.
Antistreptococ'cin (*an*-ti-str*ep*-to-k*ok'sin*). Streptococcus antitoxin.
Antisu'doral. Checking perspiration.
Antisyphilit'ic. Curative of syphilis.
Antithe'nar. Opposite to the palm or the sole.
Antither'mic. Antipyretic.
Antither'min. Antipyretic substance, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$.
Antitox'ic. Counteracting poisons.
Antitox'in. A substance developed in the body, counteracting poisons generated or implanted there.

Antitra'gicus (*an*-ti-tra*j'i*-kus). A muscle of the ear, arising from the antitragus and passing to the caudate process.

Antit'ragus. The prominence of the ear opposite the tragus.

Antitris'mus. Trismus occurring when the mouth is open.

Antituberculot'ic. Useful in tuberculosis.

Antiven'ene. Blood-serum of animals immunized against snake-poison.

Antizymot'ic. Overcoming fermentation or fermentative germs.

Antodontal'gic. Relieving toothache.

An'tracele (*an'*tra-sēl). Accumulation of fluid in maxillary sinus.

An'tral. Pertaining to an antrum.

Antrec'tomy. Excision of walls of mastoid antrum.

Antri'tis. Inflammation of an antrum.

An'troscope. Apparatus for viewing the maxillary antrum.

Antrotympani'tis. Chronic purulent otitis media.

An'trum. A recess or cavity in a bone. **A. of Highmore,** large cavity in superior maxillary bone, communicating with the nose. **A. mastoi'deum,** cavity in mastoid portion of temporal bone. **A. maxilla're.** Same as *A. of Highmore.*

Anu'ria. Deficient secretion of urine.

A'nus (ē'nus). The lower extremity of the rectum. **A. of Rusco'ni,** the blastopore.

An'vil. The incus.

Anydræ'mia (*an-i*-drī'mi-a). Deficiency of water in the blood.

A. O. C. Abbreviation for *anodal opening contraction.*

Aor'ta (ē-ôr'ta). The great artery arising from the left ventricle of the heart. It consists of an *arch,* a *thoracic* portion, and an *abdominal* portion.

Aor'tic (ē-ôr'tik). Pertaining to the aorta. **A. arches,** aortic bows in the visceral arches. **A. murmur,** murmur indicating disease of the aortic valves. **A. opening,** the hindmost of the openings in the diaphragm. **A. valves,** three valves at the opening between the aorta and the left ventricle.

Aorti'tis (ē-ôr-tai'*tis*). Inflammation of the aorta.

Apacon'itine. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$, from aconitine.

Ap'athy (*ap'*a-thi). Absence of emotion or feeling.

Ape-hand. Hand with the thumb extended at right angles.

Apep'sia. Imperfect digestion.

Ape'rient (a-pī'ri-ent). Opening the bowels; gently purgative.

Aperistal'sis. Absence of peristalsis.

Ap'erture (*ap'*ĕr-tiur). An opening.

A'pex (ē'pex). The pointed end of a conical organ. **A. beat,** beat of apex of left ventricle of the heart against chest-wall.

Aphacia, Aphakia (*a*-fē'si-a, *a*-fē'ki-a). Absence of the crystalline lens.

Aphacic, Aphakic (*a*-fē'sik, *a*-fē'kik). Having no crystalline lens.

Apha'gia (*a*-fē'ji-a). Inability to swallow.

Aphakia. See *Aphacia.*

Apha'sia (*a*-fē'zhi-a). Loss or defect of power of speech or writing. **Amnesic a.,** want of memory for words. **Ataxic a.,** a. in which patient knows the words he wishes to speak, but cannot articulate them. **Conduction a.,** ataxic a. from lesion of conducting path between motor and sensory centres. **Mixed** or **Total a.,** combined sensory and motor a. **Motor a.** Same as *Ataxic a.* **Sensory a.,** inability to remember words or to comprehend words.

Apha'sic (*a*-fē'zik). Resembling aphasia.
Aphe'mia. Loss of power of speech.
Aphepho'bia (*af*-i-fō'bi-ą). Morbid dread of being touched.
Aph'eter (*af'e-tēr*). A supposed substance giving to inogen of muscle the stimulus that decomposes it, thus causing muscular contraction.
Apho'nia. Loss of voice from lesion of vocal organs. **A. clerico'rum,** clergymen's sore throat.
Aphon'ic. Marked by aphonia.
Aphra'sia (*a*-frē'zi-ą). Absence of speech. **A. parano'ica,** stubborn silence in the insane.
Aphrodis'iac. Exciting sexual desire; also a drug so acting.
Aph'thæ (*af'* thī). See *Thrush.*
Aphthon'gia (*af*-thon'ji-ą). Spasm of muscles of the tongue in attempting to speak.
Aph'thous. Relating to or marked by aphthæ.
A'pical (ē'*pi*-kąl). Pertaining to or situated at the apex. **A. process,** that one of the protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell given off at the pole opposite the axis-cylinder process.
A'piol. Active principle, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, of parsley seed: used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.
Ap'ioline. Proprietary emmenagogue from parsley.
A'pium. Genus of plants including celery and parsley.
Aplanat'ic. Correcting spherical aberration.
Apla'sia. Defective development or formation.
Aplas'tic. Not tending to form new tissue: as, a. lymph.
Apne'a. See *Apnœa.*
Apneumato'sis. Unexpanded condition of lung tissue.
Apnœ'a (*ap*-nī'ą). 1. The cessation of respiration caused by hyperoxygenation of the blood. 2. Asphyxia.
Apoacon'itine. See *Apaconitine.*
Apochromat'ic. Achromatic.
Apoco'deine (*ap*-o-kō'di-*in*). Alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$, from codeine.
Apocy'nein (*ap*-o-sai'ni-*in*). Glucoside from *Apocynum* resembling digitalin.
Apo'cynin (*a*-pos'*i*-nin). Principle from *Apocynum* resembling digitalin.
Apo'cynum (*a*-pos'*i*-num). Genus of plants. The root of *A. cannabi'num* is emetic and anthydropic.
Apo'lar. Having no pole; having no processes:—said of cells.
Apollina'ris water. An effervescent table water.
Apol'ysin. Compound of phenetidin and citric acid, used like phenacetin.
Apomor'phine. A powerful emetic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, from morphine.
Apomy'eline. Principle from brain tissue.
Apone' (*ap*-ōn'). Anodyne preparation of capsicum, ammonia, and chloral.
Aponeuro'sis. White, fibrous membrane formed by expansion of a tendon.
Aponeurosi'tis. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.
Aponeurot'ic. Pertaining to an aponeurosis. **A. fascia,** a deep fascia.
Aponeu'rotome. Bistoury for cutting aponeuroses.
Aponeurot'omy. Division of an aponeurosis.

Apophys'eal (*ap*-o-fiz'i-ąl). Pertaining to an apophysis.

Apoph'ysis. A bony process which has never been entirely separated from the bone of which it forms a part. **A. of Ingrassias,** lesser wing of the sphenoid.

Apoplec'tic (*ap*-o-plek'tik). Pertaining to apoplexy. **A. habit,** peculiar habit of body predisposing to apoplexy.

Apoplec'tiform. Resembling apoplexy.

Apoplec'toid. Same as *Apoplectiform.*

Ap'oplexy. 1. Sudden paralysis from rupture of cerebral blood-vessels. 2. Sudden extravasation of blood into an organ.

Apore'tin. Cathartic resin from rhubarb.

Posit'ia. Loathing of food.

Apos'tasis. An abscess.

Apos'toli's method. Electric treatment of disease of female genitals.

Apoth'ecaries' weight. See *Weight.*

Apoth'ecary. One who sells drugs and puts up prescriptions.

Ap'otheme. Brownish powder deposited when infusions are exposed to the air.

Ap'ozeme. A decoction.

Appara'tus. 1. Mechanical arrangements for experimenting, operating, etc. 2. Cystotomy. **A. ma'jor,** median lithotomy. **A. mi'nor,** lateral lithotomy.

Appendec'tomy. Excision of vermiform appendix.

Appendicec'tomy (*a*-pen-di-sek'to-mi). Excision of the vermiform appendix.

Appen'dices epiplo'icæ. Pouches of peritoneum, containing fat, attached to the colon.

Appendi'cial, Appendic'ular. Pertaining to the appendix vermiformis. **A. colic,** acute abdominal pain during beginning of appendicitis.

Appendici'tis. Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.

Appen'dix. An appendage. **A. vermifor'mis,** small tubular process of the cæcum, three to six inches long and three-tenths of an inch in diameter.

Ap'petite. Desire; especially, desire for food.

Applana'tio cor'neæ. Morbid flattening of the cornea.

Ap'plicator. Instrument for making applications to a part.

Apposi'tion (*ap*-o-zish'un). State of contact.

Aprax'ia. Inability to make proper use of things.

Aproc'tia (*a*-prok'shi-ą). Imperforation of the anus.

Aprosex'ia. Inability to fix the attention.

Aproso'pia. Congenital absence of the face.

Apselaphe'sia. Absence of the sense of touch.

Apsithy'ria (*ap*-si-thai'ri-ą). Inability to whisper.

Apsych'ia (*ap*-sik'i-ą). Absence of consciousness.

Aptya'lia (*ap*-tai-ê'li-ą). Deficiency of saliva.

A'pus (ê'pus). A monster without feet.

Apy'onin. Yellow antiseptic powder used like pyoktanin.

Apyret'ic. Having no fever.

Apyrex'ia. Absence of fever.

A'qua (ê'kwą). Water. **A. ammo'niæ,** aqueous solution of ammonia: stimulant and antacid. **A. chlo'ri,** aqueous solution of chlorine gas: stimulant and antiseptic. **A. destilla'ta,** distilled water. **A. for'tis,** nitric acid. **A. oc'uli,** the aqueous humor. **A. re'gia,** nitrohydrochloric acid.

Aquacapsuli'tis. See *Aquocapsulitis.*

Aquapunc'ture. Introduction of water beneath the skin.

Aq'ueduct. A canal for conducting liquid; any canal. **A. of cochlea,** foramen in temporal bone transmitting a vein from the cochlea. **A. of Fallopius,** canal in petrous portion of temporal bone for facial nerve. **A. of Sylvius,** canal connecting third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

A'queous (ē'kwi-us). Containing water; watery. **A. chamber,** portion of eye-cavity between cornea and lens. **A. extract,** extract in which water is the menstruum. **A. humor,** colorless fluid occupying the a. chamber of the eye.

Aquocapsuli'tis. Serous iritis.

Ar'abic acid. Acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from gum arabic.

Ar'abinose. Gum-sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, from arabic acid.

Arachni'tis. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arach'noid (*a*-rak'noid). 1. Resembling a spider's web. 2. The arachnoid membrane. **A. cavity,** space between arachnoid and dura mater. **A. membrane,** fine membrane between dura mater and pia mater.

Arachnoidi'tis. See *Arachnitis.*

Arachnopi'a. The arachnoid and pia together.

Aræom'eter (ar-i-om'*e*-tĕr). Same as *Hydrometer.*

Aran-Duchenne's disease (â-râṅ'dü-shenz'). Progressive muscular atrophy.

Aran'tius's body or **nodule.** Small tubercle on each semilunar valve of aorta and pulmonary arteries. **A.'s ventricle,** the inferior extremity of the fourth ventricle.

Araro'ba. See *Goa powder.*

Ar'bor vi'tæ. 1. Tree-like structure seen on median section of cerebellum. 2. Series of ridges in canal of cervix uteri.

Arboriza'tion. A branched terminal ramification of a process of a nerve-cell.

Ar'butin. Diuretic glucoside, $C_{12}H_{16}O_9$, from *Ar'butus Uva-ursi.*

Arca'num. A nostrum or secret remedy.

Arch (ârtsh). A structure having the shape of a bow. **A. of the aorta,** curved part of the aorta.

Ar'chæocyte (âr'ki-o-sait). A wandering cell.

Archebio'sis (âr-k*i*-bai-ō'sis). Spontaneous generation.

Archegen'esis (âr-k*i*-jen'*e*-sis). Spontaneous generation.

Archen'teron (âr-ken'te-ron). Cavity formed by invagination of blastodermic vesicle during the gastrula stage.

Ar'chetype (âr'k*i*-taip). The original type.

Ar'chiblast (âr'k*i*-blast). The fundamental portion of the blastodermic layers; the discus proligerus.

Archiblas'tic. Derived from the archiblast.

Archiblasto'ma. A tumor derived from the epiblast.

Ar'chigaster. The embryonic alimentary canal.

Ar'chil (âr'kil). Violet-red pigment from lichens which yield litmus.

Archinephr'on. The Wolffian body.

Ar'chistome (âr'k*i*-stōm). Same as *Blastopore.*

Archī'tis (âr-kai'tis). Inflammation of the lower rectum.

Ar'chocele (âr'ko-sēl). Rectal hernia.

Archopto'sis. Prolapse of the anus.

Archorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the rectum.

Archosteno'sis. Stricture of the rectum.

Ar'ciform (ârʹsi-fôrm). Formed like an arch. **A. fibres,** bow-shaped fibres crossing anterior aspect of medulla.

Arcta'tion (ârk-tēʹshun). Contraction of any opening.

Arc'tium (ârkʹshi-um). See *Lappa.*

Ar'cuate (ârʹkiu-ēt). Bent like a bow. **A. commissure,** the posterior optic commissure. **A. fibres.** Same as *Arciform fibres.* **A. nucleus,** gray nucleus associated with the arciform fibres.

Ar'cus (ârʹkus). A bow or arch. **A. seni'lis,** circular opacity in the cornea of old people.

Ar'dent spirits. Alcoholic liquors.

Ar'dor uri'næ. A sensation of scalding in urethra in passing urine.

A'rea (ēʹri-ą). A definite amount of space. **A. Cel'si.** Same as *Alopecia areata.* **A. germinati'va,** spot in ovum within which embryo develops. **A. opa'ca,** outer opaque portion of a. germinativa. **A. pellu'cida,** central lighter portion of a. germinativa. **A. vasculo'sa,** portion of a. opaca which becomes filled with blood-vessels.

Are'ca (*a*-rīʹką). Genus of East Indian trees furnishing betel-nut, an astringent and vermifuge.

Are'caline. Vermifuge alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, from areca-nut.

Arena'tion (*ar-e*-nēʹshun). Treatment by immersion in heated sand.

Are'ola. Ring around a part. **A. of the breast,** ring of pigment around the nipple.

Are'olar. Containing small spaces. **A. choroiditis,** choroiditis starting around the macula lutea and spreading towards the periphery. **A. tissue,** connective tissue filling the interstices between parts of the body.

Argamblyo'pia. Amblyopia from disuse.

Argentam'ide. Colorless liquid, antiseptic and astringent.

Argen'tic (ârʹ-*jen*ʹtik). Containing silver.

Argen'tum (ârʹ-*jen*ʹtum). Silver.

Argil'la (ârʹ-*jil*ʹą). Clay.

Ar'ginine (ârʹ*ji*-nīn). A base, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$, formed in lupine sprouts.

Ar'gol. Crude potassium bitartrate.

Ar'gon. Newly discovered gaseous element in the atmosphere.

Ar'gonin. Antiseptic and disinfectant precipitated from a mixture of silver nitrate with sodium and casein.

Argyll'-Rob'ertson pupil. Pupil which contracts under accommodation, but not under light.

Argyr'ia, Argyro'sis (ârʹ-*jir*ʹi-ą, ârʹ-*ji*-rōʹsis). Discoloration of body tissues by excessive use of silver compounds.

Arhinencepha'lia. Same as *Cyclopia.*

Arhin'ia (*a*-rinʹi-ą). Absence of the nose.

Arhyth'mia. Lack of rhythm in heart's action.

Ari'ca bark. A variety of Peruvian bark.

Ar'icine. Alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, from arica bark.

Ar'istol. Dithymol diiodide, $C_{20}H_{24}(OI)_2$, reddish powder substituted for iodoform.

Aristolo'chia. See *Serpentaria.*

Aristolo'chin. Bitter derivative of serpentaria.

Arithmoma'nia. Insanity with counting and anxiety about numbers.

Arlt's ointment. Blue ointment containing belladonna.

Arm. The upper extremity from shoulder to wrist. **A. centre,** cerebral centre controlling arm movements.

Armamenta'rium, Arma'rium. An outfit of medicines, implements, etc.

Ar'mature (ăr'mą-tiûr). Iron bar at end of a magnet to prevent escape of magnetism.

Arme'nian bole. Reddish clay used as tooth-powder, etc.

Arm-to-arm vaccination. Vaccination with transference of virus directly from one patient to another.

Ar'nica. Genus of plants, whose flowers and leaves are used as stimulant and externally applied to sprains, bruises, etc.

Ar'nold's canal. Canal in petrous bone for Arnold's nerve. **A.'s ganglion,** the otic ganglion. **A.'s nerve,** auricular branch of pneumogastric nerve.

Aromat'ic. Having a fragrant, spicy odor. **A. fluid extract,** fluid extract from aromatic powder. **A. powder,** mixture of cardamom, nutmeg, ginger, and cinnamon. **A. sulphuric acid,** alcoholic solution of sulphuric acid flavored with ginger and cinnamon. **A. tincture,** alcoholic solution of cinnamon, ginger, galangal, cloves, and cardamom.

Aro'mine. Fragrant alkaloid from urine.

Ar'rack. Alcoholic drink from fermented rice and palm sap.

Arrecto'res pilo'rum. Minute muscles of the skin producing "goose-flesh."

Arrow-root. Starch from the rhizome of various species of *Maran'ta:* used as nutrient food.

Ar'senate (ăr'se-nêt). A salt of arsenic acid.

Arseni'asis. Arsenical poisoning.

Ar'senic. 1. A non-metallic, grayish, crystalline element, whose compounds are used in medicine. 2. Arsenous acid, a whitish arsenic, $HAsO_2$.

Arsen'ical. Relating to or containing arsenic.

Arsen'icism (ăr-sen'*i*-sizm). Arsenic poisoning.

Arsen'oblast. Same as *Masculonucleus.*

Arse'nous acid (ăr-sî'nus). See *Arsenic,* 2d def.

Ar'tarine. Alkaloid from artar root of West Africa: cardiac stimulant.

Ar'tefact. An artificial product.

Arte'ria (ăr-tî'ri-ą). An artery.

Arte'rial. Pertaining to an artery. **A. varix,** a varicose artery.

Arterializa'tion. Change of venous into arterial blood.

Arteriocap'illary fibrosis. Narrowing of capillaries and small arteries by formation within the walls.

Arteriofibro'sis. Same as *Arteriocapillary fibrosis.*

Arte'riogram. Same as *Sphygmogram.*

Arteri'olæ rec'tæ. Branches of arteries of the kidney supplying the medullary pyramids.

Arte'riole (ăr-tî'ri-ôl). A minute arterial branch.

Arteriol'ogy. The science of the arteries.

Arteriomala'cia. Softening of coats of arteries.

Arteriosclero'sis. Hardening of the walls of arteries.

Arte'riotome (ăr-tî'ri-o-tôm). Instrument used in arteriotomy.

Arteriot'omy. Cutting or division of an artery.

Arteriove'nous. Pertaining to both arteries and veins.

Arteriover'sion. Same as *Aerteriversion.*

Arteri'tis. Inflammation of an artery.

TABLE OF CHIEF ARTERIES

NAME.	ORIGIN.	BRANCHES.	DISTRIBUTION.
Acromiothoracic.	Axillary.	Acromial, humeral, pectoral, clavicular.	Shoulder, arm, upper front part of chest.
Aorta (abdominal).	Thoracic aorta.	Phrenic, cœliac axis, mesenteric, suprarenal, renal, spermatic, lumbar, sacral, right and left common iliac.	Two common iliacs.
Aorta (arch).	Left ventricle.	Coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.	Thoracic aorta.
Aorta (thoracic).	Arch of aorta.	Pericardiac, bronchial, œsophageal, mediastinal, intercostals.	Abdominal aorta.
Auricular, posterior.	External carotid.	Stylomastoid, auricular.	Back of ear, scalp, and neck.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Superior thoracic, acromiothoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular.	Upper extremity, pectoral muscles, axilla.
Basilar.	Right and left vertebral.	Transverse, right and left posterior cerebral.	Brain.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Superior and inferior profunda, nutrient, anastomotica magna, muscular, radial, ulnar.	Arm and forearm.
Carotid, common.	Innominate (on right side), arch of aorta (on left side).	External and internal carotid.	External and internal carotid.

TABLE OF CHIEF ARTERIES (*continued*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	BRANCHES.	DISTRIBUTION.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, temporal, internal maxillary.	Front of neck, face, side of head, meninges, middle ear, thyroid gland, tongue, tonsils.
Carotid, internal.	Common carotid.	Tympanic, arteriæ receptaculi, anterior meningeal, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral.	Largè part of brain, eye, internal ear, forehead, nose.
Cœliac axis.	Abdominal aorta.	Gastric, hepatic, splenic.	Œsophagus, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, gall-bladder.
Coronary (of heart).	Anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Auricular, interventricular, preventricular, marginal, transverse, terminal.	Heart.
Dorsalis pedis.	Anterior tibial.	Tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating.	Foot.
Epigastric.	External iliac.	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular, and terminal branches.	Abdominal wall, femoral ring, and cremaster.
Facial.	External carotid.	Inferior palatine, tonsillar, submaxillary, submental, muscular, inferior labial, coronary of lips, lateralis nasi, angular.	Pharynx and face.
Femoral.	External iliac.	Superficial epigastric, superficial external iliac, external pudic, profunda femoris, muscular, anastomotica magna, popliteal.	Lower part of abdominal wall, upper thigh, genitals.
Gastroduodenal.	Hepatic.	Pyloric, gastro-epiploic, pancreaticoduodenal.	Pylorus, pancreas, stomach, duodenum.

Gluteal.	Internal iliac.	Superficial, deep.	Gluteal muscles.
Hepatic.	Cœliac axis.	Pyloric, gastroduodenal, cystic, right and left hepatic.	Liver, pancreas, duodenum, stomach.
Iliac, common.	Abdominal aorta.	External and internal iliac, unnamed branches.	
Iliac, external.	Common iliac.	Epigastric, circumflex, unnamed, femoral.	Integument and muscles of abdomen, generative organs, lower extremity.
Iliac, internal.	Common iliac.	Anterior and posterior trunk.	Pelvis, generative organs, gluteal region.
Iliac, internal (anterior trunk).	Internal iliac.	Vesical, middle hemorrhoidal, uterine, vaginal, obturator, internal pudic, sciatic.	Pelvis, genitals, thigh.
Iliac, internal (posterior trunk).	Internal iliac.	Iliolumbar, lateral sacral, gluteal.	Muscles of hip and sacrum.
Innominate.	Arch of aorta.	Right carotid, right subclavian.	
Intercostal, superior.	Subclavian.	Profunda cervicis, first and second intercostal, arteria aberrans.	Neck, upper part of thorax.
Interosseous.	Ulnar.	Anterior and posterior interosseous.	Deep structures of forearm.
Lingual.	External carotid.	Hyoid, dorsalis linguæ, sublingual, ranine.	Muscle of hyoid, sublingual gland, mouth, tongue.
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.	Comes nervi phrenici, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, musculophrenic, superior epigastric.	Structures of thorax.

TABLE OF CHIEF ARTERIES (*continued*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	BRANCHES.	DISTRIBUTION.
Maxillary, internal.	External carotid.	Tympanic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, inferior dental, deep temporal, pterygoid, masseteric, buccal, posterior palatine, Vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, alveolar, infraorbital.	Structures indicated by names of branches.
Mesenteric, inferior.	Abdominal aorta.	Colica sinistra, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.	Descending colon, sigmoid flexure, rectum.
Mesenteric, superior.	Abdominal aorta.	Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, colica dextra and media, ileocolic, vasa intestini tenuis.	Small intestine, colon, cæcum, ileum.
Obturator.	Internal iliac.	Iliac, vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic.	Pelvis and thigh.
Occipital.	External carotid.	Muscular, auricular, meningeal, princeps cervicis, cranial branches.	Muscle of neck and scalp, auricle, meninges.
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	Lachrymal, supraorbital, anterior and posterior ethmoidal, superior and inferior palpebral, muscular, anterior, long and short ciliary, central artery of retina, frontal, nasal.	Eye, adjacent structures, portion of face.
Palmar arch (deep).	Radial.	Perforating, palmar interosseous, recurrent.	Palm and fingers.
Palmar arch (superficial).	Ulnar.	Communicating, digital, branch to radialis indicis.	Palm and fingers.
Pharyngeal, ascending.	External carotid.	External, pharyngeal, meningeal.	Neck, pharynx, meninges.

Plantar arch.	External plantar.	Unnamed, posterior perforating, digital.	Anterior part of foot and toes.
Plantar, external.	Posterior tibial.	Muscular, calcaneal, cutaneous, anastomotic, posterior perforating, plantar arch.	Sole and toes.
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Superior and inferior muscular, cutaneous, superior external and superior internal articular, azygos articular, inferior external and inferior internal articular, anterior and posterior tibial.	Thigh, knee, and leg.
Profunda femoris.	Femoral.	External and internal, circumflex, first, second, third, and fourth perforating.	Thigh.
Pudic, internal.	Internal iliac (anterior trunk).	Inferior hemorrhoidal, superficial and transverse perineal, artery of bulb, artery of corpus cavernosum, dorsalis penis.	Genital organs.
Pulmonary.	Right ventricle.	Right and left pulmonary.	Lungs.
Radial.	Brachial.	Radial recurrent, muscular, superficial volar, anterior and posterior carpal, metacarpal, dorsalis pollicis, dorsalis indicis, princeps pollicis. radialis indicis.	Forearm, wrist, and hand.
Sciatic.	Internal iliac.	Muscular, vesical, coccygeal, hemorrhoidal, inferior gluteal, comes nervi ischiadi, articular.	Muscles and viscera of pelvis.
Splenic.	Cœliac axis.	Small and large pancreatic, gastric, left gastro-epiploic, splenic branches.	Pancreas, great curvature of stomach, spleen.
Subclavian.	Innominate (right side), arch of aorta (left side).	Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal, axillary.	Neck, thorax, arms, brain, meninges.
Suprascapular.	Thyroid axis.	Inferior sternomastoid, nutrient, suprasternal, acromial, articular, etc.	Muscles of shoulder.

TABLE OF CHIEF ARTERIES (*continued*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	BRANCHES.	DISTRIBUTION.
Temporal.	External carotid.	Transverse facial, anterior auricular, middle temporal, anterior and posterior temporal.	Forehead, parotid gland, masseter muscle, ear, etc.
Thyroid axis.	Subclavian.	Inferior thyroid, suprascapular, transversalis colli.	Shoulder, neck, thorax, spine.
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyroid axis.	Laryngeal, tracheal, œsophageal, ascending cervical.	Larynx, œsophagus, neck, thyroid gland.
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid.	Hyoid, sternomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid.	Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyroid gland.
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Recurrent tibial, muscular, internal and external malleolar, dorsalis pedis.	Knee, leg, and ankle.
Tibial, posterior.	Popliteal.	Peroneal, muscular, nutrient, communicating, internal calcaneal, external and internal plantar.	Leg, ankle, foot.
Transversalis colli.	Thyroid axis.	Superficial cervical, posterior scapular.	Muscles of neck and back.
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, interosseous, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, superficial palmar arch.	Forearm, wrist, and hand.
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Lateral spinal, muscular, posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, inferior cerebellar, basilar.	Neck, cord, cerebrum, cerebellum.

Ar'tery. One of the vessels conveying blood from the heart. **A.-constrictor,** instrument for compressing an artery. **A.-forceps,** forceps for seizing and compressing an artery.

Arthral'gia. Pain in a joint.

Arthrec'tomy. Excision of a joint.

Arthrit'ic. Relating to arthritis or gout.

Arthri'tis. 1. Gout. 2. Inflammation of a joint. **A. defor'mans,** rheumatoid arthritis resulting in deformity.

Ar'thritism. Rheumatic or gouty diathesis.

Arthrobacte'rium. Bacterium reproduced by breaking off of joints.

Arthroc'ace (ar-throk'a-si). Ulceration of a joint.

Arthrocla'sia. Breakage of an ankylosed joint.

Arthrod'esis. Fixation of a joint.

Arthro'dia. Joint allowing gliding motion of surfaces.

Arthro'dial joint. Same as *Arthrodia.*

Arthrodyn'ia. Pain in a joint.

Arthrog'raphy. Description of joints.

Arthrogrypo'sis. 1. Morbid flexure of a joint. 2. Tetanoid spasm.

Arthrolithi'asis. Gout.

Arthrol'ogy. Science of the joints.

Arthroneural'gia. Neuralgia of a joint.

Arthrop'athy. 1. Any joint disease. 2. See *Charcot's arthropathy.*

Arthrophy'ma (ar-thro-fai'ma). Swelling of a joint.

Ar'throphyte (ar'thro-fait). Hypertrophy of structures of joint.

Ar'throplasty. Formation of artificial joint.

Arthropyo'sis. Formation of pus in a joint.

Ar'throspore (ar'thro-spor). Peculiar spore of certain bacteria.

Arthrot'omy. Incision of a joint.

Ar'tiad. An element whose valency is an even number.

Artic'ular (ar-tik'iu-lar). Pertaining to a joint. **A. rheumatism,** rheumatism of joints.

Artic'ulate. 1. To unite by joints. 2. United by joints. **A. speech,** speech in words.

Articula'tion. 1. A joint. 2. Distinct utterance of words.

Artic'ulatory. Pertaining to articulation.

Artic'ulo mor'tis, In. At the moment of death.

Artifi'cial (ar-ti-fish'al). Made by art; not natural. **A. abortion.** See *Abortion.* **A. anus,** opening made in body for escape of fæces. **A. fecundation,** fecundation by mechanical injection of semen into uterus. **A. respiration,** respiration by production of respiratory movements by external means.

Aryepiglot'tic folds. Folds of mucous membrane extending between arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

Aryepiglottid'ean folds. See *Aryepiglottic folds.*

Arytæno-epiglottid'eus. See in *Muscle table.*

Arytænoi'deus. A muscle of larynx. See *Muscle table.*

Aryte'noid (ar-i-ti'noid). Pitcher-shaped. **A. cartilages,** two cartilages of larynx. **A. muscle.** See *Arytænoideus.*

As. 1. Symbol for arsenic. 2. Abbreviation for *astigmatism.*

A. S. = L. *au'ris sinis'tra,* "left ear."

Asafet'ida, Asafœt'ida. Gum-resin of garlicky odor, from root of *Fer'ula fœ'tida:* antispasmodic and carminative.

As'aprol. White powder, $Ca(C_{10}H_6.OHSO_3)_2$, antipyretic, antirheumatic, and antiseptic.

As'arol. Substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, from *Asarum.*

As'arum. Genus of plants with emetic and cathartic leaves and root.

Asbes'tos. A fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate.

Ascar'icide. A medicine for destroying ascarides.

Ascaridi'asis. Condition of being infested with ascarides.

As'caris, pl. *ascar'ides.* Genus of intestinal worms.

Ascen'ding (*a-sen'ding*). Having an upward direction. **A. current.** See *Centripetal current.* **A. degeneration,** degeneration of nerve fibres extending from periphery towards the centre. **A. paralysis,** paralysis beginning with lower limbs and extending upward. **A. tracts,** the centripetal tracts of spinal cord.

Asch'erson's vesicles. Small globules formed when oil and liquid albumin are shaken together.

Asci'tes (*a-sai'tīz*). Accumulation of fluid in peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the belly.

Ascit'ic (*a-sit'ik*). Pertaining to or affected with ascites.

Asclepi'adin. Poisonous purgative glucoside from *Asclepias.*

Ascle'pias. Genus of plants. Root of *A. tubero'sa* is expectorant and diaphoretic.

Asclep'idin. Deobstruent preparation of *Asclepias.*

Ascococ'cus. Genus of bacteria in masses of round cells.

As'cospore (*as'co-spôr*). A spore contained within a sac, or ascus.

Asel'line. Base, $C_{25}H_{32}N_5$, from cod-liver oil.

Asema'sia. Loss of power of expression by words or signs.

Ase'mia. Inability to form or understand speech or signs.

Asep'sin. See *Antisepsin.*

Asep'sis. Absence of infection or infectious matter.

Asep'tic. Free from septic matter; not septic.

Asep'tic-an'tiseptic. Both aseptic and antiseptic.

Asep'ticize (*a-sep'ti-saiz*). To render aseptic.

Asep'tol. Brown, oily antiseptic, $C_6H_6SO_4$.

Asep'tolin. A compound of phenol and pilocarpine, used in phthisis and malaria.

Asex'ual. Non-sexual: as, a. reproduction.

Asia'lia. Deficiency of saliva.

Asiat'ic cholera. See *Cholera.*

Aspar'agine. Diuretic principle, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, from asparagus.

Asparagin'ic acid, Aspar'tic acid. Acid, $C_4H_7NO_4$, found in the body.

As'pect. 1. That part of a surface which looks in any direction. 2. The appearance of a thing.

Aspergil'lin. Black pigment from spore of *Aspergillus.*

Aspergil'lus. Genus of fungi parasitic on man.

Asper'matism. Deficiency in secretion of semen.

Asper'mia. Same as *Aspermatism.*

Asper'sion (*as-pēr'shun*). Act of sprinkling.

Asphyx'ia (*as-fik'si-a*). Suspended animation from suffocation and deficient oxygenation of the blood. **A. carbon'ica,** suffocation from inhaling coal-gas. **A. neonato'rum,** deficient respiration in new-born children.

Asphyx'ial. Marked by asphyxia.

Asphyx'iate. To bring into a state of asphyxia.

Aspid'ium. Vermifuge root of *Dryopteris,* or male fern.

Aspidosper'ma. See *Quebracho.*

Aspidosper'mine. Alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, from *Quebracho.*

Aspira'tion. Evacuation of liquids by suction.
As'pirator. Instrument for performing aspiration.
Asple'nium. Female fern having vermifuge root.
Assafet'ida. See *Asafetida*.
Assana'tion. Improvement of sanitary conditions.
Assim'ilable. Susceptible of being assimilated.
Assimila'tion. Act of transforming food into tissue.
Asso'ciated movements. Movements of parts which act together: as, the eyeballs. **A. paralysis, A. spasm,** paralysis or spasm of muscles which perform a. movements.
Associa'tion centre. Nerve centre controlling associated movements.
As'surin. Substance derived from brain tissue.
Asta'sia (*as*-tē'zi-ą). Inability to stand from motor incoördination.
Asta'sia-aba'sia. Astasia with inability to walk.
Asteato'sis. Deficiency of sebum.
As'ter. Star-like figure of chromatin formed in karyokinesis.
Aste'rion. Point of junction of temporal, parietal, and occipital bones.
Aster'nal. Not joined to the sternum.
Aster'nia. Absence of the sternum.
Asthe'nia. Loss of strength; debility.
Asthen'ic. Marked by weakness.
Asthenom'eter. Instrument for measuring asthenia.
Astheno'pia. Weakness and rapid tiring of visual powers.
Asthenop'ic. Marked by asthenopia.
Asth'ma (*ast'*mą or *as'*mą). Disease marked by difficult breathing, constriction of chest, wheezing, and expectoration.
Asthmat'ic. Affected with or caused by asthma.
Astigmat'ic. Relating to or affected with astigmatism.
Astig'matism. Defect of eye in which rays of light in different meridians are not brought to the same focus.
Astigmom'eter. Instrument for measuring astigmatism.
Astragalec'tomy. Excision of the astragalus.
Astrag'alus. The uppermost bone of the ankle.
Astrapho'bia. See *Astrapophobia*.
Astrapopho'bia. Morbid dread of lightning.
Astrin'gent. Producing contraction and arrest of discharges; also an agent so acting.
As'trocyte (*as'*tro-sait). Star-shaped bone corpuscle.
Astrokinet'ic motion. The movements of the centrosomes of cells.
Asymbo'lia. Same as *Asemia*.
Asym'metry. Lack of symmetry.
Asyn'clitism. Oblique presentation of fetal head.
Asyn'ergy. Incoördination.
Asyne'sia (*a*-*si*-nī'zi-ą). Stupidity.
Asyno'via. Deficiency of synovial fluid.
Asys'tole, Asysto'lia. Imperfect systole of heart ventricles.
Atac'tic. Same as *Ataxic*.
At'avism. Tendency to inherit characters from remote ancestors.
Ataxapha'sia. Inability to arrange words into sentences.
Atax'ia (*a*-*tak'*si-ą). Lack of muscular coördination.
Atax'iagram. Tracing made by ataxic patient.
Atax'iagraph. Apparatus for measuring amount of swaying of an ataxic patient with his eyes closed.

Ataxiamne'sic. Marked by ataxia and amnesia.

Atax'ic. Affected with ataxia. **A. aphasia.** See *Aphasia*. **A. paraplegia,** disease marked by ataxia and spastic paraplegia.

Ataxophe'mia. Ataxia in speech.

Atax'y (*a-tak'si*). Same as *Ataxia*.

Atelec'tasis. Imperfect expansion of lungs at birth.

Ate'lia. Imperfect development.

Atelocar'dia. Imperfect development of the heart.

Atelochei'lia. Improper development of the lip.

Ateloglos'sia. Imperfect development of the tongue.

Atelomye'lia. Imperfect development of the spinal cord.

Athero'ma. 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. Degeneration of the coats of arteries.

Athero'matous. Of the nature of atheroma.

Ath'etoid. Resembling athetosis.

Atheto'sis. Affection marked by slow, continuous movements of fingers and toes.

Ath'lete's heart. Aortic incompetence from strain in athletics.

Athrep'sia. Condition of insufficient nutrition.

Athy'ria. Myxœdema.

Atlan'tal. Pertaining to the atlas.

At'las (*at'las*). The first cervical vertebra.

Atlo-ax'oid joint. Articulation of atlas with axis.

Atlod'ymus. Monster having two heads and one body.

Atmiat'rics, Atmi'atry. Medication by vapors.

At'mograph. Instrument for registering respiratory chest-movements.

Atmol'ysis. Separation of gases mixed together.

Atmom'eter. Instrument for measuring exhaled moisture.

At'mosphere. 1. The air encompassing the earth. 2. Pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. It is fifteen pounds to the square inch.

Atmospher'ic. Pertaining to the atmosphere.

Ato'cia (*a-to'si-a*). Sterility; barrenness.

At'om. One of the ultimate particles composing a molecule.

Atom'ic. Of or relating to an atom. **A. heat,** heat required to raise an atom of a substance from 0° to 1° C. **A. theory,** theory that all matter is composed of atoms. **A. weight,** weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Atomi'city (*at-o-mis'i-ti*). Chemical valence; quantivalence.

At'omizer. Instrument for converting a liquid into spray.

Aton'ic. Marked by atony.

At'ony. Lack of tone or strength.

Atrabil'iary. Of or relating to black bile. **A. capsules,** the suprarenal capsules.

Atre'sia (*a-tri'zi-a*). Imperforation of a normal opening.

Atre'sic. Marked by atresia.

Atrich'ia (*a-trik'i-a*). Absence of hair.

Atrioventric'ular. Pertaining to the auricle and ventricle.

A'trium (*ā'tri-um*). 1. Auricle of the heart. 2. Main portion of tympanic cavity.

At'ropa. See *Belladonna*.

Atro'phia. Atrophy.

Atroph'ic. Relating to, caused by, or exhibiting atrophy.

Atrophoder'ma. Atrophy of the skin.

At'rophy (*at'*ro-fi). Wasting away; diminution of size. **A. of disuse,** atrophy from prolonged disuse.

Atropi'na. See *Atropine.*

At'ropine (*at'*ro-pin). Crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from belladonna: used like belladonna, and dropped into the eye to dilate the pupil.

At'ropinism. Condition produced by use of belladonna.

Atropiniza'tion. Subjection to the influence of atropine.

At'ropinize. To bring under the influence of atropine.

At'ropism. Same as *Atropinism.*

At'tar of rose. Oil of rose.

Atten'uant. Agent increasing thinness of blood or other secretion.

Atten'uated virus. Virus that has undergone attenuation.

Attenua'tion. The act of thinning. **A. of virus,** lessening the pathogenic quality of virus by repeated inoculation.

At'tic. Portion of tympanum above the atrium.

Attol'lens. Raising up. **A. au'rem, A. auric'ulam,** muscle which lifts the ear. **A. oc'uli,** superior rectus of the eye.

Attrac'tion. Power by which one mass is drawn towards another. **A. sphere,** the central mass of the aster in karyokinesis.

At'trahens. Drawing forward. **A. au'ris, A. au'rem,** muscle drawing the ear forward.

Attri'tion (*a*-*trish'*un). Friction or rubbing.

Atyp'ic. Conforming to no type; irregular.

Au. Symbol for gold (L. *aurum*).

Audiom'eter (*ô*-di-*om'e-tēr*). Device for measuring hearing power.

Audiphone (*ô'di*-fōn). Device for aiding the deaf to hear.

Audi'tion (*ô*-*dish'*un). The act of hearing; perception of sound.

Au'ditory. Of or relating to hearing. **A. area.** Same as *A. centre.* **A. capsule,** cartilaginous envelope in embryo forming external ear. **A. centre,** brain centre controlling hearing. **A. dysæsthesia.** Same as *Dysacusis.* **A. field,** the space within which a sound may be heard. **A. hairs,** epithelial hairs in internal ear. **A. meatus,** the passage to the ear. **A. nerve,** the eighth cranial nerve. **A. nuclei,** nuclei in medulla from which nerves arise. **A. ossicles,** incus, malleus, and stapes. **A. teeth,** teeth-like tubercles in cochlea of ear. **A. vesicle,** expansion of epiblast in embryo forming membranous labyrinth.

Au'erbach's plexus. Plexus of nerve-fibres between longitudinal and circular fibres of intestine.

Augna'thus (*ô*-gnā'thus). Monster with double lower jaw.

Au'la (*ô'*la). Anterior part of third ventricle.

Auliplex'us. Portion of choroid plexus within aula.

Au'ra (*ô'*ra). Peculiar sensation preceding epileptic attack. **A. elec'trica,** the breeze produced by electric discharge.

Au'ral (*ô'*ral). Of or relating to the ear. **A. vertigo.** See *Ménière's disease.*

Au'ramin. Yellow pyoktanin.

Auran'tium (*ô*-*ran'*shi-um). See *Orange.*

Au'ric (*ô'*rik). Relating to gold.

Au'ricle (*ô'ri*-kl). 1. The external ear. 2. A chamber at the base of the heart on each side.

Auric'ular. Of or relating to the auricle of the ear or the heart. **A. appendix,** forward prolongation of auricle of heart. **A. ar-**

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tery. See *Artery table.* **A. fissure,** fissure in petrous bone. **A. point,** centre of opening of external auditory meatus.

Auricula'ris mag'nus. A branch of the cervical plexus.

Auriculocra'nial. Pertaining to the auricle and the cranium.

Auriculotem'poral nerve. Branch of inferior maxillary to ear and temple.

Auriculoventric'ular opening. Opening between auricle and ventricle of heart.

Au'ripuncture. Puncture of membrana tympani.

Au'ris (*ô'ris*). The ear.

Au'riscalp. Instrument for cleaning the ear.

Au'riscope. Instrument for examining the ear.

Au'rist (*ô'rist*). A specialist in ear diseases.

Au'rum (*ô'rum*). Gold.

Aus'cult, Aus'cultate. To examine by auscultation.

Ausculta'tion (*ôs-kul-tê'shun*). Listening to sound produced within the body. It is *immediate* when the ear is placed against the surface examined, and *mediate* when done by means of a stethoscope. **A. tube,** a stethoscope.

Auscul'tatory. Pertaining to auscultation. **A. percussion,** a combination of auscultation and percussion.

Autech'oscope. Instrument for auscultating one's own chest.

Autocath'eterism. Passage of a catheter upon one's self.

Autoch'thonous. Found in the place where it was formed.

Au'toclave (*ô'*to-clêv). A steam sterilizer.

Autodiges'tion. See *Autopepsia.*

Auto'cic (*ô-tō'sik*). Living entirely on the same organism.

Autogen'esis (*ô-*to-*jen'e-sis*). Spontaneous generation.

Autogenet'ic, Auto'genous. Generated within one's own body; as, a disease or poison.

Au'tographism. Hysterical condition in which marks made on the skin leave persistent traces.

Autohyp'notism. Self-induced hypnotism.

Autoinfec'tion. Infection by a poison generated within the body.

Autoinocula'tion. Inoculation with virus formed in one's own body.

Autointoxica'tion. Same as *Autoinfection.*

Autolaryngos'copy. Inspection of one's own larynx.

Automat'ic. Performed without the will; spontaneous.

Autom'atism. Spontaneous performance of a function.

Automysopho'bia. Morbid dread of personal uncleanliness.

Auton'omous. Having autonomy; independent.

Auton'omy. Ability to act independently of other parts.

Autoophthalmos'copy. Examination of one's own eyes.

Autopep'sia. Post-mortem digestion of stomach walls.

Autoph'agy. Devouring of one's own tissues.

Autopho'bia. Morbid dread of one's self or of solitude.

Autoph'ony (*ô-tof'*o-*ni*). 1. Auscultation of one's own voice as transmitted through the patient's chest. 2. Derangement of hearing in which one's own voice seems altered in quality.

Autophthal'moscope. Ophthalmoscope for examining one's own eyes.

Au'toplasty. Replacement of lost tissue by pieces taken from some other part.

Au'topsy (*ô'*top-*si*). Post-mortem examination.

Au'toscope. Instrument for examining one's own organs.

Autos'copy. Examination of one's own organs.

Au'tosite. 1. A monster capable of independent living. 2. A monster in which a parasite twin lives.

Autosteth'oscope. Stethoscope for examining one's own chest.

Autotem'nous. Capable of spontaneous division.

Autother'apy. Spontaneous cure of disease.

Autotoxæ'mia. Toxæmia from poisons developed within the body.

Autotoxico'sis. Same as *Autotoxæmia*.

Autotox'in. Any poisonous principle formed within the body.

Autotransfu'sion. Forcing of blood into parts by bandaging and elevation of limbs.

Autovaccina'tion. Vaccination by virus developed on one's own body.

Auxocar'dia. Enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

A'va, A'va-ka'va (ä'vạ, ä'vạ-kä'vạ). See *Kava*.

Av'alanche theory. Theory that nerve influence gathers force in its descent along an afferent nerve.

Avas'cular. Bloodless; not vascular.

Avas'cularize. To render bloodless, as by bandaging.

Ave'na. See *Oat*.

Ave'nin. Tonic and stimulant extractive from oats.

Avogad'ro's law. Law that equal volumes of gases, under same temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules.

Avoirdupois (*av*-ẽr-dû-poiz'). See *Weight*.

Avul'sion. Tearing away of parts or structures.

Ax'ial, Ax'ile. Pertaining to an axis. **A. current,** central colored part of blood current. **A. neuritis,** inflammation of central part of a nerve.

Axilem'ma. The sheath of an axis-cylinder.

Axil'la. The armpit.

Ax'illary. Of or relating to the armpit. **A. aneurism,** aneurism of a. artery. **A. artery.** See *Artery table*. **A. glands,** lymphatic glands of the axilla. **A. plexus,** the brachial plexus. **A. region, A. space,** the region of the armpit.

Ax'is. 1. The line about which a thing revolves. 2. The second cervical vertebra. **A.-cylinder,** the central core of a nerve-fibre. **A.-cylinder process,** process of a nerve-cell continuous with the a.-c. of a nerve. **A.-traction forceps, A. tractor,** instrument for making traction upon the fœtus in the line of the pelvic axis.

Axolem'ma. See *Axilemma*.

Ax'on. 1. The body-axis. 2. An axis-cylinder process.

Ax'oplasm. Substance in which fibrillæ of axis-cylinder are embedded.

Axun'gia (*ak*-sun'ji-ạ). Grease; lard.

Az. Symbol for *azote* (nitrogen).

Aza'lein. See *Fuchsin*.

Azed'arach. Vermifuge root-bark of Asiatic tree.

Az'erin. Ferment from certain insectivorous plants.

Azoben'zene. Orange-red, crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$.

Azolit'min. Red coloring matter, $C_7H_7NO_4$, from litmin.

Azoosper'mia. Lack of spermatozoa in semen.

Azotæ'mia. Presence of urea in the blood.

Az'ote (*az'*ōt). Nitrogen gas.

Az'otized. Containing nitrogen.

Azotu'ria. Increase of urea in urine.

Az'ygos (*az'i-gos*). Any azygous part. **A. u'vulæ.** See *Uvularis* and *Muscle table.*

Az'ygous (*az'i-gus*). Not paired; without a fellow. **A. muscle.** See *Uvularis.* **A. veins,** three veins at front and sides of vertebral column.

Azym'ic (*a-zim'ik*). Not causing fermentation.

B

B. Chemical symbol of boron.

Ba. Chemical symbol of barium.

Baby-farm. A place where young infants are reared.

Bac'ca (*bak'a*). A berry.

Baccel'li's sign (*bo-tshel'iz*). Aphonic pectoriloquy.

Bac'charine (*bak'a-rin*). Poisonous principle from South American *Baccharis.*

Bac'chia. Acne rosacea.

Bacillæ'mia (*bas-i-li'mi-a*). Presence of bacilli in the blood.

Bac'illar (*bas'i-lar*). 1. Relating to bacilli. 2. Made up of rods. **B. layer,** the layer of retinal rods and cones.

Bacil'licide (*ba-sil'i-said*). Agent that destroys bacilli.

Bacil'liculture. The cultivation of bacilli.

Bacil'liform. Resembling a bacillus.

Bacillu'ria. Presence of bacilli in the urine.

Bacil'lus. A genus of schizomycetes, of slender, rod-like form. **B. acet'icus,** the b. of acetic acid fermentation, found in air. **B. a'cidi lac'tici,** a b. of lactic acid fermentation. **B. actinobac'ter.** Same as *B. butyricus.* **B. aero'genes,** a small b. from alimentary canal of healthy persons. **B. aeroph'ilus,** a saprophytic b. found in the air. **B. al'bicans paterifor'mis,** a b. found in the skin in seborrhœa. **B. albu'minis,** a b. from fæces, decomposing albumin. **B. al'bus,** a white b. from water. **B. al'bus cadav'eris,** a b. from the blood of a corpse. **B. al'bus pu'tidus,** a b. from water, with a strong odor. **B. al'vei,** a pathogenic species from diseased bees. **B. amylobac'ter.** Same as *B. butyricus.* **B. an'thracis,** the b. of anthrax. **B. aquat'ilis,** non-pathogenic b. from spring water. **B. arbores'cens,** a non-pathogenic, color-forming species from drinking water. **B. auranti'acus,** species forming yellow pigment. **B. au'reus,** species from water and skin in seborrhœa. **B. beriber'icus,** a b. found in beriberi. **B. Bienstock'ii,** a pathogenic species from human fæces. **B. bras'icæ,** species from decoction of cabbage leaves. **B. bronchit'idis pu'tridæ,** pathogenic species from sputum of putrid bronchitis. **B. brun'neus,** species forming brown pigment from water. **B. butyl'icus, B. butyr'icus,** the b. of butyric acid fermentation, from milk, cheese, and hydrant water. **B. cana'lis capsula'tus,** pathogenic species from sewer water. **B. cana'lis par'vus,** pathogenic species from sewer water. **B. can'dicans,** non-pathogenic species found in soil. **B. capsula'tus,** pathogenic species from blood of a guinea-pig. **B. carabifor'mis,** species from stomachs of dogs fed upon meat. **B. caten'ula,** species from cheese causing fermentation of albuminoids. **B. caucas'icus,** saprophytic species from kefyr-grains. **B. cavici'dus,** pathogenic species from human fæces. **B. Chauvæ'i,** the b. of symptomatic anthrax.

B. chlori'nus, species from decaying vegetable matter. **B. chol'eræ gallina'rum,** the b. of chicken-cholera. **B. chromo-aromat'icus,** pathogenic species from carcass of a diseased dog. **B. clavifor'mis,** pathogenic species from fermenting casein. **B. cœru'leus,** saprophytic species from water. **B. co'li commu'nis,** pathogenic b. from intestines of man and animals. **B. constric'tus,** a species from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. copro'genes fœ'tidus,** b. from intestines of pigs with hog-cholera. **B. copro'genes par'vus,** pathogenic b. from human fæces. **B. cras'sus sputi'genus,** pathogenic b. from sputum of man. **B. cuniculici'dus.** Same as *B. choleræ gallinarum.* **B. cyano'genus,** the b. of blue milk. **B. cystifor'mis,** non-pathogenic species from urine of cystitis patient. **B. deni'trificans,** b. from sewage and soil: decomposes nitrates. **B. denta'lis vir'idans,** pathogenic b. from carious teeth. **B. devo'rans,** non-pathogenic b. from well water. **B. diffu'sus,** non-pathogenic b. from soil. **B. diphthe'riæ,** pathogenic b. from diphtheritic membranes. **B. diphthe'riæ spu'rius,** b. similar to b. diphtheriæ from healthy pharynx. **B. diphthe'riæ vitulo'rum,** pathogenic species from mouths of calves with diphtheria. **B. distor'tus,** species from milk and cheese. **B. dysente'riæ,** b. from viscera of person dead of dysentery. **B. dyso'des,** b. causing souring of bread. **B. endocardi'tidis capsula'tus,** pathogenic b. from viscera of endocarditis corpses. **B. endocardi'tidis gris'eus,** pathogenic b. from heart in case of ulcerative endocarditis. **B. enteri'tidis,** pathogenic species from cow dead of enteritis. **B. epider'midis,** b. from epidermis of spaces between the toes. **B. erysipel'atos su'is,** pathogenic b. of hog-erysipelas. **B. erythros'poros,** non-pathogenic species from albuminous fluids. **B. fig'urans,** saprophytic b. from air and water. **B. filifor'mis,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese and milk. **B. of Fiocca,** pathogenic b. from saliva of dogs and cats. **B. fitzia'nus,** saprophytic species from infusions of hay. **B. fla'vus,** b. from water, producing yellow pigment. **B. fluores'cens liquefa'ciens,** saprophytic b. from air and water. **B. fluores'cens pu'tidus,** non-pathogenic b. from air and water, producing repulsive odor. **B. fœ'tidus,** pathogenic b. from sweating feet and cow-dung. **B. ful'vus,** b. from hydrant water, producing yellow pigment. **B. fus'cus,** b. from water, forming brown pigment. **B. genicula'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from the stomach. **B. gra'cilis,** non-pathogenic species from water. **B. Hansen'ii,** b. from water, producing yellow pigment. **B. heminecrobioph'ilus,** pathogenic b. from cheesy lymph-glands. **B. hydroph'ilus fus'cus,** b. from lymph disease of frogs. **B. ian'thinus,** b. from hydrant water and sewage, producing violet pigment. **B. in'dicus,** pathogenic species from stomach of monkey. **B. indigo'genus,** pathogenic species from leaves of indigo-plant. **B. lac'ticus.** Same as *B. acidi lactici.* **B. lac'tis aero'genes,** pathogenic species from intestine of animals fed on milk. **B. lac'tis erythro'genes,** the b. of red milk. **B. lac'tis visco'sus,** non-pathogenic b. from ropy milk. **B. lep'ræ,** pathogenic species from leprous tubercles. **B. lioder'mos,** b. from milk, peptonizing casein. **B. lu'teus.** Same as *Bacterium luteum.* **B. mala'riæ,** probably pathogenic b. from blood of malarial patients. **B. mal'lei,** pathogenic b. from the nodules of glanders. **B. megate'rium,** non-pathogenic b. from boiled

cabbage. **B. melanos'poros,** b. from air, producing black pigment. **B. mesenter'icus fus'cus,** saprophytic b. from air, water, and potato-peelings. **B. mesenter'icus ru'ber,** b. causing pink color on potatoes. **B. mesenter'icus vulga'tus,** b. from potatoes, milk, and human fæces. **B. mirab'ilis,** species causing putrefaction of animal matter. **B. multipedic'ulus,** non-pathogenic b. from air and water. **B. murisep'ticus.** Same as *B. erysipelatos suis.* **B. murisep'ticus pleomor'phus,** pathogenic species from uterine discharges of pyæmia. **B. mycoi'des,** non-pathogenic species from soil and water. **B. neopolita'nus.** Same as *B. coli communis.* **B. œdem'atis malig'ni,** pathogenic species from dust, foul water, and putrefying matter. **B. oxyto'cus pernicio'sus,** pathogenic species from stale milk. **B. par'vus ova'tus,** pathogenic species from pig dying with swine-plague. **B. pasteuria'nus,** b. from beer, causing acetic fermentation. **B. phosphores'cens gel'idus,** non-pathogenic species from phosphorescent fish. **B. pneumon'icus a'gilis,** pathogenic species from vagus-pneumonia of rabbit. **B. polymyx'a,** b. from fermenting infusions of potatoes, etc. **B. prodigio'sus,** non-pathogenic b. found on various foods. **B. pseudopneumon'icus,** pathogenic b. from pus. **B. pyocya'neus,** pathogenic b. from blue pus. **B. pyocya'neus fœ'tidus,** pathogenic b. from pus of an abscess. **B. ramo'sus liquefa'ciens,** non-pathogenic b. from the air. **B. rhinoscleroma'tis,** pathogenic b. from tubercles of rhinoscleroma. **B. ru'ber,** saprophytic b. from the air. **B. saliva'rius sep'ticus,** the diplococcus of pneumonia. **B. sapro'genes,** a b. in three forms—I, II, III—from fetid sweat of feet, putrefying pus, gangrenous tissue. **B. sca'ber,** non-pathogenic species from cheese. **B. of Scheurlein,** non-pathogenic b. from cancer and from healthy breast. **B. of septicæ'mia,** saprophytic b. from the blood. **B. sep'ticus acumina'tus,** pathogenic b. from blood and organs of child dead from septicæmia. **B. sep'ticus agri'genus,** pathogenic species from soil. **B. sep'ticus sputi'genus,** the diplococcus of pneumonia. **B. sim'ilis,** non-pathogenic b. from human fæces. **B. stolona'tus,** non-pathogenic b. from water. **B. subti'lis,** non-pathogenic b. from air, water, soil, and decaying matter. **B. synog'onus,** non-pathogenic b. from blue milk. **B. synxan'thus,** non-pathogenic b. from yellow milk. **B. syphil'idis,** b. from syphilitic tissue; not yet proved pathogenic. **B. ten'uis,** non-pathogenic b. from cheese, causing albuminoid decomposition. **B. ter'mo.** Same as *Bacterium termo.* **B. tet'ani,** pathogenic b. from soil and pus of tetanus. **B. trem'ulus,** saprophytic b. from decaying infusions of plants. **B. tuberculo'sis,** pathogenic b. of tuberculosis. **B. tumes'cens,** non-pathogenic b. from beets and turnips. **B. tur'gidus,** saprophytic b. from air. **B. tus'sis convulsi'væ,** pathogenic b. from sputum of whooping-cough. **B. typho'sus,** pathogenic b. of typhoid fever. **B. ul'na,** non-pathogenic b. from healthy sputum. **B. ure'æ.** See *Bacterium ureæ.* **B. uroceph'alus,** b. from putrefying animal matter, causing albuminoid fermentation. **B. Utpadel,** pathogenic b. from small intestine of man. **B. varico'sus conjuncti'væ,** pathogenic b. from healthy conjunctiva. **B. viola'ceus,** b. from river water, producing violet pigment. **B. vires'cens,** non-pathogenic b. from green sputum. **B. vir'gula,** b. causing albuminoid fermentation of

casein. **B. visco'sus,** b. from river water and soil, producing green pigment. **B. vitulo'rum,** pathogenic b. from diphtheria of calves. **B. vulga'ris,** b. causing putrefaction of animal matter. **B. xero'sis,** non-pathogenic b. from xerosis. **B. Zenk'eri,** b. causing putrefaction. **B. Zop'fii,** b. from intestine of chickens and blood of ducks.

Back-cut of Salmon. Making of an incision along the track of an anal fistula.

Back'stroke. The diastolic impulse of the heart.

Ba'cony degeneration. Amyloid degeneration.

Bacteræ'mia (bak-tē-rī'mi-ą). See *Bacteriæmia.*

Bacte'ria. Microbes or vegetable microörganisms.

Bacteriæ'mia. Presence of bacteria in the blood.

Bacte'rial. Relating to or caused by bacteria.

Bacte'ricidal. Destroying bacteria.

Bacte'ricide (bak-tī'ri-said). An agent that destroys bacteria.

Bacte'rioid. Resembling a bacterium.

Bacteriol'ogist. One skilled in bacteriology.

Bacteriol'ogy. The science which treats of bacteria.

Bacteriopro'tein. A toxalbumin.

Bacteriopur'purin. Purple pigment formed by *Beggiatoa.*

Bacterios'copy. Microscopic study of bacteria.

Bacteriother'apy. Treatment of disease by introduction of bacteria into the body.

Bacteriotox'in. A substance poisonous to bacteria.

Bacte'rium. Genus of schizomycetes of a short rod shape. **B. ace'ti,** a saprophytic b. from alcoholic liquids. **B. a'cidi lac'tici.** Same as *Bacillus acidi lactici.* **B. aero'genes.** Same as *Bacillus aerogenes.* **B. ærugino'sum.** Same as *Micrococcus pyocyaneus.* **B. co'li commu'ne.** Same as *Bacillus coli communis.* **B. decal'vans,** b. said to cause alopecia areata. **B. glischro'genum,** non-pathogenic b. from viscid urine. **B. Hyacin'thi,** probably pathogenic b. from diseased hyacinth bulbs. **B. lac'tis aero'genes.** Same as *Bacillus lactis aerogenes.* **B. lu'teum,** non-pathogenic b. from water, producing orange-colored pigment. **B. merismopædioi'des,** species from the mud of sewage. **B. mycoi'des ro'seum,** species from earth, producing rose pigment. **B. rosa'ceum metalloi'des,** b. whose culture produces gas in urine. **B. sulphu'reum,** b. from mud, producing sulphuretted hydrogen. **B. ter'mo,** non-pathogenic b. from healthy saliva. **B. tholœi'deum,** pathogenic b. from intestines of healthy men. **B. ure'æ,** b. from ammoniacal urine. **B. Zop'fii.** See *Bacillus Zopfii.* **B. zürnia'num,** b. from water: its cultures have a peculiar odor.

Bacteriu'ria. Presence of bacteria in the urine.

Bac'teroid. See *Bacterioid.*

Ba'el (bē'el). Fruit of *Æ'gle Mar'melos,* used in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Baer's vesicle (bārz). A Graafian follicle with its ovum.

Bag of waters. The fetal membranes enclosing the liquor amnii.

Ba'ker-leg. Knock-knee.

Ba'kers' itch. Skin disease of the hands from irritation of yeast.

B.s' salt, ammonium carbonate. **B.s' stigmata,** callosities on the fingers from kneading dough.

Bal'ance. A machine for weighing substances.

Bal'anic. Pertaining to the glans penis.

Balani'tis. Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.
Bal'anoplasty. Plastic operation on the glans penis.
Balanoposthi'tis. Same as *Balanitis.*
Balbu'ties (bal-biū'shi-iz). Stammering; defective pronunciation.
Bald'ness. See *Alopecia.*
Ball-and-socket joint. See *Enarthrosis.*
Ball thrombus. Round ante-mortem clot in the heart.
Balloon'ing. Distention of a cavity by means of air.
Ballot'tement (ba-lot'mẹnt, bâ-lôt-moṅ'). Diagnostication of pregnancy by pushing the womb with the finger, causing the embryo to bound up and fall back again.
Balm (bâm). 1. A balsam. 2. A soothing medicine. **B. of Gilead,** Mecca balsam.
Balneol'ogy. The science of baths.
Balneother'apy. Use of baths in treatment of disease.
Bal'neum. A bath.
Bal'sam (bôl'sạm). A fragrant liquid or semi-fluid vegetable juice. **B. of Mecca,** a fragrant sticky liquid from *Balsamoden'dron Opobal'samum.* **B. of Peru,** dark-brown liquid from *Toluif'era Perei'ræ* of South America: stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant. **B. of sulphur,** mixture of sulphur with some oily substance, as linseed oil. **B. of Tolu,** reddish resinous balsam from *Toluif'era bal'samum:* used like B. of Peru.
Balsam'ic. Relating to, containing, or resembling balsam. **B. tincture,** compound tincture of benzoin.
Ban'dage. One or more pieces of pliable fabric, as muslin or flannel, for wrapping round any part of the body.
Ban'dl's ring. A bulging of the pregnant uterus at the junction of the upper contractile and lower non-contractile parts.
Ban'dolin. Mucilage of quince seed for applying to the hair.
Banting cure. See *Bantingism.*
Ban'tingism. Treatment of corpulence by proteid diet.
Baptis'ia. Wild indigo, common plant with cathartic root.
Bap'tisin. Purgative extractive from *Baptisia.*
Baræsthesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring pressure sense.
Barba'does leg. Elephantiasis Arabum.
Barbalo'in. Kind of aloin from Barbadoes aloes.
Bar'berry. See *Berberis.*
Bar'bers' itch. Tinea sycosis.
Bar'egin (bar'e-jin). A gelatinous mass of microörganisms in sulphur-spring water.
Baresthesiom'eter. See *Baræsthesiometer.*
Baril'la. Impure sodium carbonate.
Bar'ium. A bivalent metallic element.
Bar'kow's ligaments. Anterior and posterior ligaments of the elbow-joint.
Bar'ley. Seeds of *Hordeum distichon,* used as food. **B. water,** nutritious drink made by boiling barley in water.
Bar'low's disease. Infantile scurvy.
Barnes's dilators (bârnz'iz). Graduated rubber bags for dilating the cervix uteri to produce abortion.
Barom'eter. Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.
Bar'oscope. Barometer indicating variations of atmospheric pressure.
Baros'ma. Genus of plants furnishing buchu.
Baros'min. Diuretic extractive from buchu.

Bar'rel chest. Condition in which the chest is round.

Bar'ren. Incapable of producing offspring.

Bartholini'tis. Inflammation of Bartholin's glands.

Bar'tholin's duct (bâr'to-lĭnz). A duct of the sublingual gland opening into Wharton's duct. **B.'s glands.** See *Vulvovaginal glands.*

Barton's bandage. Double figure-of-eight for fractured lower jaw. **B.'s fracture,** fracture of the lower end of the radius.

Baru'ria. High specific gravity of the urine.

Baryglos'sia. Thickness of speech.

Bary'ta (*ba*-rai'tą). Native barium oxide.

Ba'sad. Towards the base or basal side.

Ba'sal. Relating or attached to the base. **B. ganglion,** the structures at the base of the brain, such as corpora striata, optic thalami, etc.

Bascula'tion (*bas*-kiu-lē'shun). Replacing of a retroverted uterus by pressing the fundus upward, the cervix downward.

Bas'cule movement. Recoil of the heart in systole.

Base (bēs). 1. The lower part of anything. 2. A substance combining with acids to form salts.

Bas'edow's disease (bâz'*e*-dofs). Exophthalmic goitre.

Base'ment membrane (bēs'mẹnt). The delicate membrane beneath epithelium.

Bas-fond (bâ-fôṅ'). The fundus of an organ.

Bash'am's mixture. Mixture of iron and ammonium acetate.

Basiarachni'tis. Inflammation of arachnoid near the base of the skull.

Ba'sic. Relating to or having characters of a base. **B. salt,** a salt in which the basic element predominates.

Basi'city (bē-*sis*'*i*-*ti*). The power of an acid to combine with a base.

Basicra'nial axis. Line from the basion to the gonion.

Basifa'cial axis. Line from the gonion to the subnasal point.

Basihy'al, Basihy'oid. The body of the hyoid bone.

Bas'ilad. Towards the base or basilar aspect.

Bas'ilar. Relating to or situated at the base. **B. membrane,** the lower of the two membranes between which lies the scala media of the ear. **B. process,** forward projection of occipital bone articulating with the sphenoid.

Basil'ic vein. Large vein on inner side of the arm.

Basil'icon ointment. Resin cerate.

Basil'ysis. Crushing of the fetal skull in impossible labor.

Bas'ilyst (*bas*'*i*-*list*). Instrument for performing basilysis.

Basioccip'ital bone. Same as *Basilar process.*

Basioglos'sus. Muscle running from base of the hyoid bone to the tongue.

Ba'sion. Middle point of anterior border of foramen magnum.

Basiop'ic angle. Angle between nasobasilar line and Meissner's horizontal.

Ba'siotribe. Instrument for performing basiotripsy.

Ba'siotripsy. Crushing of base of the fetal skull.

Ba'sis. Base.

Basisphe'noid. Embryonic bone forming back part of sphenoid.

Ba'sophile, Basoph'ilous. Easily stained with basic dyes, such as aniline.

Basopho'bia. Morbid fear of walking.

Bass-deafness. Deafness to certain low tones.
Bas'sora gum. Gum from Persia, resembling gum arabic.
Bas'sorin. A mucilage, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, from tragacanth and other gums.
Bas'tard. An illegitimate child.
Ba'syl (bē'sĭl). The electropositive element of a salt.
Bate'man's drops. Tincture of catechu with camphor and opium.
Bath. Any yielding medium, as water, in which a body is immersed.
Bath'mism. The force regulating nutrition and growth.
Batopho'bia. Fear of being at a great height or of lofty objects.
Bat'rachoplasty. Plastic operation for cure of ranula.
Bat'racin. Poisonous secretion from skin of toads.
Bat'tarism. Stuttering.
Bat'tery. A series of galvanic cells for furnishing a current.
Bat'tey's operation. Removal of ovaries which are not structurally diseased, but whose function is deranged.
Bat'tledore placenta. Placenta with the umbilical cord attached at the edge.
Bauhin's valve (bô-*aṅz'*). Same as *Ileocæcal valve.*
Baun'scheidtism. Counter-irritation by pricking the skin with needles dipped in irritating liquid.
Baycuru (bai-cu-rû'). Powerfully astringent root of South American plant.
Bay'onet-leg. Backward displacement of bones of lower leg.
Bazin's disease (ba-*zaṅz'*). Psoriasis of the mucous membrane of the cheek.
Bdel'lium. A gum-resin similar to myrrh.
Beaker (bī'kẽr). A cylindrical glass vessel with flaring mouth.
B. cells. See *Goblet cells.*
Beale's fibre (bīlz). A spiral nerve-fibre.
Bear'berry. See *Uva ursi.*
Bear'ing down. Feeling of pressure in vagina in certain diseases.
Beat (bīt). A throb or pulsation, as of the pulse.
Bebee'rine. Bitter tonic alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, from bebeeru bark.
Bebee'ru. Tree of Guiana: bark bitter and astringent.
Bec'hic (bek'*ĭk*). Relieving cough, or a medicine so acting.
Bechterew's nucleus (beCH'tę-*refs*). The accessory auditory nucleus.
Béclard's hernia (bê-klârz'). Femoral hernia through saphenous opening.
Becquerel's pills (bek-relz'). Gout pills of quinine, digitalis, and colchicum seed.
Bed'bug. See *Cimex.*
Bed'nar's aphthæ. Aphthæ of hard palate of new-born infants.
Bed'pan. Vessel for receiving excreta of a person in bed.
Bed'-sore. Ulcer caused by pressure from lying long in bed.
Beef (bīf). The flesh of the ox, bull, or cow when killed. **B. tea,** an infusion of lean beef.
Beer. Fermented infusion of malted barley and hops.
Beer's knife. Knife with triangular blade for cataract operations.
Bees'wax. Yellow wax.
Beet sugar. Sugar from beet-root.
Beggiato'a (bed-ji-ą-tô'a). Genus of schizomycetes.
Beh'ring's serum. Serum containing diphtheria antitoxin.
Be'læ fruc'tus. See *Bael.*

Belch'ing. See *Eructation.*

Belladon'na. Plant, *Atʹropa Belladon'na:* preparations of leaves and root are narcotic, antispasmodic, and anodyne. See *Atropine.*

Belli'ni's ducts. The excretory ducts of the kidney.

Bell-metal resonance. Sound heard on auscultation in pneumothorax when a coin placed on the chest is tapped with another.

Bellocq's canula or **sound** (bĕ-lôkz'). Curved canula for plugging posterior nares in epistaxis.

Bel'lows sound. Same as *Bruit de soufflet.*

Bell sound. Same as *Bell-metal resonance.*

Bell's disease or **mania.** Acute periencephalitis. **B.'s law,** law that anterior roots of spinal nerves are motor and posterior sensory. **B.'s nerves,** external and internal respiratory nerves. **B.'s paralysis,** facial paralysis of peripheral origin. **B.'s spasm,** convulsive tic.

Bel'ly. See *Abdomen.* **B. of muscle,** the middle, fleshy part of a muscle.

Belonepho'bia. Morbid dread of needles and pins.

Ben'edikt's syndrome. Paralysis of muscles supplied by oculomotor nerve of one side, with tremor of the upper extremity of the other.

Beng. Same as *Cannabis indica.*

Benign' (bi-nain'). Mild; not malignant. **B. tumor,** tumor which does not tend to recur after removal.

Ben'ne oil. Sesame oil.

Benzal'dehyde. Colorless liquid, C_7H_6O, from oil of bitter almond.

Benzanal'gen. Derivative of chinoline: antiseptic and antineuralgic.

Benzan'ilid. Crystalline febrifuge, $C_6H_5.NH(C_7H_5O)$.

Ben'zene. Liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, from coal-tar.

Ben'zimide. Crystalline substance, $C_{28}H_{18}N_2O_2$, from oil of bitter almond.

Ben'zin. Colorless liquid, distilled from American petroleum: solvent for fats, rubber, and alkaloids.

Ben'zoate. A salt of benzoic acid.

Benzo'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_2$, from benzoin, balsams, etc.: antiseptic, antipyretic, and stimulant.

Ben'zoin. A balsam from *Styrax Benzoin,* of the East Indies. properties same as those of benzoic acid.

Ben'zoinated lard. Preparation of lard and benzoin.

Ben'zoinol. Oily liquid: excipient and emollient.

Ben'zol, Ben'zole. Same as *Benzene.*

Benzonaph'tol. Crystalline antiseptic, $C_{10}H_7O(C_7H_5O)$: used internally.

Benzopheno'neid. Germicide and antiseptic compound.

Benzo'sol. Colorless powder, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, substituted for creosote in phthisis.

Ben'zoyl-ec'gonine. Alkaloid, $C_9H_{14}(C_7H_5O)NO_3$, resembling cocaine.

Ben'zoyl-tro'peine. Local anæsthetic, $C_{15}H_{19}NO_2 + 2H_2O$.

Bérard's aneurism (bĕ-rârz'). Varicose aneurism around a vein. **B.'s ligament,** suspensory ligament of the pericardium. **B.'s valve,** fold of mucous membrane at the bottom of the lachrymal sac.

Ber'berine. Yellow tonic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$, from *Berberis.*

Ber'beris. Barberry, a shrub whose bark is tonic and alterative.

Ber'gamot. Fruit of *Cit'rus Berga'mia*, furnishing an oil used as a perfume. **B. camphor.** Same as *Bergaptene.*

Bergap'tene. Greasy substance, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, from oil of bergamot.

Ber'genin (bĕr'ji-nin). Crystalline derivative, $C_6H_3O_3.H_2O$, from saxifrage: nerve tonic.

Bergeron's disease (bĕrzh-roñz'). Hysterical chorea.

Beriber'i. Form of neuritis in Japan and the East Indies, attended with muscular atrophy, paralysis, œdema, and pain in the lower limbs.

Berlin' blue (bĕr-lin'). See *Prussian blue.*

Bertillonage (bĕr-tī-yō-nāzh'). System of recording descriptions and measurements of criminals for future identification.

Bertin's bones (bĕr-tañz'). The sphenoturbinal bones. **B.'s columns,** extension of cortical substance between the pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s ligament,** the iliofemoral ligament.

Bestial'ity. Sexual intercourse with an animal.

Bestucheff's tincture (bes-tū'shefs). Ethereal tincture of ferric chloride.

Be'ta (bī'tą). Genus of plants, including the beet. **B. leucocyte,** leucocyte which does not disintegrate during coagulation of the blood. **B. naphtol,** naphtol.

Be'taine (bī'tą-in). Emmenagogue from alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, from beet and choline.

Be'tel (bī'tl). Nut chewed in the East. **B.-nut.** See *Areca.*

Be'tol. Naphtalol, $C_6H_4OH.COO.C_{10}H_7$: used in rheumatism and cystitis.

Bet'ula. Birch.

Bet'ulin. White substance, $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, from bark of white birch.

Bezoar' (bī-zōr'). Concretion from the stomach or intestines of herbivora.

Bhang (bang). Same as *Cannabis indica.*

Bi. Chemical symbol of bismuth.

Bi-. A prefix meaning "two," or "double."

Biba'sic (bai-bē'sik). Doubly basic.

Bibo'rate. Same as *Pyroborate.*

Bib'ulous (bib'iu-lus). Absorbing moisture. **B. paper,** filter or blotting paper.

Bicar'bonate. A compound of two equivalents of carbonic acid with one of base.

Bicau'date (bai-cō'dēt). Having two tails.

Biceph'alus. A two-headed monster.

Bi'ceps (bai'seps). Having two heads. **B. muscle,** the two-headed muscle of the arm or thigh.

Bichat's canal (bī-shâz'). Small subarachnoid space transmitting Galen's veins. **B.'s fat-ball,** fatty mass back of the buccinator muscle. **B.'s fissure,** fissure separating cerebrum and cerebellum.

Bichlo'ride. A chloride containing twice as much chlorine as a protochloride.

Bicip'ital (bai-sip'i-tąl). Relating to the biceps muscle. **B. tuberosity,** rough tuberosity beneath the neck of the radius, at the inner front side.

Bicon'cave. Having both surfaces concave.

Bicon'vex. Having both surfaces convex.

Bicus'pid. Having two cusps or points. **B. teeth,** the fourth and fifth teeth from the centre.

Bid'der's ganglia. Two ganglia in frog's heart.

Bidet (*bi-det'* or *bī-dē'*). A sitz-bath tub.

Bi-electrol'ysis. Electrolysis of two substances at a time.

Bien'nial (bai-*en'i-ạl*). Occurring every two years.

Bifa'cial paralysis. Bilateral facial paralysis.

Bi'fid. Divided into two; cleft. **B. spine.** See *Spina bifida.*

Bifo'cal lens. Spectacle lens with upper part focussed for distance-seeing and lower part for reading.

Bifo'rate. Having two apertures.

Bifurca'tion (bai-fĕr-kē'shun). A dividing into two branches.

Big'elow's ligament. The iliofemoral ligament. **B.'s operation,** litholapaxy. **B.'s septum.** Same as *Calcar femorale.*

Bigem'inal bodies (bai-*jem'i-nạl*). Homologues in the embryo of the corpora quadrigemina.

Bi'labe (bai'lēb). Instrument for extracting bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

Bilat'eral. Having two sides; affecting both sides. **B. symmetry,** exact likeness between organs on each side of median line.

Bile (bail). The bitter, brownish liquid secreted by the liver. **B. ducts,** canals of the liver converging to form the hepatic duct. **B. pigment,** any one of the coloring matters in bile. **B. salts,** the salts contained in bile.

Bilhar'zia hæmato'bia. A fluke-worm found in the human blood-vessels in some warm countries.

Bilharzio'sis. The condition caused by bilharzia in the system.

Bil'iary. Relating to the bile. **B. acids,** taurocholic and glycocholic acids. **B. ducts.** See *Bile ducts.*

Bilicy'anin (*bil-i-sai'ạ-nin*). Blue bile pigment derived from bilirubin.

Bilifica'tion. The formation of bile.

Bilifla'vin. Yellow bile pigment derived from biliverdin.

Biliful'vin. Bilirubin.

Bilifus'cin (*bil-i-fus'in*). Dark-colored bile pigment, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$.

Bilihu'min. Brown pigment of bile.

Bil'in. Yellow mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate from the bile.

Bilineu'rine. Same as *Choline.*

Bil'ious (*bil'yus*). 1. Relating to or full of bile. 2. Suffering from biliousness. **B. fever,** fever marked by vomiting of bile. **B. remittent.** See *Remittent fever.*

Bil'iousness. Condition marked by constipation, headache, and loss of appetite, due to excess of bile.

Biliphe'in (*bil-i-fī'in*). Impure bilirubin.

Bilipra'sin. Green pigment, $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_2$, from bile.

Bilipur'purin. Purplish pigment derived from biliverdin.

Bilipyr'rhin (*bil-i-pir'in*). Same as *Biliphein.*

Biliru'bin. Red pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$, chief bile pigment.

Biliver'din. Green pigment, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$, from bilirubin.

Bilobed, Bilob'ular. Having two lobes.

Biloc'ular (bai-*lok'iu-lạr*). Having two cells or compartments.

Biman'ual. Performed with both hands.

Bin'ary (*bin'ạ-ri*). Consisting of two elements.

Binau'ral (*bin-ô'rạl*). Relating to, or for, both ears.

Bind'er (bain'dĕr). A broad abdominal girdle worn after childbirth.

Bind'web. Same as *Neuroglia.*

Binoc'ular. With or relating to both eyes. **B. vision,** normal vision with both eyes.

Binot'ic (*bin-ot'ik*). Same as *Binaural.*

Binu'clear (bai-niû'klī-ar). Having two nuclei.

Bi'oblast (bai'o-blast). A formative cell.

Biochem'istry. The chemistry of living tissue.

Biodynam'ics. The science treating of vital forces.

Bi'ogen (bai'o-jen). Same as *Bioplasm.*

Biogen'esis. Genesis of living beings from things already living.

Bioi'ogist. One versed in biology.

Biol'ogy. The science of life and living organisms.

Biolyt'ic. Destroying life.

Biom'etry. Art of computing the probable duration of life.

Bion'omy. The science of life and its laws.

Bioph'agism (bai-of'a-*jizm*). The capacity of absorbing living matter, including microörganisms.

Bi'oplasm. 1. The germinal matter of which living tissue is formed. 2. The vital part of protoplasm.

Bi'oplast. A living cell, mass, or particle of protoplasm.

Bior'bital angle. Angle between lines of sight of the two eyes.

Bios'copy. Examination to judge whether life is extinct or not.

Bi'otaxy (bai'o-*taks-si*). 1. Selective and arranging power of cells. 2. Classification of organisms.

Biot'ics. Science of qualities peculiar to living beings.

Biot'omy. Vivisection.

Biot's respiration (bi-ō*z'*). Regular, unvarying respiration, as in sleep.

Bipalat'inoid. Gelatin capsule divided into two compartments.

Bipari'etal diameter. Straight line joining the two parietal eminences.

Bipar'tite (bai-pâr'tait). Separated into two parts.

Bipe'dal progression. Walking with both feet.

Bipen'niform muscles. Muscles whose fibres are inserted on each side of a tendon.

Bipo'lar. Having two poles or processes.

Bipubiot'omy. Same as *Ischiopubiotomy.*

Birch. Tree of the genus *Betula,* whose bark contains betulin and gaultherin. **B. camphor.** Same as *Betulin.*

Birds' nest bodies. Peculiarly arranged cells in certain cancers.

Birefrac'tive, Birefrin'gent. Doubly refractive.

Birth. The act of being born. **B.-mark,** a spot on the skin existing from birth. **B.-palsy,** paralysis from injury during birth.

Bis'cara button. A kind of furunculus orientalis.

Biscuiting (*bis'*kit-*ing*). Hardening of block teeth in the furnace.

Bisec'tion (bai-*sek'*shun). The act of cutting in two.

Bisex'ual. Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Bis ind. = L. *bis in di'es,* "twice a day."

Bis'kra button. Same as *Biscara button.*

Bis'muth. A grayish metallic element: specific gravity, 9.8; atomic weight, 210.

Bismu'thol. Antiseptic and astringent compound of bismuth, sodium, and phosphoric and salicylic acids.

Bismutho'sis. Absorption of bismuth into the system.

Bis'tort. Astringent root of *Polygo'num bisto'rta.*

Bis'toury (*bis'*tū-*ri*). A long, slender, surgical knife.

Bisul'phate. A sulphate containing twice as much sulphuric acid as the normal sulphate.

Bit'ter almond. See *Amygdala amara.* **B. elixir,** elixir of wormwood, elæosaccharum of peppermint, bitter tincture, and aromatic tincture. **B. tincture,** compound tincture containing bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, gentian, centaury, and zedoary root.

Bit'ters. A bitter medicine.

Bit'tersweet. See *Dulcamara.*

Bitu'men (*bi*-tiū'mẹn). A solid residue after the distillation of petroleum.

Bi'uret (bai'û-*ret*). Substance, $C_2O_2N_3H_5$, from urea. **B. reaction** or **test,** blue reaction when urea is treated with Fehling's solution.

Bivalent (bai'vê-lẹnt or b*iv*'ạ-lẹnt). Having a valency of two.

Bi'valve speculum. Speculum having two valves or blades.

Biven'ter. 1. Having two bellies. 2. A two-bellied muscle.

Biven'tral. Having two bellies; digastric.

Bizzozero's corpuscles (b*it*-tso-tsê'rôz). Lymphoid cells in spleen and bone-marrow, said to form red blood-corpuscles.

Black. Reflecting no light or color. **B. antimony,** antimony sulphide. **B. cancer,** melanotic cancer. See *Melanosis.* **B. death,** the plague. **B. draught,** compound infusion of senna: purgative. **B. drop,** vinegar of opium. **B. fever,** dangerous bilious fever of Africa. **B. lead.** See *Graphite.* **B. measles,** severe measles with dark eruption. **B. tongue,** glossophytia. **B. vomit,** vomiting of black matter, as in certain fevers. **B. wash,** lotion of calomel and lime water for syphilis sores.

Black'berry. See *Rubus.*

Blad'der. The membranous sac receiving the urine. **B.-worm.** See *Hydatid* and *Cysticercus.* **B.-wrack.** Same as *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blain (blên). A blotch or sore. See *Chilblain.*

Blancard's pills (bloṅ-câr'). Iodide of iron pills.

Bland. Mild and soothing.

Blaste'ma. Rudimentary matter from which tissues and organs are formed.

Blas'tochyle (bl*as*'to-kail). The fluid contained in the blastosphere.

Blas'tocœle (bl*as*'to-sîl). The cavity of a blastosphere.

Blastocœlo'ma. Same as *Blastocœle.*

Blas'toderm. The membrane lining the zona pellucida of the impregnated ovum. It is made up of blastomeres.

Blastoder'mic vesicle. The sac formed by the blastoderm.

Blas'tomere (bl*as*'to-mîr). One of the cell-masses resulting from the segmentation of the ovum and together forming the blastula.

Blastomyce'tes (bl*as*"to-mai-sî'tîz). Same as *Saccharomycetes.*

Blas'tophore. The part of the sperm-cell not forming a spermatozoön.

Blastophyl'lum. Either of the primary layers of the blastoderm.

Blas'topore. The opening produced by the invagination of the blastula in forming the gastrula.

Blas'tosphere. Same as *Blastula.*

Blas'tula. The globular mass of blastomeres into which the ovum splits up after fecundation.

Blastula'tion. The formation of the blastula.

Blaud's pills (blaudz). Pills of ferrous carbonate.

Bleach'ing powder (blī'tshing). Chlorinated lime.
Blear-eye. Marginal blepharitis.
Bleb. See *Bulla.*
Bleed'er. One who bleeds easily.
Bleed'er's disease. Hæmophilia.
Blennorrha'gia. Same as *Blennorrhœa.*
Blennorrhœ'a. 1. Profuse discharge of mucus. 2. Gonorrhœa; gonorrhœal ophthalmia.
Blennorrhœ'al. Gonorrhœal.
Blennu'ria. Presence of mucus in the urine.
Blepharadeni'tis. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.
Bleph'arism (blef'ą-rizm). Spasm of the eyelid.
Blephari'tis (blef-ą-rai'tis). Inflammation of the eyelids. **B. cilia'ris** or **margina'lis,** chronic inflammation of sebaceous glands of the margins of the eyelids. **B. ulcero'sa,** ulcerative inflammation of the margins of the eyelids.
Blepharo-adeni'tis. Same as *Blepharadenitis.*
Blepharo-adeno'ma. Adenoma of the margins of the eyelids.
Blepharo-athero'ma. Encysted tumor of the eyelid.
Blepharochromidro'sis. Pigmentation of the eyelid in spots.
Blepharophimo'sis. Narrowing of the interpalpebral fissure.
Blepharoph'ryplasty. Plastic operation on eyelid and eyebrow.
Bleph'aroplasty. Operation for restoring defects of the eyelid.
Blepharople'gia (blef-ą-ro-plī'ji-ą). Same as *Ptosis.*
Blepharopto'sis. Same as *Ptosis.*
Blepharor'rhaphy (blef-ą-ror'ą-fi). Suturing together of the eyelids.
Bleph'arospasm. Spasmodic retraction of the eyelid.
Bleph'arostat. Instrument for holding the eyelids apart.
Blepharosteno'sis. Narrowness of the palpebral opening.
Blepharot'omy. The operation of cutting the eyelid.
Blessed thistle. See *Carduus.*
Blind. Without the sense of sight. **B. spot,** point where the optic nerve enters the retina.
Blind'ness. Lack of vision.
Blink'ing. Involuntary winking.
Blis'ter. A collection of serous fluid beneath the cuticle.
Blis'tering. Producing a blister. **B. cerate,** cerate of cantharides. **B. collodion,** collodion with cantharides.
Block teeth. Artificial teeth before enamelling.
Blood. Red fluid circulating through the heart, arteries, and veins. **B. casts,** threads of coagulated blood in the urine. **B.-cell,** a blood-corpuscle. **B. clot,** the coagulum formed when blood is exposed to the air. **B.-corpuscles,** morphological constituents floating in the blood, including red and white corpuscles and blood-platelets. **B. crystals,** hæmatoidin crystals in the blood. **B.-disk,** a blood-platelet. **B.-plasma,** the liquor sanguinis. **B.-platelets,** circular and oval disks in the blood. **B.-poisoning.** See *Toxæmia.* **B. pressure,** pressure of the blood against the walls of the blood-vessels.
Blood'less operation. Operation in which the blood is first expelled from and kept out of the region of operation.
Blood'letting. Withdrawal of blood from the body.
Blood'root. See *Sanguinaria.*
Blood'shot. Filled with blood; congested.

Blood'y flux. Dysentery. **B. sweat.** See *Hæmatidrosis.*
Blow-pipe. Tube for increasing heat of a flame by blowing upon it.
Blue-blindness. Color-blindness in which blue is not distinguished. **B. disease.** Same as *Cyanosis.* **B. flag.** See *Iris.* **B. gum-tree,** eucalyptus globulus. **B. mass,** mass of mercury. **B. ointment,** mercurial ointment. **B. pills,** pills of blue mass. **B. vitriol,** copper sulphate.
Bo'as's reagent. Mixture of resorcin, sugar, and alcohol: test for hydrochloric acid.
Boat-belly. See *Scaphoid abdomen.*
Bochdalek's ganglion (bŏch'da-leks). Swelling at junction of anterior and middle dental nerves.
Body-louse. See *Pediculus corporis.*
Bo'hun u'pas. Deadly poison resin from Java.
Boil. See *Furuncle.*
Bol'dine. Hypnotic and anæsthetic alkaloid from boldo.
Bol'do. Leaves of South American tree, *Peu'mus Bol'do:* tonic in dyspepsia and anæmia.
Boldoglu'cin. Hypnotic glucoside from boldo.
Bol'dus. Same as *Boldo.*
Bole (bōl). One of various clayey earths, once used as styptics.
Bole'tus. A genus of fungi, the agarics.
Bo'lus. A large pill.
Bon'duc seed. Seed of a tropical plant: tonic and antiperiodic.
Bone. The substance forming the skeleton of vertebrate animals. **B.-ash,** the ash of calcined bones. **B.-conduction,** conduction of sound through the bones of the skull.
Bone'set. See *Eupatorium.*
Bonjean's ergotine (bŏn-zhoñz'). A purified extract of ergot.
Bonnet's capsule (bo-nĕz'). Same as *Tenon's capsule.*
Bora'cic acid (bo-rĕ'sik). Same as *Boric acid.*
Bo'ral. Aluminum borotartrate: antiseptic and astringent.
Bo'rate. A salt of boric acid.
Bo'rated. Containing borax or boric acid.
Bo'rax. Sodium pyroborate, $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$: diuretic and antiseptic. **B. carmin,** solution of borax in carmin water: used as a stain.
Borboryg'mus. The gurgling sound of flatus in the intestines.
Bo'ric acid. White antiseptic powder, H_3BO_3, from borax.
Bo'rism. Poisoning by borax or boric acid.
Bor'neene. Same as *Valerene.*
Bor'neo camphor. Substance resembling camphor from a tree of Borneo.
Bor'neol. Substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, formed by treating camphor with sodium.
Borogly'ceride (bo-ro-glis'ĕ-raid). Antiseptic paste made of boric acid and glycerin.
Borogly'cerol. Liquid made by heating together boroglyceride and glycerin.
Bo'ron. A non-metallic element contained in borax.
Borophe'nol. Disinfectant combination of borax and carbolic acid.
Boss. A roundish eminence.
Bos'selated. Covered with bosses.
Bot. The larva of the gadfly in a horse's intestines.
Botalis'mus. Sausage-poisoning.

Botal'lo's duct. Same as *Ductus arteriosus.* **B.'s foramen.** Same as *Foramen ovale.* **B.'s ligament,** the vestige of the ductus arteriosus.

Bothrioceph'alus la'tus. The broad tapeworm of man.

Botryotherapeu'tics. Grape-cure.

Bött'cher's annuli. Ring-shaped meshes in the membrane over the organ of Corti. **B.'s crystals,** microscopic crystals seen on adding a drop of solution of ammonium phosphate to a drop of prostatic fluid.

Bött'ger's test. Test for sugar in urine by boiling alkaline urine with bismuth subnitrate, when a black deposit is formed.

Bot'tle-nose. Acne rosacea.

Botulin'ic acid. An acid found in putrid sausages.

Bot'ulism. Sausage-poisoning; allantiasis.

Bou'bou. A disease of Hawaii resembling dengue.

Bouchnard's nodules (bûsh-nârz'). Nodules on the fingers of those affected with gastrectasis.

Bougie (bū'jĭ or bū-zhī'). A slender instrument for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, etc.

Bouillon (bwī-yŏñ'). A clear soup. **B. cultures,** cultures of bacteria in bouillon.

Boulim'ia. See *Bulimia.*

Boulton's solution (bōl'tun). Carbolated solution of iodide.

Bouquet (bū-kĕ'). The special flavor of wines.

Bourdonnement (bûr-dôn-moñ'). Any humming or buzzing sound.

Boutonnière operation (bū-ton-i-ĕr'). Incision through perineum behind the position of an impervious urethral stricture.

Bo'vine heart. See *Cor bovinum.*

Bow'el. The intestine. **B. complaint,** diarrhœa from disordered intestinal digestion.

Bow-leg. Outward bending of the legs at or below the knees.

Bow'man's capsule. Same as *Malpighian capsule.* **B.'s disks,** flat plates seen on the transverse splitting of striated muscular fibres. **B.'s glands,** compound tubular glands of the olfactory mucous membrane. **B.'s lamina** or **membrane,** thin, dense membrane between the true corneal tissue and its epithelium. **B.'s muscle,** the ciliary muscle. **B.'s probe,** probe for dilating minute canals.

Boyer's bursa. The subhyoid bursa. **B.'s cyst,** cyst of the subhyoid bursa.

Boyle's law (boilz). Law that the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure.

Bozeman's catheter (bōz'mạnz). A double-current uterine catheter.

Br. Chemical symbol of bromine.

Bra'chial (brā'ki-ạl or brak'i-ạl). Relating to the arm. **B. artery,** continuation of axillary artery along the inner side of the arm. **B. glands,** the lymphatic glands of the arm. **B. plexus,** plexus of nerves in the neck supplying the whole upper extremity.

Brachial'gia. Pain in the arm.

Brachiocephal'ic. Pertaining to the arm and head.

Brachiocru'ral. Relating to the arm and leg.

Brachiofa'cial. Relating to the arm and face.

Brachioradia'lis. The supinator longus muscle.

Brachiot'omy. Cutting off of the arm, as in embryotomy.

Brach'iplex (brak'*i*-plex). The brachial plexus.

Brachium (brē'ki-um or brak'i-um). 1. The arm. 2. Any one of the white tracts joining the corpus quadrigeminum with the optic tracts.

Brach-Romberg symptom. Same as *Romberg's symptom.*

Brachycephal'ic. Having a head short in anteroposterior direction.

Brachyceph'alism. The condition of being brachycephalic.

Brachyceph'alous. Same as *Brachycephalic.*

Brachymetro'pia. Near-sightedness; myopia.

Bradyar'thria. Same as *Bradylalia.*

Bradycar'dia. Abnormal slowness of the heart's action.

Bradydiasto'lia. Unusual lengthening of the heart's diastole.

Bradyla'lia. Slowness of articulation in speech.

Bradypep'sia (brad-*i*-pep'si-a). Slowness of digestion.

Bradypha'sia. Slowness of speech from imperfect intellect.

Bradysper'matism. Slow emission of semen.

Bradyu'ria. Slow passage of the urine.

Braid'ism (brēd'izm). Hypnotism.

Brain. The whole nervous mass within the skull. **B.-fag,** exhaustion of the brain from overwork. **B.-fever,** cerebritis or cerebral meningitis. **B.-sand.** See *Acervulus cerebri.*

Bran. The outer covering of wheat, separated from the flour. **B. bath,** a soothing bath of boiled bran in water.

Bran'chial (brang'ki-al). Relating to or resembling gills. **B. arches, clefts,** etc. See *Visceral arches, clefts.*

Branchio'genous. Formed from a branchial cleft.

Brand bath. The cold bath for treating typhoid fever.

Bran'dy. An alcoholic beverage distilled from wine.

Brasdor's operation (brâ-dōr'). Ligation of an artery on the distal side, but close to the aneurism.

Brash. 1. Burning sensation in the stomach. 2. A rash or eruption. **Water b.,** pyrosis.

Bras'sica. Genus of plants, including cabbage and mustard.

Brawny induration. Thickening and hardening of tissue.

Braye'ra (bra-yē'ra). Female flowers and tops of an Abyssinian tree: vermifuge.

Bra'yerin. Anthelmintic resin, $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$, from brayera.

Bread. Food made of flour or meal. **B.-crumb,** bread used as a vehicle for pills. **B.-paste,** paste from bread, used as a culture medium.

Breadth-feeling. That element of vision by which breadth is appreciated.

Break. The interruption of an electric current.

Break-bone fever. Dengue.

Breast (brest). The mamma of females or mammilla of males. **B.-pang,** angina pectoris. **B.-pump,** apparatus for extracting milk from the breast.

Breath. The air received and discharged by the lungs.

Brea'thing capacity. The amount of air that can be expelled from the lungs after a full inspiration.

Breech (britsh). The buttocks. **B. presentation,** presentation of the sacrum or breech of the child in labor.

Breg'enin (breg'*e*-nin). Crystalline substance, $C_{40}H_{87}NO_5$, from the brain.

Breg'ma. The point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures.

Breschet's veins (bre-shĕz'). Four large veins in the diploe of the cranium.

Brewers' yeast. The ferment obtained in brewing beer: used as stimulant in typhoid fever and as a preventive against boils.

Brick-dust deposit. Reddish deposit of urates in the urine.

Brick'layers' itch. Prurigo on the hands of bricklayers from irritation of mortar.

Brick'makers' disease. Ankylostomiasis.

Bridge of the nose. The ridge of the nose formed by the nasal bones.

Bri'dle stricture. Fold of membrane partly closing a canal.

Bright'ic (brait'*ik*). Relating to or affected with Bright's disease.

Bright's disease (braits). Kidney disease with albuminuria.

Brim of the pelvis. The edge of the inlet of the pelvis.

Brim'stone. Sulphur.

Brine-bath. A bath of salt water: tonic and stimulant.

Briquet's ataxia (brĭ-kĕz'). Hysterical ataxia.

Brisement forcé (brīz-moṅ' fôr-sē'). Forcible breaking of an ankylosis.

Bris'tle-cells. Peculiar ciliated cells in the inner ear.

Brit'ish gum. Dextrin.

Broad ligament. 1. A double layer of peritoneum extending from the sides of the uterus to the sides of the pelvis. 2. A fold of peritoneum attaching the liver to the diaphragm.

Bro'ca's area. Area of gray matter between the middle olfactory root and the peduncle of the corpus callosum. **B.'s centre,** the speech-centre of B.'s convolution. **B.'s convolution,** the third left frontal convolution. **B.'s point.** Same as *Auricular point.*

Bro'die's abscess. Circumscribed abscess of the head of the tibia or other bone. **B.'s disease,** chronic synovitis resulting in a pulpy state of the tissues.

Bro'mal. Colorless poisonous liquid, CBr_3CHO: hypnotic and external irritant. **B. hydrate,** crystalline substance, $CBr_3CHO + H_2O$, resembling chloral hydrate.

Bro'maline. Same as *Bromethyl-formine.*

Bromam'ide. A compound, $C_6H_2Br_3NH.HBr$: antipyretic and analgesic.

Bro'mate. A salt of bromic acid.

Bro'mated. Containing bromine.

Bro'melin. A ferment from pine-apple juice.

Brometh'yl-for'mine. Product from formol, used in epilepsy.

Bromhy'dric (brŏm-hai'drik). Same as *Hydrobromic.*

Bro'mic acid. A compound, $HBrO_3$.

Bro'mide. A compound of bromine with a base.

Bromid'ia. A proprietary anodyne and hypnotic.

Bromidrosipho'bia. Morbid delusions regarding bodily odors.

Bromidro'sis. Fetid perspiration.

Bro'mine. A non-metallic element, being a reddish brown poisonous liquid, emitting suffocating fumes.

Bro'mism. Morbid effects from excessive use of bromine or its compounds.

Bromocaf'feine. Proprietary headache-cure, containing caffeine.

Bro'moform. Formyl bromide, $CHBr_3$: anæsthetic.

Bromo-i'odism. Poisoning with compounds of bromine and iodine.

Bro'mol. White crystalline antiseptic and caustic, $C_6H_2Br_3OH$.

Bromoma'nia. Mania from continued use of bromides.

Bro'mum. U.S.P. name for bromine.

Bro'muret. Same as *Bromide*.

Bronchi (brong'kī). Plural of *Bronchus*.

Bron'chial (brong'ki-ąl). Relating to a bronchus. **B. crises,** paroxysms of dyspnœa in locomotor ataxia. **B. respiration,** high-pitched murmur indicating consolidation of lung-tissue.

Bronchiec'tasis. Dilatation of a bronchus.

Bron'chiole. One of the finer divisions of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchioli'tis. Inflammation of the bronchioles.

Bronchiosteno'sis. Contraction of a bronchus.

Bronchit'ic. Relating to or affected with bronchitis.

Bronchi'tis. Inflammation of the bronchi. **Capillary b.,** acute b. of the finer bronchial tubes. **Plastic b.,** b. in which casts of the bronchi are coughed up.

Bronchocav'ernous respiration. Respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.

Bron'chocele (brong'ko-sēl). Goitre.

Bron'cholith. Calculus in the bronchial tubes.

Bronchomyco'sis. Formation of fungoid growths within the air-passages.

Bronchop'athy. Any disease of the air-passages.

Bronchoph'ony. A sound like that of the voice heard by the stethoscope over a healthy bronchus.

Bron'choplasty. Plastic surgery of the trachea.

Bronchopneumo'nia. Lobar pneumonia.

Bronchopul'monary. Relating to bronchi and lungs; as, b. nerves.

Bronchorrha'gia (brong-ko-rē'ji-ą). Hemorrhage from a bronchus.

Bronchorrhœ'a. Profuse discharge from a bronchus.

Bron'chotome. Instrument for incising the windpipe.

Bronchot'omy. Incision into the trachea or a bronchus.

Bron'chus (bron'kŭs). Either of the two main branches of the trachea.

Bronzed skin. Discoloration of the skin in Addison's disease.

Brood-cells. Mother-cells containing daughter-cells.

Broom. See *Scoparius*.

Brow-ache. Supraorbital neuralgia. **B.-presentation,** presentation of the brow of the child in labor.

Brown atrophy. Atrophy with brown discoloration. **B. mixture,** compound mixture of liquorice.

Brown'ian movement. Dancing movements seen with the microscope in minute particles suspended in a liquid.

Brown'ism. Same as *Brunonian theory*.

Brown-Séquard's disease. Paralysis of motion on one side of the body with paralysis of sensation on the other.

Bruch's glands (brûchs). Lymph-follicles in the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid. **B.'s membrane,** the inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Bru'cine (brû'sin). Poisonous, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, from nux vomica.

Bruit (brû-ē'). An abnormal murmur. **B. d'airain,** metallic tinkling heard over the chest. **B. de clapotement,** splashing sound in dilatation of the stomach. **B. de craquement,** sound caused by friction of the pericardium. **B. de diable,** buzzing

sound in the veins in anæmia. **B. de drapeau** (flag sound), rustling sound in croup and laryngeal growths. **B. de galop,** galloping sound in mitral stenosis. **B. de moulin** (water-wheel sound), splashing and gurgling sound in heart affections. **B. de pot fêlé** (cracked-pot sound), sound heard on percussion over a cavity in the lungs. **B. de soufflet** (bellows-sound), peculiar sound heard in enlargement of the heart.

Brun'ner's glands. Tubuloracemose follicles in mucous membrane of the duodenum.

Bruno'nian theory. Theory that all diseases are due to an excess or deficiency in excitability.

Bryo'nia (brai-ō'ni-ą). Root of *Bryo'nia al'ba:* active cathartic.

Bry'onin. Poisonous, purgative glucoside, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$, from bryonia.

Bu'bo. An inflamed and swollen lymphatic gland, especially in the groin.

Bubon d'emblée. Bubo occurring after venereal exposure without any preceding symptom.

Bubon'ic. Relating to or of the nature of a bubo. **B. plague,** contagious, epidemic disease with fever, delirium, and swelling of the lymphatics.

Bubon'ocele. Inguinal hernia forming a swelling like a bubo in the groin.

Buc'cal. Relating to the cheek.

Buccella'tion (bŭk-*se*-lē'shŭn). Arrest of hemorrhage by a compress of lint.

Buc'cinator (bŭk'*si*-nē-tŏr). Flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek.

Buc'cula (bŭk'iu-lą). Fleshy part under the chin.

Bu'chu (biū'kiū). Leaves of *Barosma:* diuretic and used in genito-urinary disease.

Buck'bean. Plant, *Menyan'thes trifolia'ta,* whose leaves are tonic in dyspepsia and skin disease.

Buck'eye. See *Æsculus.*

Buck's extension. Extension of fractured leg by weights, the foot of the bed being raised so that the body makes counterextension. **B.'s fascia,** extension of superficial perineal fascia over the penis.

Buck'thorn. See *Frangula* and *Rhamnus.*

Bucne'mia. Tense, inflammatory swelling of the leg.

Bud'ding. See *Gemmation.*

Budge's centre (bŭj'*iz*). The genitospinal centre.

Buf'fy coat. Yellowish coagulum on the surface of coagulated blood.

Bu'fidin. Poison from venom of certain toads.

Bühl'mann's fibres. Lines on decayed teeth caused by bacteria.

Buhl's disease (bûlz). Jaundice of the new-born.

Bu'lam boil. Chronic sore in West Africa, due to a worm in the flesh.

Bulb. Any rounded swelling or part. **B. of the aorta,** foremost of three divisions of the primitive heart of the embryo. **B. of corpus cavernosum,** enlarged portion near junction of the two corpora cavernosa. **B. of the eye,** the eyeball. **B. of urethra,** bulb-like beginning of the corpus spongiosum of the penis. **B. of vestibule.** See *Bulbus vestibuli.*

Bul'bar. Relating to the medulla oblongata. **B. paralysis,** paralysis of the cerebral nerves from degeneration of the medulla.

Bulbocaverno'sus. The accelerator urinæ.

Bulbonu'clear. Pertaining to the nuclei of the medulla.

Bul'bous. Having bulbs; like a bulb. **B. nerves,** nerves with swollen ends in an amputation stump.

Bul'bus arterio'sus. Same as *Bulb of the aorta.* **B. vestib'uli,** the elliptical mass on either side of the vestibule of the vagina behind the labia minora.

Bulim'ia. Insatiable desire for food.

Bul'la (bul'ą). A large blister upon the cuticle.

Bull-dog forceps. Forceps with strong teeth and a clasp to prevent slipping.

Bullet-probe. Probe for detecting the presence of a bullet.

Bul'lous (bul'us). Marked by or resembling bullæ.

Bun'ion (bun'yun). Inflammation and enlargement of the bursa mucosa at the ball of the great toe.

Bun'sen cell. A variety of galvanic cell.

Buphthal'mia, Buphthal'mus. Distention of the eye.

Burcq'uism (bĕrk'izm). A system of metallotherapy.

Bur'dach's columns (bûr'dâks). The posterior external columns of the spinal cord. **B.'s fissure,** fissure between the lateral surface of the insula and internal surface of operculum.

Bur'dock. See *Lappa.*

Burette (biû-ret'). Graduated tube with stopcock, used in volumetric analysis.

Bur'gundy pitch. See *Pix burgundica.*

Burn. A lesion caused by the application of heat.

Burnett's disinfecting fluid. Strong solution of zinc chloride.

Burns's amaurosis (bĕrnz'iz). Dimness of vision due to sexual excess. **B.'s ligament,** the falciform process of the fascia lata.

Burq'uism (bĕrk'izm). Same as *Burcquism.*

Bur'ra goo'keroo. Aphrodisiac and diuretic fruit from India.

Bur'sa (bĕr'są). A sac or pouch of any sort. **B. muco'sa,** membranous sac in joints and tendons, secreting synovia. **B. pharyn'gea,** a recess in the pharynx of the embryo and young child.

Bur'sal (bĕr'sąl). Relating to a bursa.

Bursa'lis. The obturator internus muscle.

Bursi'tis. Inflammation of a bursa.

Burton's sign. Blue line at alveolar edge of gums in chronic lead poisoning.

Butane' (biû-tĕn'). Anæsthetic substance, C_4H_{10}, from petroleum.

But'ter. The soft, oily mass obtained by churning cream. **B. of antimony,** antimony trichloride. **B. of cacao.** See *Cacao butter.* **B. of tin,** stannic chloride. **B. of zinc,** zinc chloride.

But'terfly patch. Lupus erythematosus affecting the cheeks and the bridge of the nose.

But'terin. Oleomargarin.

But'termilk. Milk from which butter has been separated.

But'ternut. See *Juglans.*

But'tock (but'uk). The rounded prominence formed by the glutei over the ischium.

But'tonhole operation. See *Boutonnière operation.*

Bu'tyl (biû'til). The radical C_4H_9. **B. alcohol,** liquid, $C_4H_9.OH$, occurring in several forms.

Butylam'ine. Ptomaine, $C_4H_{11}N$, from cod-liver oil.

Butylchlo'ral. Compound, $C_4H_5Cl_3O + H_2O$, resembling chloral hydrate.

Bu'tylene (biû'*ti*-lin). Gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_8.
Butyra'ceous. Resembling butter.
Bu'tyrate. A salt of butyric acid.
Butyr'ic (biû-*tir'ik*). Derived from butter. **B. acid,** sour liquid, $C_4H_8O_2$, from butter, perspiration, urine, and fæces.
Bu'tyrin. Glyceryl butyrate, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, the fatty matter of butter.
Bu'tyroid tumor. Tumor of breast with butter-like contents.
Bux'ine (bŭk'sin). Same as *Berberine.*
B. V.=L. *bal'neum vapo'ris,* "vapor bath."
By-product. A product formed in addition to principal product.
Byssophthi'sis. Phthisis from inhaling dust of cotton-mills.

C

C. 1. Symbol for carbon. 2. Abbreviation for *centigrade, clonus, closure,* and *compound.*
Ca. Symbol for calcium.
Cab'alline aloes. Coarse variety of aloes.
Cacæ'mia (ka-kī'mi-ą). Bad state of the blood.
Cacæsthe'sia (kăk-*es*-thī'zi-ą). Disordered sensibility.
Caca'o (ka-kē'ō). Seeds of *Theobro'ma Caca'o.* **C. butter,** oil of theobroma.
Cachec'tic (ka-kĕk'*tik*). Of or marked by cachexia.
Cachet (ka-shē'). A sort of flat capsule for enclosing medicines.
Cachex'ia (ka-kĕk'si-ą). A depraved condition of health. **C. splenet'ica,** cachectic state marked by anæmia and enlargement of spleen. **C. strumipri'va,** cachexia caused by removal of thyroid body.
Cachinna'tion (kăk-*i*-nē'shun). Immoderate laughter.
Cac'odyl (kăk'o-dil). Poisonous oily liquid, $As(CH_3)_2$, from acetyl.
Cacoplas'tic. Not tending to form tissue.
Cacos'mia. A bad odor.
Cacot'rophy (ka-kot'ro-fi). Deficient nutrition.
Cacti'na. Proprietary derivative from night-blooming cereus: cardiac stimulant.
Cac'tine (kăk'tin). Active principle of *Ce'reus grandiflo'rus.*
Cacu'men (ka-kiû'men). The tops of plants.
Cadav'er (ka-dav'*ĕr*). A human corpse.
Cadav'eric. Of or relating to a cadaver. **C. alkaloid,** a ptomaine. **C. rigidity.** Same as *Rigor mortis.*
Cadav'erine. Liquid ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, formed in putrefying animal matter.
Cade oil (kēd). Oil from juniper-wood, used in skin diseases.
Cad'mium. Metallic element resembling tin: specific gravity, 8.7; atomic weight, 111.8.
Cæ'cal (sī'kąl). Of or relating to the cæcum.
Cæcec'tomy (si-*sek'*to-mi). Excision of part of the cæcum.
Cæ'citas (sī'*si-tas*). Blindness.
Cæci'tis (sī-saī'*tis*). Inflammation of the cæcum.
Cæcos'tomy (sī-*kos'*to-mi). Formation of artificial anus in cæcum.
Cæ'cum (sī'kum). First portion of large intestine. **C. vestib'uli,** lower extremity of scala media.
Cæsa'rean section (sī-zē'ri-ąn). Incision through abdomen and uterus to deliver a fœtus.
Cæsarot'omy (sī-zą-rot'o-mi). Same as *Cæsarean section.*
Cæ'sium (sī'zi-um). White metallic element.

Caf'fea (*kaf'i-a*). See *Coffee.*

Caffe'ic acid (*ka-fī'ik*). Crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, from coffee.

Caf'feine. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, from coffee: nerve-stimulant and diuretic.

Caf'feinism, Caf'feism. Disease from excessive use of caffeine

Caf'feone (*kaf'i-ōn*). Principle from roasted coffee.

Cagot ear (*kâ-gō'*). An ear with no lower lobe.

Cahin'ca, Cain'ca. Plant whose root is cathartic and diuretic.

Cahin'cic acid (*ka-hin'sik*). Same as *Cahincin.*

Cahin'cin (*ka-hin'sin*). Bitter glucoside from *Cahinca.*

Cai'sson disease (*kē'sŏn*). Paralysis of lower limbs, with various apoplectic symptoms, in those exposed to great atmospheric pressure in caissons, diving-bells, etc.

Caj'uput. Tree of the Spice Islands, whose leaves furnish a volatile oil which is anodyne and antispasmodic.

Cajupu'tol. Chief constituent, $C_{10}H_{16}.H_2O$, of cajuput oil.

Cal'abar bean (*kal'a-bâr*). Seed of physostigma. See *Physostigma.*

Calage (*kâ-lâzh'*). Immobilization of viscera by propping with pillows to relieve sea-sickness.

Cal'amine. Native zinc carbonate.

Cal'amus. 1. A reed. 2. Root of *Acorus calamus*, or sweet flag: tonic in dyspepsia and colic. **C. scripto'rius,** "writer's pen," space at lowest angle of fourth ventricle.

Calca'neovalgoca'vus. Club-foot combining calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.

Calca'neum. The heel-bone.

Calca'neus. Club-foot in which the heel alone touches the ground.

Calcar (*kal'kâr*). A spur. **C. femora'le,** plate of firm tissue strengthening neck of femur.

Calca'reous. Containing lime. **C. degeneration,** degeneration with deposit of calcium carbonate.

Cal'carine fissure. Fissure on mesial surface of occipital lobe.

Calcico'sis (*kal-si-kō'sis*). Lung disease from inhaling particles of lime.

Calcifica'tion. Changing into lime; deposit of lime salts.

Calcina'tion. Application of heat to drive out moisture.

Cal'cined (*kal'saind*). Subjected to calcination.

Cal'cium (*kal'si-um*). Metallic element, the base of lime: specific gravity, 1.578; atomic weight, 39.9. **C. carbonate,** chalk, $CaCo_3$.

Cal'culus. Stone-like concretion in any part of the body.

Calefa'cient. Exciting warmth; making warm.

Calen'dula. Genus of plants. Tops of *C. officina'lis*, or marigold, are stimulant and resolvent.

Calen'dulin. Active principle of *Calendula.*

Cal'enture (*kal'en-tiur*). Sunstroke.

Calf. Fleshy part at back of leg.

Cal'ibrator. Cone-shaped instrument for measuring size of openings.

Cal'ipers. Two-bladed instrument for measuring cavities and round surfaces.

Calisa'ya bark (*kal-i-sē'a*). Yellow cinchona bark.

Calisthen'ics. Light exercise for securing grace of movement.

Ca'lix (*kē'lix*). See *Calyx.*

Callisec'tion. Vivisection of anæsthetized animals.

Callo'sal. Of or relating to the corpus callosum.
Callos'ity. A circumscribed thickening of the skin.
Callosomar'ginal fissure. Fissure on mesial surface of cerebrum parallel to the corpus callosum.
Cal'lous. Hardened.
Cal'lus. 1. Same as *Callosity*. 2. Osseous matter deposited around a fractured bone.
Cal'mative (kâ'mą-tiv). Sedative.
Cal'omel. Mercurous chloride.
Calores'cence. Conversion of non-luminous into luminous heat.
Calor'ic. Heat.
Calorie' (kal-o-rī'). Amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C.
Calorifa'cient. Generating heat.
Calorif'ic. Producing heat.
Calorim'eter. Instrument for measuring heat contained by a body.
Calum'ba. Root of *Jateorrhi'za palma'ta:* stomachic tonic.
Calum'bin. Bitter principle, $C_{42}H_{44}O_{14}$, from calumba.
Calva'ria, Calva'rium. The top of the skull.
Calvi'ties (kal-vish'i-ĭz). Want or loss of hair.
Calx. 1. Lime, or calcium oxide. 2. The heel. **C. chlora'ta,** chlorinated lime. **C. sulphura'ta,** sulphurated lime. **C. vi'va,** quicklime.
Ca'lyx (kē'lix), pl. *cal'yces.* A cup; especially, one of the cup-like recesses in the kidney into which the pyramids project.
Cambo'dia, Cambo'gia. See *Gamboge.*
Cam'era. A chamber or cavity. **C. cor'dis,** the pericardium. **C. oc'uli,** one of the chambers of the eye.
Cam'omile. See *Chamomile.*
Camp fever. Typhus.
Cam'per's ligament. The deep perineal fascia.
Cam'phoid (kam'foid). Solution of pyroxylin in alcoholic solution of camphor.
Cam'phor. Concrete volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, from wood of an East Indian tree: antispasmodic and rubefacient.
Camphora'ceous. Resembling camphor.
Cam'phorate. Combination of camphoric acid with a base.
Cam'phorated. Containing camphor. **C. oil,** camphor liniment.
Camphor'ic acid. Acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, from camphor: used in night-sweats of phthisis.
Cam'phyl alcohol. Same as *Borneol.*
Campim'eter. Instrument for measuring field of vision.
Can'ada balsam. Oleoresin of fir. **C. fleabane.** See *Erigeron.* **C. pitch,** resin of hemlock and spruce.
Cana'dian hemp. Same as *Apocynum cannabinum.*
Can'adol. Volatile liquid, C_6H_{14}, from petroleum: local anæsthetic.
Canal'. Any tubular passage in the body.
Canalic'ular. Relating to or resembling a canaliculus.
Canalic'ulus. A small canal.
Canaliza'tion. 1. Formation of channel through a structure. 2. Drainage of wounds by perforation of skin.
Cancel'li. Mesh-like structures in cancellous tissue.
Can'cellous. Resembling a grating in structure.

Can'cer (*kan'sĕr*). A carcinoma composed of epithelial cells. **C. aquat'icus.** See *Cancrum oris.* **C.-cell,** epithelial cells of cancer. **C.-globe,** spherical mass of c.-cells. **C.-juice,** milky juice in which c.-cells are suspended. **C.-nest.** Same as *C.-globe.* **C. scro'ti,** epithelioma of the scrotum.

Can'cerism (*kan'sĕr-izm*). Tendency to formation of cancer.

Can'croid. 1. Keloid. 2. Epithelioma of the skin. **C. nodules,** waxy nodules in epithelioma of the skin.

Can'croin (*kan'kro-in*). Substance extracted from cancer, the alexin of cancer-poison.

Can'crum o'ris. Fetid ulceration of the mouth. **C. puden'di,** noma.

Candle-fish oil. See *Eulachon.*

Canel'la. Genus of West Indian trees. The bark of *C. al'ba* resembles cinnamon.

Cane sugar. Sugar obtained from sugar-cane.

Ca'nine. Of or relating to a dog. **C. eminence,** ridge on superior maxillary bone over canine tooth. **C. fossa,** depression behind c. eminence. **C. muscle,** the levator anguli oris. **C. tooth,** third tooth from the front on each side.

Cani'ties (ka-*nish'i-ĭz*). Grayness of the hair.

Can'ker. An ulceration, especially about the mouth.

Can'nabene. Poisonous oil, $C_{18}H_{20}$, from cannabis.

Can'nabin. Resin from *Cannabis indica.*

Can'nabine. Hypnotic alkaloid from *Cannabis indica.*

Cannab'inone. Dangerous hypnotic alkaloid from *Cannabis.*

Can'nabis. Hemp, a genus of plants. **C. in'dica,** flowering tops of *C. sati'va,* grown in India. **C. sati'va,** common hemp. It is a powerful narcotic.

Can'nabism. Morbid effects of habitual use of hemp.

Can'nula. A tube for introduction into the body.

Canquoin's paste (kañ-kwañz'). Paste of equal parts of zinc chloride and flour.

Can'thal. Pertaining to a canthus.

Canthar'idal collodion. See *Collodium cantharidatum.*

Canthar'ides. Plural of *Cantharis* (*q. v.*).

Canthar'idin. Crystalline, active principle, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, of cantharides.

Canthar'idism. Morbid effects of excessive use of cantharis.

Can'tharis. Genus of beetles. *C. vesicato'ria* is the Spanish fly, used as diuretic and genito-urinary stimulant.

Canthec'tomy. Excision of a canthus.

Canthi'tis. Inflammation of a canthus.

Can'thoplasty. Plastic operation upon the canthus.

Canthor'rhaphy. Suturing of the canthus.

Canthot'omy. Division or slitting of the canthus.

Can'thus. The angle of junction of the eyelids.

Can'ula. See *Cannula.*

Caou'tchouc (kû'tshuk). India rubber, the concrete juice of several tropical trees.

Capa'city (ka-*pas'i-ti*). The power of containing.

Cap'eline bandage. Bandage applied to a stump like a hood.

Capillaire (*kap-i-lâr'*). Demulcent syrup from maiden-hair fern.

Cap'illary. 1. Of or relating to a hair. 2. One of the minute blood-vessels forming a network between arteries and veins. **C. attraction,** force by which liquid rises in a fine tube. **C. bron-**

chitis, inflammation of the finer bronchioles. **C. drainage,** drainage by c. attraction, as by wisps of hair, etc.

Cap'ital. Relating to the head; important. **C. operation,** operation dangerous to the patient's life.

Capitel'lum. Eminence on humerus articulating with radius.

Capit'ulum. A small articular protuberance of bone.

Capotement (*ka*-pōt-*moṅ'*). Splashing sound in dilatation of stomach.

Cap'ric acid. Crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, from butter.

Cap'rizant pulse. An irregular pulse.

Capro'ic acid. Oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, of disagreeable odor.

Caproylam'ine (*kap*-ro-*il*-*am'in*). Same as *Hexylamine.*

Capryl'ic acid. Fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, from butter and cocoanut-oil.

Cap'rylin. Tricaprylin, $C_3H_5(C_8H_{15}O_2)_3$, from butter.

Cap'sicin (*kap'si-sin*). Acrid resin extracted from capsicum.

Cap'sicum. Genus of plants. The fruit of *C. fastigia'tum,* or Cayenne pepper, is a powerful stimulant.

Capsi'tis. Same as *Capsulitis.*

Capsot'omy. Same as *Capsulotomy.*

Cap'sular. Pertaining to a capsule. **C. advancement,** attachment of Tenon's capsule in front of normal position. **C. cataract,** cataract from opacity of the capsule of the lens. **C. ligament,** ligament enclosing a joint.

Capsula'tion. Enclosing of medicines in capsules.

Cap'sule. 1. Membranous bag enclosing a part. 2. A hollow case of soluble material for enclosing medicines. **C. of Glisson.** See *Glisson's capsule.* **C. of lens,** transparent sac enclosing crystalline lens. **C. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's capsule.*

Capsuli'tis. Inflammation of capsule of lens.

Cap'sulotome. Instrument for performing capsulotomy.

Capsulot'omy. Incision of capsule of lens.

Ca'put. Head. **C. co'li,** the cæcum. **C. cor'nu,** expanded end of posterior horn of gray matter of spinal cord. **C. gallina'ginis,** "woodcock's head." Same as *Verumontanum.* **C. Medu'sæ,** appearance produced by dilatation of cutaneous veins around navel. **C. succeda'neum,** swelling on presenting part of fœtus, due to absence of pressure.

Caragheen. See *Chondrus.*

Car'amel (*kar'a*-mel). Brown substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, formed by heating sugar.

Car'away. Plant, *Ca'rum Car'vi:* aromatic and stimulant.

Car'bamate. A salt of carbamic acid.

Carbam'ic acid. Monobasic acid, $CO.NH_2.OH$.

Carbam'ide. Urea.

Car'basus. Lint or surgical gauze.

Carbazo'tic acid. Same as *Picric acid.*

Car'binol. Methyl alcohol, $CH_3.OH$.

Car'bo. Charcoal.

Carbohæ'mia (kâr-bo-hî'mi-a). Imperfect oxidation of the blood.

Carbohy'drate. Any compound of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, the carbon combining in six atoms or groups of six, and the hydrogen and oxygen in proportion to form water.

Carbohydratu'ria. Presence of excess of carbohydrates in urine.

Carbol-fuchsin (kâr'bol-fûc'sin). Staining fluid containing carbolic acid, fuchsin, and alcohol.

Carbol'ic acid. Colorless, crystalline substance, C_6H_6O, from coal-tar: antiseptic and disinfectant.
Car'bolism. Poisoning by carbolic acid.
Car'bolize. To impregnate with carbolic acid.
Carbolu'ria. Presence of carbolic acid in urine.
Car'bon. Non-metallic element, occurring in form of diamond, graphite, and charcoal.
Carbonæ'mia. Presence of carbonic acid in the blood.
Carbonaphthol'ic acid. Antiseptic, crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{16}$-OH.CO.OH.
Car'bonate. A salt of carbonic acid.
Carbon'ic acid. Effervescing liquid, H_2CO_3, made by dissolving carbon dioxide in water.
Car'bonize. To convert into charcoal.
Carboxyhæmoglo'bin. Compound of carbon monoxide and hæmoglobin, found in blood of those poisoned by carbon monoxide.
Carbox'yl (kâr-bok'sil). A hypothetical radical, CO.OH.
Car'buncle. Circumscribed inflammation of subcutaneous tissue, ending in sloughing and suppuration.
Carcassonne's ligament (kâr-ka-sonz'). Triangular ligament of the urethra.
Carcino'ma (kâr-si-nō'ma). Malignant tumor composed of epithelial cells and having a tendency to propagate itself.
Carcinom'atous. Pertaining to or resembling carcinoma.
Carcino'sis (kâr-si-nō'sis). Formation of carcinoma.
Car'damom. Fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum*: carminative and aromatic.
Car'dia. Cardiac orifice of the stomach.
Car'diac. Of or relating to the heart. **C. cycle,** a complete cardiac movement or heart-beat.
Cardial'gia. Pain in the region of the heart; heartburn.
Cardiec'tasis. Dilatation of the heart.
Car'din. Yellow extract from ox's heart: heart-tonic.
Car'dinal. Of great importance. **C. points,** six points in the eye: *anterior focus, posterior focus,* two *principal points,* and two *nodal points.* **C. veins,** the jugular veins in early fetal life.
Cardio-aor'tic interval. Interval between apex beat and arterial pulse.
Cardio-arte'rial. Relating to the heart and arteries.
Car'diocele. Hernia of the heart.
Cardiocente'sis. Puncture of the heart.
Cardiodyn'ia. Pain in the heart.
Car'diogram. Tracing made by the cardiograph.
Car'diograph. Instrument for recording heart-movements.
Cardio-inhib'itory. Checking the action of the heart.
Cardiop'athy. Any disease of the heart.
Cardiople'gia. Paralysis of the heart.
Cardiopneumat'ic movements. Movements of air in lungs due to the heart-beat.
Cardiopneu'mograph. Instrument for registering cardiopneumatic movements.
Cardiopunc'ture. Cardiocentesis.
Cardi'tis. Inflammation of the heart.
Car'dol. Irritant oil, $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, from cashew-nut.
Car'duus benedic'tus. See *Cnicus benedictus.*
Car'ica. See *Papaw.*

Car'icin. Same as *Papain.*

Ca'ries (kē'ri-ēz). Ulceration of bone.

Cari'esin. Medicinal preparation of carious bone.

Ca'rious. Having or affected with caries.

Car'min. Red coloring matter from cochineal.

Carmin'ative. Relieving flatulence; expelling wind.

Carnau'ba (kär-nạ-ū'bạ). Alterative root of a Brazilian palm

Car'neous columns. See *Columnæ carneæ.*

Carnifica'tion. Change of any tissue into flesh.

Car'nine. Leucomaine, $C_7H_8N_4O_3$, from meat and yeast.

Car'nogen. Preparation of fibrin and bone-marrow.

Ca'ro (kē'rō). Flesh. **C. luxu'rians,** fungous granulations.

Caro'ba. See *Jacaranda.*

Caroli'na pink. Spigelia.

Caro'ta. See *Carrot.*

Carot'id. 1. The carotid artery. 2. Pertaining to the carotid artery. **C. artery,** great artery of neck, supplying neck and head. **C. plexus,** nerve-plexus distributed to the carotid artery and dura mater. **C. tubercle,** anterior tubercle of transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra.

Car'paine (kär'pe-*in*). Alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{27}NO_2$, from papaw: used in heart disease.

Car'pal (kär'pạl). Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist.

Carphol'ogy (kär-fol'o-*ji*). Plucking movements of the fingers in conditions of extreme exhaustion.

Carpometacar'pal. Connecting carpus and metacarpus.

Carpope'dal spasm. Spasm of thumbs and great toes in rickety children.

Carpozy'ma. Genus of fungi resembling saccharomyces.

Car'pus. The wrist; especially, the eight bones of the wrist.

Carrageen moss (kar-a-gīn'). See *Chondrus.*

Car'ron oil. Lime liniment.

Car'rot. *Dau'cus Caro'ta,* whose fruit is stimulant and diuretic.

Car'-sickness. Feeling of nausea, etc., from riding on railroad train.

Cars'well's grapes. Bunches of tuberculous infiltration around bronchial tubes.

Car'thamus. American saffron, substituted for real saffron.

Car'tilage. Gristle; white, elastic substance adhering to articular surfaces of bones and forming parts of the skeleton. **C.-capsules,** cavities in cartilage-matrix containing c.-cells. **C.-cells, C.-corpuscles,** connective tissue cells contained in c.-capsules.

Cartila'ginous (kär-*ti*-laj'*i*-nus). Of the nature of or consisting of cartilage.

Ca'rum (kē'rum). See *Caraway.*

Car'uncle, Carun'cula. A little fleshy excrescence.

Carun'culæ myrtifor'mes. Small elevations surrounding the vaginal orifice.

Car'vacrol. Thick, oily liquid, $C_{13}H_{14}O$, from oil of caraway and camphor: antiseptic.

Caryocine'sis. See *Karyokinesis.*

Caryol'ysis. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Caryom'itome. A nuclear fibril.

Caryomito'sis. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Caryophyl'lin. Crystalline resin, $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, from cloves.

Caryophyl'lus (kar-i-o-fil'us). U.S.P. name for *Clove.*

Car'yoplasm (kar'i-o-plazm). Protoplasm of the nucleus.
Caryorrhex'is. Rupture of envelope of cell-nucleus.
Cas'ca-bark. See *Erythrophlœum.*
Cas'cara amar'ga. Honduras bark: used in syphilis. **C. sagra'da,** bark of *Rham'nus Purshia'na:* laxative and cathartic.
Cascaril'la. Bark of *Cro'ton Elute'ria:* aromatic and tonic.
Cascaril'lin. Bitter principle from cascarilla.
Cas'carin. Glucoside identical with frangulin, from cascara sagrada.
Casea'tion (kē-si-ē'shun). Degeneration of tissue into a cheese-like mass.
Case'ic acid (kē-sī'ik). Same as *Lactic acid.*
Ca'sein (kē'si-in). White, friable proteid from milk.
Casein'ogen (kē-si-in'o-jen). Proteid in milk, forming casein.
Ca'seous (kē'si-us). Cheesy; cheese-like. **C. degeneration,** caseation.
Cassa'va (ka-sē'va). Fecula from root of *Jat'ropha Man'ihot,* furnishing tapioca.
Casse'rian ganglion. See *Gasserian ganglion.*
Cas'sia (kash'ya). Genus of plants. *C. fis'tula* is a tree of India whose fruit is laxative.
Cast. Mould of a part formed of plastic matter effused into it.
Casta'nea. See *Chestnut.*
Cas'tor. The beaver, an animal yielding castoreum.
Cas'tor oil. Purgative oil from seeds of *Ri'cinus commu'nis.*
Casto'reum. Substance from follicles of beaver: stimulant and antispasmodic.
Casto'ria. Proprietary laxative.
Castra'tion. Removal of testicles or ovaries (*Female c.*).
Catabol'ic. Relating to or exhibiting catabolism.
Catab'olin. Substance produced in catabolism.
Catab'olism. Passage of protoplasm from higher to lower form; destructive metabolism.
Catacrot'ic pulse. A pulse having two or more expansions of artery in one beat.
Catac'rotism (ka-tak'ro-tizm). Condition of being catacrotic.
Catadicrot'ic pulse. Catacrotic pulse with one secondary expansion.
Cat'alepsy. Nervous disease marked by attacks of suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion.
Catalep'toid. Like or resembling catalepsy.
Catal'ysis. Chemical decomposition caused by presence of a substance which is itself not affected.
Catalyt'ic. Causing or caused by catalysis.
Catame'nia. The monthly discharge from the uterus; the menses.
Catame'nial. Of or relating to catamenia.
Catapha'sia (kat-a-fē'zhi-a). Speech-disorder in which patient constantly repeats the same word or phrase.
Cataphore'sis (kat-a-fo-rī'sis). Introduction of medicines into the body by means of an electric current.
Cataphor'ic. Carrying matter from anode to cathode.
Cat'aplasm (kat'a-plazm). A poultice.
Cat'aract (kat'a-rakt). An opacity of the crystalline lens. **C.-needle,** needle with cutting edges for operations on cataract.
Cat'aractous. Of the nature of cataract.
Cata'ria. See *Catnep.*

Catarrh (kạ-tär'). Inflammation of a mucous membrane, with discharge,—especially of the nasopharynx.

Cat'astate (kat'ạ-stēt). A product of catabolism.

Catato'nia, Catat'ony. Insanity with alternations of melancholia and mania, ending in dementia.

Catatricrot'ic pulse. A dicrotic pulse with two secondary elevations.

Cat'echin (kat'e-tshin). Crystalline astringent, $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$, from catechu.

Cat'echu (kat'e-tshû). Astringent extract from wood of *Aca'cia Cat'echu*.

Catechu'ic acid. Same as *Catechin*.

Catelectrot'onus. Increased irritability of a nerve near the cathode during passage of electric current.

Cat'enating ague (kat'e-nē-ting). Ague associated with another disease.

Cat'gut. Substance from intestines of sheep: used for ligatures.

Cathar'sis. A purging.

Cathar'tic. Purging; also, a purgative medicine.

Cath'eter (kath'e-tẽr). Tubular instrument for introduction into some bodily canal. **C. fever,** fever following passage of a catheter.

Cath'eterism. Operation of introducing a catheter.

Catheteriza'tion. Same as *Catheterism*.

Cath'odal. Of or situated at the cathode. **C. closure contraction, tetanus, C. opening contraction, tetanus,** clonic or tetanic contraction in the muscles at the cathode on closure or opening of the circuit.

Cathode (kath'ōd). The negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery. **C. rays,** kind of energy produced at cathode in scotography.

Cat'ion (kat'i-on). Element passing to the cathode in electrolysis; electropositive element.

Cat'lin, Cat'ling. Straight, sharp-pointed amputating knife.

Cat'nep, Cat'nip. Plant, *Nep'eta Cata'ria*, used in decoction (**C. tea**) as carminative and diaphoretic.

Catop'tric test (kat-op'trik). Test for cataract by observing reflections from the crystalline lens.

Catop'trics. The science of the reflection of light.

Cat's-eye pupil. Elongated, slit-like pupil.

Cat's purr. Heart-sound heard in valvular disease.

Cau'da (kô'dạ). Any tail-shaped appendage. **C. equi'na,** aggregation of nerves at lower end of spinal canal. **C. stria'ta,** narrow, posterior part of caudate nucleus.

Cau'dad (kô'dad). Towards the tail.

Cau'dal (kô'dạl). Of or relating to the tail.

Cau'date (kô'dēt). Having a tail. **C. lobe,** tail-like process of the liver. **C. nucleus,** anterior part of corpus striatum.

Cauda'tum. The caudate nucleus.

Cau'dex cer'ebri. The crura cerebri.

Caul (kôl). 1. The amnion when enveloping the child's head at birth. 2. The omentum.

Caul'iflower excrescence. Cancer of the cervix uteri.

Cau'sal (kô'zạl). Of or relating to a cause.

Causal'gia (kô-zal'ji-ạ). An intense burning pain of nervous origin.

Caus'tic (kós'tik). 1. Burning and eating into tissue. 2. An agent

so acting. **C. arrows,** conical sticks of caustic material. **C. potash,** potassium hydrate. **C. soda,** sodium hydrate.

Cau'terant (kô'tĕr-ant). Caustic.

Cauteriza'tion. Act of applying cautery.

Cau'tery (kô'tẹ-ri). An agent applied for destruction of tissue, being either heat (**Actual c.**) or some caustic substance (**Potential c.**).

Ca'va (kē'va). See *Vena cava.*

Ca'val. Of or relating to the venæ cavæ.

Cav'alry bone. Bony formation in adductor magnus of thigh in riders.

Cav'ascope. Instrument for illuminating a cavity.

Caverni'tis. Inflammation of cavernous tissue of penis.

Caverno'ma. A cavernous angioma.

Cav'ernous. Containing cells or caverns. **C. angioma,** angioma containing recesses filled with blood. **C. bodies.** See *Corpora cavernosa.* **C. breathing.** See *C. respiration.* **C. râle,** hollow, metallic sound caused by bubbling of liquid in pulmonary cavity. **C. respiration,** low, blowing sound heard in respiration over lung cavities. **C. sinus,** venous sinus on base of cranium. **C. tumor,** an angioma.

Cav'itary. Forming cavities. **C. myelitis,** myelitis with formation of cavities.

Cav'ity (kav'*i-ti*). Any hollow space.

Ca'vum (kē'vum). Any cavity or hollow space. **C. Ret'zii,** the preperitoneal cavity.

Cay'enne pepper (kai'en). Ground pods and seeds of capsicum.

Cc., C.c. Abbreviation for *cubic centimetre.*

CCCl. Abbreviation for *cathodal closure contraction.*

Ccm. Abbreviation for *cubic centimetre.*

Cd. Symbol of cadmium.

Ce. Symbol of cerium.

Ceboceph'alus (*sĕb*-o-*sĕf'*ạ-lụs). Monster with deficient nose and eyes close together.

Ce'cal. Of or relating to the cæcum.

Ce'cum. See *Cæcum.*

Ce'dar (sī'dạr). One of several species of evergreen trees. The oil of red cedar is used in microscopy.

Ce'dron (sī'drun). Plant of South America, *Simaba Cedron.* Seeds are antidote to animal poisons: bark resembles cinchona.

Ce'ke (thī'kī). Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

Cel'andine (*sĕl'*ạn-dain). See *Chelidonium.*

Cel'ery (*sĕl'*ẹ-*ri*). Plant whose stalks are nervine.

Ce'liac (sī'li-*ac*). See *Cœliac.*

Celial'gia. See *Cœlialgia.*

Cell (*sĕl*). 1. One of the minute masses of protoplasm composing organized tissue. 2. Any hollow space. **C.-body,** protoplasmic portion of cell enclosing the nucleus. **C.-nucleus,** the internal active mass of a cell. **C. theory,** the theory that all organic matter consists of cells. **C.-wall,** the membranous investment of certain cells.

Celloi'din. Collodion concentrated by evaporation.

Cel'lular (*sĕl'*iu-lạr). Composed of or containing cells. **C. tissue,** loose connective tissue having large interspaces.

Cel'lule (*sĕl'*iûl). A little cell.

Cellulī'tis (*sĕl*-iu-lai'*tis*). Inflammation of cellular tissue.

Cellulocuta'neous flap. Amputation-flap cut from skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Cel'luloid (*sel'*iu-loid). Substance composed mainly of pyroxylin and camphor.

Cel'lulose (*sel'*iu-lōs). Transparent, colorless carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2$, forming framework of plant-cells.

Celol'ogy (si-lol'o-*ji*). Science of hernia.

Ce'lom. See *Cœlom.*

Celoso'mus (sī-lo-sō'mus). Monster with protrusion of viscera.

Celot'omy (sī-lot'o-mi). See *Kelotomy.*

Cement' (si-ment'). The bony substance covering the root of a tooth.

Cemento'ma (sī-men-tō'ma). Tumor of tooth-cement substance.

Cemen'tum (si-men'tum). Same as *Cement.*

Cenesthe'sia. Same as *Cœnæsthesia.*

Cent. Abbreviation for *centigrade* and *centimetre.*

Centau'rea benedic'ta. Same as *Cnicus benedictus.*

Centau'rium (sen-tō'ri-um). Plant, *Erythræa Centau'rium*, with properties like gentian.

Cen'ter (*sen'tēr*). See *Centre.*

Centes'imal thermometer (*sen-tes'i-mal*). A centigrade thermometer.

Cen'tigrade thermometer (*sen'ti-grād*). A thermometer in which the scale contains 100° between 0°, the melting-point of ice, and 100°, the boiling-point of water.

Cen'tigramme (*sen'ti-gram*). One-hundredth of a gramme, or one-sixth of a grain.

Cen'tilitre (*sen'ti-lī-tēr*). One-hundredth of a litre, or 0.6102 of a cubic inch.

Cen'timetre. One-hundredth of a metre, or two-fifths of an inch.

Centinor'mal solution. Solution one-hundredth of normal strength.

Cen'trad (*sen'trad*). Towards the centre.

Cen'tral (*sen'tral*). Of, relating to, or situated at the centre. **C. cells.** Same as *Adelomorphous cells.* **C. fissure,** the fissure of Rolando. **C. ligament,** the filum terminale. **C. lobe,** the island of Reil. **C. myelitis,** myelitis of gray matter of centre of cord.

Cen'tre (*sen'tēr*). 1. Middle point of a thing. 2. A nerve-centre.

Cen'tric (*sen'trik*). Of or relating to a centre; not peripheral.

Centrif'ugal (*sen-trif'iu-gal*). Passing away from the centre. **C. force,** the force by which a rotating body tends to fly away from the centre of rotation. **C. machine,** machine for separating solid particles from liquid by centrifugal force.

Centrifugaliza'tion. Use of a centrifugal machine.

Cen'trifuge (*sen'tri-fūj*). A centrifugal machine.

Centrip'etal (*sen-trip'e-tal*). Tending towards the centre. **C. current,** an electric current passed towards a nerve-centre.

Centrole'cithal (*sen-tro-les'i-thal*). Having the yolk in the centre.

Centrosclero'sis. Osteosclerosis of central cavities of bones.

Cen'trosome (*sen'tro-sōm*). Spherical body outside the nucleus of a cell undergoing karyokinesis.

Centrostal'tic motion. Motion of nervous force in the spinal centre.

Cen'trum (*sen'trum*). A centre. **C. commu'ne,** the solar plexus. **C. ova'le,** central mass of white matter seen on making a horizontal section of the brain.

Ce'pa (sī'pa). Onion.

Ceph'alad (sef'a-lad). Towards the head.

Cephalæmato'ma. 1. Swelling containing blood beneath the pericranium. 2. Caput succedaneum.

Cephalal'gia (sef-a-lal'ji-a). Headache.

Cephalhæmato'ma. Same as *Cephalæmatoma.*

Cephalhy'drocele (sef-al-hal'dro-sēl). Hydrencephalocele.

Cephal'ic (se-fal'ik). Of or relating to the head. **C. index,** number obtained by dividing greatest cranial breadth multiplied by 100 by greatest cranial length. **C. vein,** branch of axillary vein along outer side of biceps. **C. version,** version by which the head is made to present.

Cephali'tis. See *Encephalitis.*

Ceph'alocele (sef'a-lo-sēl). Protrusion of some part of cranial contents.

Cephalodyn'ia (sef-a-lo-din'i-a). Headache.

Cephalohæmom'eter. Instrument for measuring changes in intracranial blood-pressure.

Cephalo'ma (sef-a-lō'ma). A soft tumor; encephaloid.

Cephalom'elus. Monstrosity with limb growing from head.

Cephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of brain-membranes.

Cephalom'eter. Instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalomyi'tis. Inflammation of muscles of the head.

Cephalop'agus. Double monstrosity joined by the heads.

Cephalopharyngæ'us. Superior constrictor of the pharynx.

Cephalorhachid'ian. Relating to the head and spine.

Ceph'aloscope (sef'a-lo-skōp). Stethoscope for auscultating head.

Cephalothoracop'agus. Monster with two joined heads and two joined thoraces.

Ceph'alotome. Instrument for performing cephalotomy.

Cephalot'omy. Cutting open fetal head to effect delivery.

Ceph'alotribe. Instrument for performing cephalotripsy.

Ceph'alotripsy. Crushing of fetal head to effect delivery.

Ce'ra (sī'ra). Wax. **C. al'ba,** "white wax," bleached yellow wax. **C. fla'va,** "yellow wax," beeswax.

Ceramu'ria. Same as *Phosphaturia.*

Cera'sein (se-rē'si-in). Diuretic and sedative resin from cherry bark.

Cer'asin (ser'a-sin). Substance from gums of cherry, peach, and plum.

Cer'asus. See *Cherry.*

Ce'rate (sī'rēt). A preparation of wax and a fat, used as an external application.

Cer'atin (ser'a-tin). Same as *Keratin.*

Cer'atitis. Same as *Keratitis.*

Cer'atocele (ser'a-to-sēl). Hernia of the cornea.

Ceratocri'coid muscle. The posterior cricothyroid muscle.

Ceratoglos'sus. Portion of hyoglossus attached to great horn of hyoid bone.

Ceratohy'al. A small cornu of the hyoid bone.

Cer'atoplasty (ser'a-to-plas-ti). See *Keratoplasty.*

Cer'atoscope (ser'a-to-skōp). See *Keratoscope.*

Ceratot'omy. See *Keratotomy.*

Cera'tum (si-rē'tum). A cerate.

Cer'berin (sēr'be-rin). Poisonous principle, $C_{27}H_{40}O_8$, from seeds of Indian trees.

Cercom'onas intestina'lis. Protozoan animal parasitic in human intestine.

Ce'real (sĭ'ri-ăl). Any edible grain, as wheat, barley, etc.

Cerebel'lar (sĕr-i-bĕl'ăr). Of or relating to the cerebellum. **C. ataxia,** ataxia from lesion of cerebellum.

Cerebellospi'nal. Relating to cerebellum and spinal cord.

Cerebel'lum (sĕr-i-bĕl'ŭm). The portion of the brain behind the cerebrum.

Cer'ebral. Of or relating to the cerebrum. **C. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.* **C. localization,** localization of various faculties in particular parts of the brain.

Cerebrasthe'nia. Debility with brain symptoms.

Cerebra'tion. Action of the brain in performing its functions.

Cerebrif'ugal. Conveying impulses from the brain.

Cer'ebrin. Reddish substance, $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$, from brain tissue.

Cerebri'tis. Inflammation of the brain.

Cer'ebrol. Oily substance from brain tissue.

Cerebrol'ogy (sĕr-ĕ-brŏl'ŏ-jĭ). Science of the brain.

Cerebro'ma (sĕr-ĕ-brō'mă). Tumor of brain tissue outside the cranium.

Cerebromala'cia. Softening of the brain.

Cerebrom'eter. Instrument for recording cerebral impulses.

Cerebrop'athy (sĕr-ĕ-brŏp'ă-thĭ). Brain disease.

Cerebropsycho'sis. Any disease marked by deranged mental action.

Cerebrosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the brain.

Cer'ebroscope. Ophthalmoscope used for diagnosing brain disease.

Cerebros'copy (sĕr-ĕ-brŏs'kŏ-pĭ). Examination by cerebroscope.

Cer'ebrose (sĕr'ĕ-brōs). A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in the brain.

Cer'ebroside. Any chemical substance existing free in the brain.

Cerebro'sis (sĕr-ĕ-brō'sĭs). Any cerebral disease.

Cerebrospi'nal. Relating to the cerebrum and spinal cord. **C. fever.** See *C. meningitis.* **C. fluid,** fluid within cerebral ventricles, subarachnoid spaces, and central canal of the cord. **C. meningitis,** inflammation of envelopes of brain and cord. **C. sclerosis,** multiple sclerosis of brain and cord. **C. segment,** the part of the motor tract beginning in the cerebral cortex and extending to anterior horns of gray matter of cord.

Cerebrospi'nant. Agent affecting brain and cord.

Cer'ebrum (sĕr'ĕ-brŭm). The anterior larger portion of the brain.

Ce'reus (sĭ'rĭ-ŭs). Genus of cacti: used in heart diseases.

Cerevis'ia (sĕr-ĭ-vĭs'ĭ-ă). Beer.

Ce'rin (sĭ'rĭn). 1. A component of wax. 2. A principle from cork.

Ce'rium (sĭ'rĭ-ŭm). A white metallic element.

Cerot'ic acid (sĭ-rŏt'ĭk). Acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, from beeswax.

Ce'rous oxalate. White powder, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 + 9H_2O$: nervine, tonic, and sedative.

Ceru'men (sĭ-rū'mĕn). The wax-like secretion of the ear; ear-wax.

Ceru'minal. Same as *Ceruminous.*

Cerumino'sis. Excessive secretion of cerumen.

Ceru'minous glands. Glands secreting cerumen.

Cerus'sa (sĭ-rŭs'ă). Lead carbonate.

Cer'vical (sĕr'vĭ-kăl). Of or relating to the neck. **C. nerves,** first eight spinal nerves. **C. plexus,** plexus formed by anterior divisions of upper four cervical nerves.

Cervici'tis (sĕr-vi-sai'tis). Inflammation of cervix uteri.
Cervicobra'chial neuralgia. Neuralgia of neck and arm.
Cervicofa'cial. Pertaining to neck and face.
Cervicoves'ical. Pertaining to cervix uteri and bladder.
Cervim'eter. Instrument for measuring cervix uteri.
Cer'vix (sĕr'vix). 1. The neck. 2. Any neck-like part. **C. u'teri,** lower, narrow end of uterus.
Cesa'rean operation. See *Cæsarean.*
Cesto'des (sĕs-tō'dēz). Family of intestinal worms, including tapeworms.
Ceta'ceum (sĭ-tē'si-um). See *Spermaceti.*
Cetra'ria. Genus of lichens. *C. islan'dica* is Iceland moss: demulcent and nutritious.
Cev'adine (sĕv'ą-dĭn). Alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, from sabadilla.
c. g. s. Abbreviation for *centimetre-gramme-second* system of units.
Chag'res fever (shăg'rĕs). Malarial fever endemic along Chagres River in South America.
Chala'za (ka-lē'zą). Spiral cord in bird's egg, connecting each end of the yolk with the lining membrane.
Chala'zion. Tumor on eyelid, formed by distended Meibomian gland.
Chalco'sis (kal-kō'sĭs). Deposit of particles of copper in tissues.
Chal'ice cells (tshal'ĭs) See *Goblet cells.*
Chalico'sis (kal-i-kō'sĭs). Lung disease from inhaling stony particles.
Chalin'oplasty. Plastic restoration of the angle of the mouth.
Chalk. Calcium carbonate in amorphous form. **C.-stone,** concretion in hands and feet of those afflicted with gout.
Chalyb'eate (ka-lĭb'i-ĕt). Containing iron.
Chambers of the eye. The spaces in the eye containing the humors. They are the *aqueous* and the *vitreous,* the former being divided by the iris into *anterior* and *posterior* chambers.
Cham'omile (kam'o-mail). Flower-heads of *An'themis nob'ilis:* bitter tonic.
Chan'cre (shang'kĕr). The sore or ulcer arising from application of syphilis poison.
Chan'croid (shang'kroid). Soft, non-infecting syphilitic sore.
Chancroi'dal ulcer (shang-kroi'dąl). Chancroid.
Chan'crous (shang'krus). Of or relating to chancre.
Change of life. See *Menopause.*
Char'bon (shâr'bon). Malignant pustule; anthrax.
Char'coal (tshâr'kōl). Carbon obtained by burning animal or vegetable substances.
Charcot-Neumann crystals (shâr-ko-noi'mân). Minute crystals of spermine phosphate.
Charcot pains (shâr-kō'). Rheumatic pain in the testicle.
Charcot-Robin crystals (shâr-ko-ro-baṅ'). Crystals formed upon the blood of leukæmic patients.
Charcot's arthropathy (shâr-kōz'). Effusion of fluid into joints in locomotor ataxia. **C.'s crystals.** Same as *Charcot-Neumann crystals.* **C.'s disease,** multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.
Char'latan (shâr'lą-tąn). A quack.
Char'latanry. Quackery.
Charles's law. Law that volume of gas varies directly as pressure.
Char'leyhorse. Stiffness of right arm and legs in base-ball players.
Charpie (shâr'pi). Lint.

Char'ta (kâr'tạ). Paper; a medicine spread on paper.

Char'tula (kâr'tiu-lạ). Packet of paper containing dose of medicine.

Chassaignac's tubercle (shâ-sên-yâks'). Same as *Carotid tubercle.*

Chaud-pisse (shô-*pis'*). Burning sensation in urethra during micturition.

Chaulmoo'gra (tshól-mû'grạ). Tree of India, *Gynocar'dia odora'ta,* whose oil is used in leprosy, syphilis, and skin diseases.

Chauvel's operation (shô-*vel'*). Plastic restoration of upper lip.

Chaw'stick. Twigs of a West Indian tree: bitter tonic.

Cheek. Side of face below the eyes. **C.-bone,** malar bone.

Chee'sy. Resembling cheese; dry and crumbly.

Cheilognathopalatos'chisis (kaĭ"log-*nath'*o-*pal*-ạ-tos'kĭ-*sis*). Congenital fissure of lip, upper jaw, and hard and soft palates.

Chei'loplasty (kaĭ'lo-*plas*-*ti*). Operative restoration of defective parts of lips.

Cheilostomat'oplasty. Plastic restoration of mouth.

Cheiropom'pholyx. Skin disease with formation of vesicles on palms of hands and soles of feet.

Chei'rospasm. Writers' cramp.

Chek'en (tshek'*en*). Leaves of *Myr'tus Che'ken;* used in bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.

Cheler'ythrine (*kel*-*er'i*-*thrin*). Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$, from *Chelidonium.*

Chelido'nine. Non-poisonous alkaloid from *Chelidonium.*

Chelido'nium. Genus of plants. *C. ma'jus* is acrid, narcotic, and cathartic.

Che'loid (kĭ'loid). See *Keloid.*

Chel'onin. Extract from *Chelo'ne gla'bra:* aperient and anthelmintic.

Chelot'omy. See *Kelotomy.*

Chem'ic, Chem'ical. Of or relating to chemistry. **C. affinity.** See *Affinity.* **C. analysis.** See *Analysis.* **C. antidote,** antidote which acts by decomposing the poison. **C. equation,** equation expressing a chemical reaction. **C. stimulus,** stimulus acting by producing chemical change in tissues.

Chemicocau'tery (*kem*-''*i*-ko-kô'tẹ-*ri*). Cautery by electrolysis.

Chemiotax'is. See *Chemotaxis.*

Chem'ist. One who is expert in chemistry.

Chem'istry. Science treating of elementary substances and their compounds.

Chemo'sis (ki-mô'*sis*). Swelling of the conjunctiva of the eyeball.

Chemotac'tic (*kem*-o-*tak'tik*). Pertaining to chemotaxis.

Chemotax'is (*kem*-o-*tak'sis*). Moving of certain cells towards (*positive c.*) or away from (*negative c.*) other cells.

Chemot'ic (*ke*-mot'ik). Relating to or affected with chemosis.

Chemot'ropism (*ke*-mot'ro-*pizm*). Chemotaxis.

Chenocholal'ic acid. Acid, $C_{27}H_{40}O_4$, from goose's bile.

Chenopo'dium (ki-no-pô'di-um). Genus of plants. *C. ambrosioi'des,* or wormseed, is anthelmintic.

Cherry. Fruit of *Pru'nus Cer'asus.* **C.-laurel,** shrub of Europe whose leaves contain oil of bitter almond.

Chest. Cavity of body containing heart and lungs.

Chest'nut. Tree, *Casta'nea ves'ca:* leaves are astringent and sedative.

Cheyne-Stokes respiration (tshēn-stōks'). Respiration in which there are rhythmical increase and decrease in respiratory movements.

Chi'asm (kai'azm). A crossing or decussation; especially, the crossing of fibres of the optic nerve (*optic c.*).

Chiastom'eter. Instrument for measuring deviation of optic axes.

Chicken-fat clot. Blood-clot of a yellow color.

Chicken-pox. See *Varicella.*

Chigger. See *Chigre.*

Chignon fungoid (shĭn-yoŋ'). Nodular growth on the hairs.

Chig'o, Chig're (tshig'ō, tshig'ĕr). Sand-flea of West Indies, burrowing into the toes and fingers.

Chil'blain. Painful, inflammatory swelling of toes or heels from exposure to cold.

Child'bed. The puerperal state. **C. fever.** See *Puerperal fever.*

Child-crowing. Laryngismus stridulus.

Chill. A shivering or shaking.

Chimaph'ila (kai-maf'i-lą). Genus of plants. *C. umbella'ta*, or pipsissewa, is diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Chimney-sweepers' cancer. Epithelioma of the scrotum.

Chin-cough. Whooping-cough.

Chin-jerk. Reflex closure of mouth on pressing down the jaw.

Chini'num (tshi-nai'num). See *Quinine.*

Chinoi'dine (ki-noi'din). Mixture of alkaloids from cinchona.

Chi'nol (kī'nol). White, antipyretic powder, C_9H_6NClO.

Chin'oline (kĭn'o-lin). See *Quinoline.*

Chin'one (kĭn'ōn). See *Quinone.*

Chionablep'sia (kai-o-ną-blep'si-ą). Snow-blindness.

Chionan'thin (kai-o-nan'thin). A perient and narcotic extractive from *Chionanthus*, or fringe-tree.

Chion'yphe Car'teri. Fungus said to cause Madura foot.

Chira'ta, Chiret'ta (kai-rē'tą, kai-ret'ą). Plant, *Swer'tia chira'ta:* bitter tonic.

Chirop'odist. One who treats the hands and feet.

Chirur'gia, Chirur'gery (kai-rĕr'ji-ą, kai-rĕr'ję-ri). Surgery.

Chi'tin (kai'tin). Horny substance, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$, from shells of crabs and integument of beetles.

Chi'tinous degeneration (kai'ti-nus). Same as *Amyloid degeneration.*

Chit'tim bark (tshit'im). Cascara sagrada.

Chloas'ma (klo-az'mą). Pigmentary discoloration of the skin. **C. uteri'num,** chloasma during pregnancy.

Chloracet'ic acid. Caustic acid occurring in three forms.

Chloracetiza'tion. Production of local anæsthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid.

Chlo'ral (klō'ral). 1. An oily liquid, C_2HCl_3O. 2. Chloral hydrate, being chloral (1st def.) combined with water: anodyne and hypnotic. **C. hydrate.** See *Chloral,* 2d def. **C. urethane.** See *Chloralurethane.*

Chloralam'ide. Crystalline somnifacient, $CCl_3CH(OH)(NH.CHO)$.

Chloralantipy'rine. See *Hypnal.*

Chloralcarbam'ide. A feebly hypnotic liquid.

Chloralim'ide. Compound, $CCl_3CH.NH$, substitute for chloral hydrate.

Chlo'ralism (klô'rąl-izm). Chronic poisoning by chloral.

Chlo'ralose. Crystalline hypnotic, $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$.

Chloralu'rethane. Somnifacient compound, $C_5H_8NO_3Cl_3$.

Chloram'ide. Same as *Chloralamide.*

Choranæ'mia (klô-rą-nî'mi-ą). Chlorosis.

Chlo'rate (klô'rêt). A salt of chloric acid.

Chlo'rated. See *Chlorinated.*

Chlorhy'drate (klôr-hai'drêt). A hydrochloride.

Chlorhy'dric (klôr-hai'drik). See *Hydrochloric.*

Chlo'ric acid (klô'rik). Acid, $HClO_3$. **C. ether,** strong solution of chloroform in alcohol.

Chlo'rid, Chlo'ride. Combination of chlorine with an element or a radical.

Chlo'rinated (klô'ri-ne-ted). Charged with chlorine. **C. lime,** slacked lime treated with chlorine. **C. soda,** mixture of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite.

Chlo'rine (klô'rin). Yellowish-green, gaseous element. Specific gravity, 2.45; atomic weight, 35.4: disinfectant and bleaching agent.

Chlo'rite. A salt of chlorous acid.

Chloro-anæ'mia. Same as *Chlorosis.*

Chlo'robrom (klô'ro-brôm). Hypnotic solution of potassium bromide and chloralamide.

Chlo'rodyne (klô'ro-dain). A proprietary anodyne.

Chlo'roform. Colorless, volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$: anæsthetic and spasmodic, and used externally.

Chlo'roformism. Excessive use of chloroform.

Chlo'rol (klô'rol). An antiseptic solution.

Chloro'ma. Green, malignant tumor of periosteum of skull.

Chlo'rophane. Greenish pigment from human retina.

Chlo'rophyll. Green coloring matter of leaves.

Chloro'sis. Form of anæmia affecting girls about age of puberty.

Chlorot'ic, Relating to or affected with chlorosis.

Chlo'rous acid. An acid, $HClO_2$.

Chlo'rozone. Yellowish disinfectant liquid.

Chlorphe'nol (klôr-fî'nol). Antiseptic and antituberculotic compound, C_6H_4ClOH.

Chlorsal'ol. Salol with chlorine replacing hydrogen.

Chlo'rum. Latin for *Chlorine.*

Chloru'ret. Same as *Chloride.*

Chlo'ryl. Anæsthetic mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides.

Cho'anæ (kô'ą-nî). The posterior nares.

Choc'olate. Dried paste from seeds of *Theobro'ma Cacа'o.*

Choked disk. Engorged, inflamed condition of the optic disk.

Cholæ'mia (ko-lî'mi-ą) Presence of bile in the blood.

Chol'agogue (kol'ą-gog). Medicine increasing secretion of bile.

Cholal'ic acid (ko-*lal'*ik). A bile acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$.

Cholecy'anin (kol-*i*-sai'ą-nin). Same as *Bilicyanin.*

Cholecystec'tomy. Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholycystenteros'tomy. Formation of communication between gall-bladder and intestine.

Cholecys'tis (kol-*i*-sis'tis). The gall-bladder.

Cholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystocolos'tomy. Formation of opening between gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystocolot'omy. Simultaneous incision of gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystolith'otripsy. Crushing of stone in the gall-bladder.
Cholecystor'rhaphy. Suturing of the gall-bladder.
Cholecystos'tomy. Formation of opening into the gall-bladder.
Cholecystot'omy. Cutting into the gall-bladder.
Choledochoduodenos'tomy. Formation of opening between common bile-duct and duodenum.
Choledocho-enteros'tomy. Formation of opening between common bile-duct and intestine.
Choledocholith'otripsy. Crushing of stone in common bile-duct.
Choledochos'tomy. Formation of opening into gall-duct.
Choledochot'omy. Incision into common bile-duct.
Chole'ic acid. Acid from ox-gall.
Cholelithi'asis. Formation of gall-stones.
Cholelithot'omy. Incision into bile-passage for removal of gall-stones.
Cholelithot'rity. Crushing of a biliary calculus.
Chole'mia. See *Cholæmia.*
Cholepyr'rhin (kol-*i*-pir'in). Same as *Biliphein.*
Chol'era (kol'ẹ-rạ). Disease marked by vomiting, purging, griping, and spasms. **Asiatic c.** is an infectious and malignant form, usually fatal. **C. infan'tum,** cholera in children during summer. **C. mor'bus,** gastro-enteritis with vomiting, diarrhœa, and cramps. **C. red,** red pigment from cultures of cholera spirillum. **C. spirillum,** the comma bacillus, the contagious principle of Asiatic cholera.
Cholera'ic (kol-ẹ-rẹ'*ik*). Of or relating to cholera.
Chol'eriform. Resembling cholera.
Chol'erine. 1. A mild form of cholera. 2. First stage of cholera.
Choleropho'bia. Morbid dread of cholera.
Cholesteato'ma. A tumor containing fat-like crystalline matter.
Cholesteræ'mia. Excess of cholesterin in the blood.
Choles'terin. Crystalline, fatty substance, $C_{26}H_{44}O$, from bile and nerve tissue.
Cholet'elin. Yellow pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$, from bilirubin.
Cholether'apy. Therapeutic use of bile.
Cholever'din. Same as *Bilicyanin.*
Chol'ic acid. Same as *Cholalic acid.*
Chol'ine. Ptomaine, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$, from brain tissue, bile, yolk of egg, etc.
Choloidin'ic acid. Derivative, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, of cholalic acid.
Chol'olith. A biliary calculus.
Chon'dral (kon'drạl). Pertaining to or formed by cartilage.
Chondrec'tomy (kon-drek'to-*mi*). Excision of a cartilage.
Chondrifica'tion. Formation of cartilage.
Chon'drin. Proteid substance from cartilage.
Chondri'tis. Inflammation of cartilage.
Chon'droblast. Embryonic cell forming cartilage.
Chon'droclast. Giant cell concerned in absorption of cartilage.
Chondrocos'tal. Pertaining to ribs and costal cartilages.
Chondrocra'nium. Cartilaginous cranium of embryo.
Chondrodystro'phia. Fetal rickets.
Chon'drogen (kon'dro-jẹn). The base of cartilage.
Chondrogen'esis. Formation of cartilage.
Chon'droid. Resembling cartilage.
Chondrol'ogy. The science of cartilages.

Chondro'ma. A tumor of cartilage.

Chondromala'cia, Chondromalaco'sis. Softening of cartilage.

Chondromyxo'ma. Myxoma containing cartilaginous elements.

Chondroporo'sis. Rarefaction of cartilage.

Chondrosarco'ma. Sarcoma with cartilaginous elements.

Chondroster'nal. Pertaining to costal cartilages and sternum.

Chon'drotome. Instrument for dividing cartilage.

Chondrot'omy. Division of cartilage.

Chon'drus. Irish moss; carrageen: a nutritive alga found on the sea-coast.

Chopart's amputation (sho-pârz'). Amputation through middle of tarsus.

Chor'da (kôr'dą). A cord. **C. dorsa'lis.** Same as *Notochord.* **C. saliva,** saliva produced by stimulating c. tympani. **C. tendin'ea,** one of the cords connecting columnæ carneæ with auricular valves of heart. **C. tym'pani,** branch of facial nerve to submaxillary gland and tongue. **C. voca'lis,** a vocal cord. **C. Willis'ii.** See *Willis's cords.*

Chor'dal (kôr-dąl). Relating to the notochord.

Chordee (kôr-dĭ'). Painful downward curvature of the penis in gonorrhœa.

Chordi'tis. Inflammation of the vocal cords. **C. tubero'sa,** c. with formation of nodules.

Chordoskel'eton. Portion of skeleton forming about notochord.

Chore'a (ko-rĭ'ą). St. Vitus's dance; a nervous disease with irregular involuntary movements of limbs. **C. ma'jor,** hysterical chorea. **C. mi'nor,** ordinary chorea.

Chore'al, Chore'ic. Pertaining to chorea.

Chore'iform. Resembling chorea.

Choriocapilla'ris. Second or capillary layer of choroid.

Cho'rioid. Same as *Choroid.*

Chorioidi'tis. See *Choroiditis.*

Cho'rion (kō'ri-on). Most external of the fetal membranes.

Chorion'ic villi. Vascular tufts covering surface of chorion.

Chorioni'tis. Same as *Scleroderma.*

Chorioretini'tis. Inflammation of choroid and retina.

Cho'roid (kō'roid). Vascular tunic of eye immediately below the sclerotic. **C. membrane,** the choroid. **C. plexus,** vascular membrane projecting from pia mater into lateral, third, and fourth ventricles.

Choroidere'mia. Absence of choroid.

Choroidi'tis. Inflammation of choroid. **Exudative c.,** c. with formation of patches of exudation which leave atrophic spots. The exudate may be in anterior part (**C. ante'rior**), in macula lutea (**C. centra'lis**), or scattered over the fundus (**C. disse'mina'ta**).

Choroidocycli'tis. Inflammation of choroid and ciliary process.

Choroido-iri'tis. Inflammation of choroid and iris.

Choroidoretini'tis. Inflammation of choroid and retina.

Choroma'nia. Epidemic disease marked by disposition to dance.

Chris'tison's formula. See *Trapp's formula.*

Chro'atol. Oily green liquid used in psoriasis and eczema.

Chromæsthe'sia. Association of color sensations with sensations of hearing, taste, or smell.

Chro'mate. Salt of chromic acid.

Chromat'ic. Colored; relating to color. **C. aberration.** See *Aberration.* **C. audition.** Same as *Chromæsthesia.*

Chro'matin. The deeply staining portion of cell-nucleus forming a network.

Chromato'genous (krō-ma-toj'*i*-nus). Forming color.

Chromatom'eter. Instrument for measuring color-perception or intensity of colors.

Chromat'ophore. Any colored body in a cell.

Chromatop'sia. Colored vision.

Chromatoptom'etry. Testing of power of color-perception.

Chromato'sis. Abnormal skin pigmentation.

Chromatu'ria. Abnormal coloration of urine.

Chro'mic acid. 1. Acid, H_2CrO_4, forming chromates. 2. Chromic trioxide, CrO_3, a red, caustic substance.

Chro'micized (krō'mi-saizd). Treated with chromic acid.

Chromidro'sis. Coloration of the perspiration.

Chro'mium. Whitish, metallic element.

Chro'mocyte (krō'mo-sait). Any colored cell.

Chromocytom'eter. Instrument for measuring hæmoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

Chro'mogen. A colorless substance giving rise to pigment.

Chro'momere (krō'mo-mir). One of the granules of a chromosome.

Chromom'eter. Instrument for performing chromometry.

Chromom'etry. Measurement of coloring matter in a substance.

Chro'mophane (krō'mo-fēn). Any one of the retinal pigments.

Chromoph'ilous (kro-mof'*i*-lus). Easily stained.

Chromophyto'sis. Tinea versicolor.

Chromoplas'tid. A protoplasmic pigment-granule.

Chromop'sia. See *Chromatopsia.*

Chromoptom'eter. Instrument for measuring color-perception.

Chro'mosome (krō'mo-sōm). Any of the chromatin fibres formed during karyokinesis.

Chron'ic. Long continued; not acute.

Chroni'city (kro-nis'*i*-*ti*). State of being chronic.

Chron'ograph. Instrument for recording minute intervals of time.

Chrysaro'bin (kris-ą-rō'bin). Yellow substance from Goa powder: irritant and purgative, and used in skin diseases.

Chrysokreat'inine. Yellow leucomaine, $C_5H_8N_2O$, from muscle.

Chrysophan'ic acid. Yellow crystalline acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, from rhubarb and senna.

Chthonopha'gia (thon-o-fē'ji-ą). Desire to eat dirt or earthy matter.

Chvostek's sign (kvos'teks). Spasm of one side of face following a sudden tap in tetany.

Chylæ'mia (kai-lī'mi-ą). Presence of fatty globules in blood.

Chylangio'ma. Tumor composed of lymph-vessels dilated with chyle.

Chyle (kail). The milky liquor formed in lacteals after digestion.

Chylif'erous (kai-lif'ę-rus). Conveying chyle.

Chylifica'tion. Formation of chyle.

Chylopericar'dium. Presence of chyle in the pericardium.

Chylopoie'sis (kai-lo-poi-ī'sis). See *Chylification.*

Chylopoiet'ic. Connected with formation of chyle.

Chy'lous (kai'lus). Pertaining to or resembling chyle.

Chylu'ria. Milky state of urine from presence of fat.

Chyme (kaim). Pulpy mass of food which has undergone gastric digestion.

Chymifica'tion. Conversion of food into chyme.

Cibis'itome (*si-bis'i-tōm*). Instrument for opening capsule of lens.

Cicatri'cial (*sik-ą-trish'ąl*). Of or relating to a cicatrix.

Cica'trix (*si-kē'trix*). A scar of a wound or sore.

Cic'atrizant (*sik'ą-trai-ząnt*). Promoting cicatrization.

Cicatriza'tion. Process of healing by cicatrix.

Cic'atrize (*sik'ą-traiz*). To heal; to skin over.

Cil'ia (*sil'i-ą*). 1. The eyelashes. 2. Lash-like processes.

Cil'iary (*sil'i-ē-ri*). Relating to eyelashes or to ciliary body. **C. arteries,** branches of ophthalmic artery to eyeball. **C. body,** the ciliary muscle and processes. **C. ganglion,** minute ganglion at apex of orbit. **C. ligament,** ligament joining iris to corneosclera. **C. muscle,** muscle on outer part of ciliary body controlling accommodation of eye. **C. processes,** fringe-like processes encircling margin of lens of eye.

Cil'iated. Having cilia. **C. cells,** cells with a cilium or cilia at their free ends. **C. epithelium,** epithelium of ciliated cells.

Ciliospi'nal centre. Centre in cord controlling dilatation of pupil.

Cil'ium (*sil'i-um*). 1. An eyelash. 2. Any lash-like process.

Ci'mex lectula'rius. The bedbug.

Cimicif'uga (*sim-i-sif'iu-gą*). Genus of plants. Root of *C. racemo'sa* is tonic and antispasmodic.

Cimicif'ugin (*sim-i-sif'iu-jin*). Extractive from cimicifuga.

Ci'na (*sai'nę*). Artemisia.

Cincham'idine. Alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, of cinchona.

Cincho'na (*sin-kō'ną*). Genus of trees, the bark of which is tonic and febrifuge and contains quinine.

Cinchonam'ine. Alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, from cuprea bark.

Cinchon'icine. Alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, from cinchona.

Cinchon'idine. Cinchona alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$.

Cin'chonine (*sin'ko-nin*). Cinchona alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$.

Cin'chonism. Morbid condition from over-use of cinchona.

Cinchonol'ogy (*sin-ko-nol'o-ji*). Scientific study of cinchona.

Cinc'ture sensation (*sink'tiur*). See *Girdle sensation.*

Cine'rea (*si-ni'ri-ą*). Gray matter of nervous system.

Cineri'tious (*sin-ę-rish'us*). Ash-colored, as gray nervous matter.

Cinesi-. See *Kinesi-.*

Cin'nabar. Red mercuric sulphide.

Cin'namene (*sin'ą-min*). Same as *Styrol.*

Cinnam'ic acid. Acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, from oil of cinnamon.

Cinnamo'mum. See *Cinnamon.*

Cin'namon. Inner bark of several species of *Cinnamo'mum:* carminative and stimulant.

Cionec'tomy (*sai-o-nek'to-mi*). Excision of the uvula.

Cioni'tis (*sai-o-nai'tis*). Inflammation of the uvula.

Cion'otome. Instrument for amputating the uvula.

Cionot'omy. Excision of the uvula.

Circle of diffusion. See *Diffusion-circle.* **C. of Haller.** See *Haller's circle.* **C. of Willis,** loop of vessels at base of brain.

Cir'cuit (*sēr'kit*). The round traversed by a galvanic current.

Cir'cular amputation. Amputation with circular cut around

limb. **C. insanity,** insanity with alternate stages of melancholia and mania. **C. sinus,** a venous sinus around the pituitary body.

Cir'culating albumin or **proteid.** Albumin loose in the body.

Circula'tion. A moving in a circle, as of the blood.

Cir'culatory. Of or relating to the circulation.

Cir'cum (sẽr'kum). Round about.

Circumcis'ion (sẽr-kum-sizh'un). Excision of circular piece of prepuce.

Circumclu'sion. Compression of artery by wire around it and a pin beneath it.

Circumduc'tion. Circular movement of a limb.

Circumferen'tial cartilage. Rim of cartilage around certain joint-cavities.

Cir'cumflex. Winding around, as arteries, nerves, etc.

Circumpolariza'tion. Rotation of a ray of polarized light.

Cir'cumscribed. Limited; confined to a definite space.

Circumval'late papillæ. Large papillæ on dorsum of tongue near its root, in form of the letter V.

Cir'cus movements. Peculiar involuntary movements resulting from nervous lesions.

Cirrho'sis (si-rō'sis). Interstitial inflammation of any organ, especially the liver. When attended with reduction of size of liver, it is **Atrophic c.,** when with enlargement, **Hypertrophic c.**

Cirrhot'ic inflammation (si-rot'ik). Interstitial inflammation.

Cir'socele (sẽr'so-sil). Same as *Varicocele.*

Cir'soid (sẽr'soid). Resembling a varix.

Cir'sotome. Cutting instrument for use on varicose veins.

Cirsot'omy. Excision of a varix.

Cissam'pelos (si-sam'pẹ-los). See *Pareira.*

Cis'tern of Pecquet (pe-kē'). Same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

Cit'rate (sit'rēt). A salt of citric acid.

Cit'ric acid (sit'rik). Acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, from lemons, limes, etc.

Cit'rine ointment. Ointment of mercury nitrate.

Cit'rophene. Unsafe antipyretic containing citric acid and phenetidine.

Cl. Symbol of chlorine.

Clad'othrix (klad'o-thrix). Genus of schizomycetes. *C. Foer'steri* forms concretions in lachrymal canaliculi.

Clamp. Device for compressing a part.

Clap. Gonorrhœa. **C.-threads,** slimy threads in the urine in gonorrhœa.

Clapotement (kla-pôt-moṅ'). A splashing sound.

Clap'ton's lines. Green lines on gums or teeth in lead poisoning.

Clar'et-stain. A nævus.

Clarifica'tion. Clearing of liquids.

Clar'ifying agent. Agent for rendering microscopic objects more transparent.

Clarke's column. 1. Anterior pyramidal tract of spinal cord. 2. Mass of nerve-cells in inner angle of posterior horn of gray matter of spinal cord.

Clasmat'ocyte. Large cell tending to break up into pieces.

Clasmatocyto'sis. Splitting up of clasmatocytes.

Clasp-knife rigidity. Spastic extension of leg with a spring like a jack-knife.

Clas'tic (klas'tik). Breaking up into parts.

Clathrocys'tis. Genus of schizomycetes in fresh and salt water.

Claudica'tion. Limping; lameness.
Clau'dius's cells. Large cells beside the organ of Corti.
Claustropho'bia. Dread of being in an enclosed space.
Claus'trum (klŏs'trum). Strip of gray matter in brain external to lenticular nucleus.
Cla'va (klē'vạ). An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis in the medulla oblongata.
Cla'vate nucleus (klē'vĕt). Nucleus within the clava.
Clav'iceps purpu'rea. Fungus producing ergot of rye.
Clav'icle (klav'*i*-kl). The collar-bone.
Clavic'ular (kla-vik'iu-lạr). Of or relating to the clavicle. **C. region,** region of chest over the clavicle.
Cla'vus (klē'vus). A corn. **C. hyster'icus,** sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head. **C. seca'lis,** ergot of rye.
Claw-hand. Claw-like appearance of the hand from flexion and atrophy of the fingers.
Clea'vage-nucleus (klī'vĕj). Same as *Segmentation-nucleus.*
Cleft palate. Congenital split of palate and roof of mouth.
Cleido-. A prefix denoting connection with the clavicle.
Cleptoma'nia. See *Kleptomania.*
Clergymen's sore throat. Granular pharyngitis.
Clevenger's fissure (klev'ẹn-jĕrz). The inferior occipital fissure.
Climacter'ic (klai-m*a*k-ter'*i*k). A critical period of life; especially, the menopause, or *grand* climacteric, and the time when menstruation begins, or *menstrual* climacteric.
Climatol'ogy. The science of climates.
Climatother'apy. Treatment of disease by influence of climate.
Clin'ic (klĭn'*i*k). Instruction at the bedside.
Clin'ical (klĭn'*i*-kl). Relating to the bedside or to a clinic.
Clini'cian, Clin'icist (klĭ-nish'ạn, klĭn'*i*-sist). A skilled clinical physician.
Cli'noid (klai'noid). Shaped like a bed. **C. processes,** three pairs of processes of the sphenoid bone resembling posts of a bed.
Clisiom'eter (klis-*i*-om'*e*-tẽr). Instrument for measuring angle between axis of the pelvis and axis of the body.
Clit'ion (klit'i-on). Point at middle of anterior border of clivus.
Clitoridec'tomy (klai-to-ri-dek'to-m*i*). Excision of clitoris.
Cli'toris (klai'to-r*i*s). Erectile body at anterior angle of vulva, corresponding to penis of male. **C. crises,** attacks of sexual excitement in women with tabes dorsalis.
Cli'torism (klai'to-rizm). Enlargement of clitoris.
Clitori'tis (klai-to-rai'*t*is). Inflammation of clitoris.
Cli'vus Blumenba'chii. Surface of bone sloping down from sella turcica.
Cloa'ca (klo-ē'kạ). 1. Common opening in fœtus of anus and urogenital tract. 2. Opening in involucrum of necrosed bone.
Cloa'cal cavity (klo-ē'kal) Same as *Cloaca,* 1st def.
Clon'ic spasm (klon'ĭk). See *Spasm.*
Clo'nus (klō'nus). Clonic spasm. See *Spasm.*
Cloquet's canal (klo-kĕz'). Same as *Hyaloid canal.* **C.'s fascia,** areolar tissue closing femoral ring. **C.'s hernia,** femoral hernia turning behind femoral vessels and resting on pectineus muscle. **C.'s ganglion,** enlargement on nasopalatine nerve within anterior palatine canal.
Close skein. Dense mass of chromatin fibrils in karyokinesis.
Clostrid'ium (klos-trid'i-um). Genus of micro-organisms.

Clot. A soft mass of solidified liquid, as blood, lymph, etc.

Clothes-louse. The body-louse, *Pedic'ulus cor'poris.*

Clou'dy swelling (klau'di). Form of degeneration in which the tissues become swollen and have a granular, cloudy look.

Clove (klōv). Unexpanded flower of *Euge'nia aromat'ica:* stimulant aromatic.

Clove-hitch. Double loop knot used for making traction.

Clo'ven spine (klō'vẹn). See *Schistorrhachis.*

Clo'ver's apparatus. Apparatus for administering ether or chloroform. **C.'s evacuator,** apparatus for washing out bladder.

Clubbed fingers. Fingers with deformed knobby ends.

Club-foot. See *Talipes.*

Club-hand. Hand deformity resembling club-foot.

Clys'ter (klis'tẽr). Injection into the rectum; enema.

Cm. Abbreviation for *centimetre.*

Cni'cin (nai'sin). Bitter principle, $C_{42}H_{56}O_{15}$, from *Cnicus.*

Cni'cus benedic'tus. The blessed thistle of Europe.

Co. Chemical symbol for cobalt.

Coagula'tion (kō-*ag*-iu-lē'shun). Process of changing into a clot. **C. necrosis.** See *Coăgulative necrosis.*

Coag'ulative necrosis. Necrosis in which the tissue resembles coagulated albumin.

Coag'ulum. Same as *Clot.*

Coales'cence (kō-ą-*les'*ẹns). Act of growing together; fusion.

Coal-oil. See *Petroleum.*

Coal-tar. Viscid liquid from dry distillation of bituminous coal.

Coapta'tion. Fitting together of ends of fractured bones.

Coarc'tate retina (ko-ârk'tēt). Funnel-shaped retina.

Coarcta'tion. A pressing together; constriction.

Coarctot'omy. Cutting of a urethral stricture.

Coarse disease (kōrs). Disease with macroscopic lesion. **C. lesion.** See *Macroscopic lesion.*

Coat-sleeve amputation. Circular amputation with long flap drawn together with a tape.

Co'balt. A metallic element.

Co'ca (kō'kạ). Leaves of *Erythrox'ylon Co'ca.* See *Cocaine.*

Co'caine (kō'ke-*in*). Colorless alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from coca: local anæsthetic and a stimulant.

Co'cainism. Morbid effects of excessive use of cocaine.

Co'cainize. To anæsthetize by cocaine.

Cocainoma'nia. Excessive use of cocaine.

Coccidi'osis (kok-*si*-dai'o-*sis*). Presence of coccidia in the body.

Coccid'ium (kok-*sid'*i-um). Genus of bacteria, of which *C. ovifor'me* is found in liver and intestine.

Coccobacte'ria (kok-o-*bak*-tī'ri-ą). Bacteria of all kinds.

Coc'culus in'dicus. Berries of *Anamir'ta Coc'culus,* yielding picrotoxin.

Coc'cus (kok'us). 1. A micrococcus. 2. The cochineal insect.

Coccy'geal, Coccy'gean (kok-*sij'*i-ąl, -*sij'*i-ąn). Pertaining to the coccyx. **C. gland,** body about size of pea, near end of coccyx.

Coccygec'tomy (kok-*si*-jec'to-*mi*). Excision of coccyx.

Coccy'geus (kok-*sij'*i-us). See in *Muscle table.*

Coccygodyn'ia (kok-*si*-go-*din'*i-ą). Pain in the coccyx.

Coccygot'omy. Excision of coccyx.

Coc'cyx (kok'*six*). Small triangular bone at end of sacrum.

Co'chin leg (kō'tshin). Elephantiasis of leg.

Coch'ineal (kotsh'*i*-nil). Insect, *Coc'cus cac'ti*, from South America: used as coloring matter.

Coch'lea (kok'li-ą). The spiral cavity of the internal ear.

Coch'lear (kok'li-ąr). Pertaining to the cochlea. **C. canal, C. duct,** spiral canal between membrane of Reissner and basilar membrane.

Coch'lear. A spoon.

Cochlea'ria. Genus of antiscorbutic plants.

Cochlear'iform process. Plate of bone between tensor tympani muscle and Eustachian tube.

Cochli'tis (kok-lai'*tis*). Inflammation of the cochlea.

Cocilla'na bark (kō-*si*-lē'ną). South American bark resembling ipecacuanha.

COCl. Abbreviation for *cathodal opening contraction.*

Co'coa (kō'kō). See *Cacao.*

Code'ine (ko-dī'*in*). Alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$, from opium.

Cod-liver oil. Oil from liver of codfish.

Cœla'rium (sī-lē'ri-um) Membrane lining the cœlom.

Cœ'liac (sī'li-*ak*). Pertaining to the belly. **C. axis,** thick branch from the abdominal aorta. **C. ganglion,** the semilunar ganglion. **C. passion,** chronic lienteric diarrhœa. **C. plexus,** portion of solar plexus surrounding cœliac axis.

Cœliadel'phus. Double monster united at abdomen.

Cœlial'gia (sī-li-*al'*ji-ą). Pain in the belly.

Cœliec'tomy (sī-li-*ek'*to-m*i*). Excision of an abdominal organ.

Cœliot'omy. Abdominal section; laparotomy.

Cœli'tis (sī-lai'*tis*). Abdominal inflammation.

Cœ'lom, Cœ'lome (sī'lōm). The body-cavity of the embryo.

Cœ'loscope (sī'lo-skōp). Instrument for illuminating cavities.

Cœnæsthe'sis. General feeling of consciousness.

Cœnu'rus cerebra'lis. Larva of *Tœ'nia cœnu'rus* in sheep's brain.

Cof'fee. Seeds of *Cof'fea ara'bica.*

Cof'feinism. Morbid state from excessive use of coffee.

Coffin-lid crystals. Same as *Knife-rest crystals.*

Cognac (kōn'*yak*). A variety of brandy.

Cog-wheel respiration. See *Interrupted respiration.*

Cohe'sion. The force holding together the particles of a body. **C. figure,** figure formed by a drop of oil placed on water.

Cohn'heim's areas or **fields.** Dark spaces outlined by bright substance, seen on cross-section of a muscle fibre.

Cohoba'tion. The pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it.

Co'hosh. Cimicifuga.

Coi'tion (ko-*ish'*un). See *Coitus.*

Co'itus (kō'*i*-tus). Sexual intercourse.

Co'ko (kō'kō). A name for frambœsia.

Co'la. See *Kola.*

Cola'tion (ko-lē'*shu*n). Process of straining.

Col'ature (kol'ą-tiur). A liquid obtained by straining.

Col'chicine (kol'tshi-*sin*). Alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$, from colchicum.

Col'chicum (kol'tshi-kum). Genus of plants. Roots and seeds of *C. autumna'le* are narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic.

Cold (kōld). Not hot or warm. **C. abscess,** chronic, slowly developing abscess. **C. bath,** bath below 70° F. **C. cream,** rose-

water ointment. **C. pack,** sheet soaked in cold water for wrapping round patient. **C. sweat,** sweating with coldness of body.

Colec'tomy (ko-lek'to-mi). Partial excision of colon.

Col'ic (kol'ik). 1. Acute pain in abdomen. 2. Pertaining to the colon.

Col'ica Pic'tonum. Lead colic.

Coli'tis (ko-lai'tis). Inflammation of mucous coat of colon.

Col'lagen (kol'ą-jen). Chief constituent of connective tissue, yielding gelatin.

Collapse'. 1. A falling in. 2. State of extreme prostration.

Col'lar-bone. The clavicle.

Collat'eral circulation. Circulation through lateral or secondary channels.

Collect'ing plate. Plate of a galvanic battery at which elements of decomposition collect. **C. tubes,** straight uriniferous tubules of kidney.

Col'les's fascia (kol'ĭz-iz). Deep layer of superficial fascia of perineum. **C.'s fracture,** fracture of lower end of radius.

Collic'ulus semina'lis. Same as *Verumontanum.*

Col'lidine. Ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}N$, from decaying animal matter.

Col'lier's lung (kol'i-ĕrz). Anthracosis.

Colliqua'tion (kol-i-kwē'shŭn). Liquefaction of tissues.

Colliq'uative. Melting; wasting; profuse.

Collo'dion, Collo'dium. Solution of pyroxylin in ether and alcohol: applied locally to burns, wounds, etc. **C. cantharida'tum,** blistering preparation of collodion and cantharides.

Col'loid. 1. Glue-like. 2. A non-crystalloid. **C. cancer,** carcinoma with colloid degeneration. **C. cyst,** a cyst with jelly-like contents. **C. degeneration,** change of tissue into a jelly-like substance.

Colloi'din. Jelly-like compound, $C_9H_{15}NO_6$, from colloid matter.

Collo'ma (ko-lō'mą). A colloid cancer.

Collone'ma (kol-o-nē'mą). A myxoma.

Collox'ylin (ko-lok'si-lin). Soluble gun-cotton.

Col'lum (kol'ŭm). Neck. **C. fem'oris,** neck of the femur. **C. u'teri,** the cervix uteri.

Col'lutory (kol'iu-to-ri), A mouth-wash.

Collyr'ium (ko-lir'i-ŭm). An eye-wash.

Colobo'ma (kol-o-bō'mą). A fissure or gap in any part of the eye.

Coloclys'ter. An enema thrown into the colon.

Col'ocynth (kol'o-sinth). The plant *Citrullus Colocynthis,* whose pulp is hydragogue cathartic.

Colocyn'thin. Purgative principle, $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$, from colocynth.

Colom'ba. See *Calumba.*

Co'lon (kō'lŭn). Large intestine from cæcum to rectum.

Colon'oscope. Speculum for viewing upper part of rectum.

Col'opexy. Suturing of sigmoid flexure to abdominal wall.

Colopexot'omy. Incision and fixation of colon.

Col'ophony (kol'o-fo-ni). See *Rosin.*

Color-blindness. Inability to perceive differences of color.

Color gustation. See *Pseudogeusesthesia.*

Color hearing. See *Pseudochromæsthesia.*

Colorectos'tomy. Formation of passage between colon and rectum.

Colorim'eter. Instrument for measuring coloring matter.

Colos'tomy (ko-los'to-mi). Formation of opening into colon.

Colos'trum. First milk secreted after delivery. **C. corpuscles,** large granular cells in colostrum.

Colot'omy (ko-lot'o-mi). Making of incision into colon.

Colpeuryn'ter (kol-piu-rin'tĕr). Appliance for dilating vagina.

Colpi'tis (kol-pai'tis). Inflammation of vagina.

Col'pocele (kol'po-sil). Hernia into vagina.

Colpocleisis (kol-po-klai'sis). Operative closure of vagina.

Colpocysti'tis. Inflammation of vagina and bladder.

Colpocys'tocele. Prolapse of bladder into vagina.

Colpocystot'omy. Incision of bladder through vaginal wall.

Colpohyperpla'sia. Excessive growth of vaginal mucous membrane.

Colpohysterec'tomy. Excision of uterus through vagina.

Colpohysterot'omy. Incision of vagina and uterus.

Colpomyomec'tomy. Myomectomy through vagina.

Colpomyomot'omy, Colpomyot'omy. Same as *Colpomyomectomy.*

Colpoperine'oplasty. Plastic surgery of vagina and perineum.

Colpoperineor'rhaphy. Plastic suturing of vagina and perineum.

Col'poplasty. Plastic surgery of the vagina.

Colpopto'sis. Prolapse of the vagina.

Colpor'rhaphy. Narrowing of vagina by suturing vaginal wall.

Colpot'omy. Surgical cutting of the vagina.

Colt's-foot. See *Tussilago.*

Colum'bin. See *Calumbin.*

Colum'bo. See *Calumbo.*

Columel'la. A little column. **C. na'si,** the nasal septum.

Columel'lar formation. Fusion of ossicles of ear into one mass.

Column of Burdach, of Clarke, of Goll, of Türck. Se *Burdach, Clarke, Goll,* and *Türck.*

Colum'na. A column. **C. adipo'sa,** a fat-column. **C. car'nea,** one of the muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart. **C. na'si,** the fleshy termination of the nasal septum.

Colum'næ papilla'res. See *Musculi papillares.*

Colum'næ vagi'næ. Ridges along inner surface of vagina.

Colum'nar layer. Rod-and-cone layer of retina.

Col'umning (kol'um-*ing*). Insertion of tampons to support prolapsed uterus.

Co'ma (kō'ma). State of lethargy from severe nervous disturbance. **C. vi'gil,** lethargy with wakefulness and muttering delirium.

Co'matose. Relating to or affected with coma.

Combi'ning capacity. Capacity of an element for entering into combination; valency.

Combus'tion (kom-bus'tshun). Burning.

Com'edo (kom'*e*-dō). 1. Disease marked by comedones. 2. Singular of *Comedones.*

Comedo'nes (kom-*e*-dō'nīz). Plugs of hardened sebum in sebaceous follicles; black-heads.

Co'mes (kō'mīz). A companion, especially an artery accompanying a nerve-trunk.

Comma bacillus. The spirillum of Asiatic cholera.

Comma-tract. Tract shaped like a comma (,) in posterior lateral column of cord.

Commen'sal. Organism living on another, but not feeding on its tissues.

Com'minuted fracture. Fracture in which bone is crushed.
Comminu'tion. Act of breaking into fragments.
Commissu'ra bre'vis. Posterior part of inferior vermiform process of cerebellum. **C. mag'na,** the corpus callosum. **C. sim'plex,** small lobe of cerebellum.
Com'missure. 1. Line of junction of intersecting surfaces. 2. Nervous band connecting right and left parts of brain and cord.
Commo'tio. Concussion.
Commu'nicans. Communicating: a communicating nerve. **C. hypoglos'si, C. no'ni,** nerves joining cervical plexus and descending noni. **C. perone'i,** nerve joining external popliteal and short saphenous nerves. **C. Willis'ii,** the posterior communicating artery of the brain.
Com'mutator. Device for reversing currents from galvanic battery.
Compar'ative anatomy. See *Anatomy.*
Compat'ible. Not interfering with action of another medicine.
Compen'sating operation. Tenotomy of associated antagonist of other eye for paresis of an ocular muscle.
Complemen'tal air. See *Air.*
Complemen'tary colors. Two colors which when blended produce white.
Com'plex of symptoms. Number of symptoms regularly occurring together.
Complex'us. A muscle at back of neck. See *Muscle table.*
Com'plicated fracture. Fracture with injury of part.
Complica'tion. A disease occurring with another and modifying its character.
Composi'tion powder. Compound powder of bayberry.
Com'pound astigmatism. Astigmatism with myopia or hyperopia. **C. cathartic pills,** pills of colocynth, jalap, calomel, and gamboge. **C. fracture,** fracture with external wound into the bone. **C. microscope,** microscope with two lenses.
Com'press. Folded cloth or other material for applying pressure.
Compres'sion. Act of compressing or squeezing together. **C. of brain,** pressure upon brain by tumors, effusions, fractures, etc. **C. myelitis,** myelitis from a lesion producing compression of cord.
Compres'sor. Instrument for compressing, or a muscle which compresses. See *Muscle table.*
Compul'sory movements. Forced movements from injury to nerve centres.
Cona'rium (ko-nē'ri-um). The pineal gland.
Conca'to's disease. Malignant inflammation of serous membranes.
Con'cave. Presenting a hollow or depressed surface.
Concav'ity. A hollowed state; a hollow.
Concavocon'cave. Having two concave faces.
Concavocon'vex. Having one face concave, the other convex.
Concen'trated. Increased in strength and purity.
Concep'tion (kon-sep'shun). Act of being impregnated.
Con'cha (kong'kạ). 1. Hollow part of external ear. 2. Oyster-shell. **C. labyrin'thi,** the cochlea.
Conch'inine (kong'ki-nin). Same as *Quinidine.*
Conch'oscope (kong'ko-scōp). Speculum for examining the nasal cavity.
Concom'itant squint. See *Strabismus.*

Con'crete. Condensed; solid.

Concre'tion. A calculus.

Concus'sion. A violent shock or jarring. **C. of the brain,** diseased state produced by violent blows on head. **C. of the labyrinth,** deafness and ringing in ears from blow or violent explosion. **C. of the spine,** lesion of spinal cord from violent jarring.

Condensa'tion. Act of rendering substance more compact.

Conden'ser. Apparatus for condensing gas; also for concentrating rays of light on microscope.

Conden'sing osteitis. Osteitis with solidification of bone.

Con'dom. Sheath for covering penis during copulation.

Conduc'tion. Transference of heat, sound, or electricity from one place to another. **C. aphasia.** See *Aphasia.*

Conductiv'ity. Capacity for conducting.

Conduc'tor. 1. Body which permits conduction. 2. Grooved instrument for guiding knife.

Conduran'go. Bark from South America: used in syphilis.

Con'dylar (kon'di-lar). Of or relating to a condyle.

Condylarthro'sis. Articulation of condyles.

Con'dyle (kon'dil). Round eminence at articular end of bone.

Condylec'tomy (kon-di-lek'to-mi). Excision of a condyle.

Condyl'ion. Point at lateral tip of mandibular condyle.

Con'dyloid. Resembling or relating to a condyle.

Condylo'ma. Wart-like growth about anus or pudendum. **C. la'tum,** broad, flat condyloma with yellow discharge.

Condylot'omy. 1. Division of a condyle. 2. Condylectomy.

Cone of light. Triangular reflex of light on membrana tympani.

Confec'tion. A preparation of a drug with sugar or syrup.

Confec'tioners' disease. Disease of the finger-nails in confectioners.

Confine'ment (kon-fain'ment). Childbirth or period of childbirth.

Con'fluent. Flowing or running together. **C. articulation,** defective speech in which syllables are run together. **C. smallpox,** smallpox in which pustules run together.

Conforma'tion. Natural form or structure.

Confronta'tion. Bringing of two persons together to compare their diseases.

Congela'tion (kon-ji-lē'shun). Freezing or frost-bite.

Congen'erous muscles. Muscles combining to produce one action.

Congen'ital (kon-jen'i-tal). Existing from birth.

Conges'ted. Full of blood; hyperæmic.

Conges'tion. Excessive accumulation of blood in a part.

Conges'tive (kon-jes'tiv). Produced by or associated with congestion. **C. fever,** malarial fever.

Con'gius (kon'ji-us). A gallon.

Conglom'erate gland. Gland composed of several lobes.

Conglu'tin. Vegetable proteid from lupines and almonds.

Conglu'tinant. Promoting union of parts.

Conglutina'tion. A sticking or adhering together.

Con'go-red. Red pigment turned blue by acids.

Co'ni vasculo'si. Conical masses of vasa efferentia of epididymis.

Con'ical cornea. See *Keratoconus.*

Coni'ine, Co'nine (ko-nai'in, kō'nin). Liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, from *Conium.*

Coni'um (ko-nai'um). Genus of plants. Green fruit of *C. maculatum*, or poison hemlock, is narcotic and sedative.
Con'jugal diabetes. Diabetes affecting both husband and wife.
Con'jugate deviation. Deviation of both eyes to the same side.
C. diameter, anteroposterior diameter of superior pelvic strait.
Conjuga'tion. Reproduction in which one organism unites with another. **C.-nucleus.** Same as *Segmentation-nucleus.*
Conjuncti'va (kon-junk-tai'va). Delicate mucous membrane lining eyelids and covering eyeballs.
Conjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of conjunctiva.
Con'nate. 1. Congenital. 2. From the same source.
Connec'tive tissue. The tissue which supports and binds together the structures of the body.
Co'noid (kō'noid). Cone-shaped. **C. ligament,** inner portion of coracoclavicular ligament.
Consanguin'ity. Family relationship by blood.
Consen'sual motion. Motion excited by reflex stimulation, especially of a hollow organ.
Conserva'tion. Preservation.
Conser'vative. Preserving.
Con'serve (kon'sĕrv). A preserve or confection.
Con'stant battery or **cell.** Battery or cell giving constant current. **C. current,** the uninterrupted or galvanic current.
Con'stipated. In a state of constipation.
Constipa'tion. Infrequent or incomplete evacuation of bowels.
Constitu'tion. The composition or disposition of a body.
Constitu'tional disease. Disease affecting the whole body.
Constric'tor. Muscle which contracts an opening. **C. isth'mi fau'cium,** the palatoglossus muscle.
Construc'tive metabolism. See *Anabolism* and *Metabolism.*
Consul'tant. A consulting physician.
Consulta'tion. Deliberation of two or more physicians on a case.
Consump'tion. Any wasting of body, particularly pulmonary phthisis.
Conta'gion (kon-tē'jun). 1. Communication of disease through contact or proximity. 2. Contagium.
Contagios'ity. Degree of contagiousness of a disease.
Conta'gious (kon-tē'jus). Communicable by contagion.
Conta'gium. The agent by which a disease is transmitted.
Contigu'ity (kon-*ti*-giū' *i-ti*). Contact. **Amputation in c.,** amputation through a joint. **Solution of c.,** dislocation.
Contin'ued current. Same as *Constant current.* **C. fever,** fever without intermission of symptoms.
Continu'ity (kon-*ti*-niū' *i-ti*). State of being continuous. **Amputation in c.,** amputation through a bone. **Solution of c.,** fracture.
Contrac'tile. Having power or tendency to contract.
Contractil'ity. Power to contract.
Contrac'tion. A drawing together or shortening.
Contrac'ture. State of permanent contraction and rigidity.
Contraindica'tion. Any condition forbidding a particular line of treatment.
Contralat'eral muscle. Muscle acting along with a muscle on opposite side of the body.
Con'trecoup (koń'tr-kū). Effect produced in one part of the body by a blow in another part.

Control' animal. See *C. experiment.* **C. experiment,** inoculation with a virus of two animals, one (*immune animal*) rendered immune to the virus and the other not immune (*control animal*), the action of the virus on the immune animal being compared with its action on the control animal.

Contuse' (kŏn-tūz'). To bruise.

Contused' wound. Wound with contusion of surrounding tissue.

Contu'sion. 1. A bruising. 2. A bruise.

Co'nus (kō'nŭs). 1. Posterior staphyloma of eye in myopia. 2. Round anterior part of corpus striatum. **C. arterio'sus,** upper anterior angle of right ventricle of heart. **C. medulla'ris, C. termina'lis,** conical, lower end of spinal cord.

Convales'cence. Period of recovery from disease.

Convallam'arin. Emetic and diuretic glucoside, $C_{28}H_{44}O_{12}$, from *Convallaria.*

Convalla'ria. Genus of plants. Rhizome and roots of *C. majalis,* or lily of the valley, are cardiac stimulant and diuretic.

Conval'larin. Purgative glucoside, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$, from *Convallaria.*

Conver'gence (kŏn-vĕr'jĕns). State of being convergent.

Conver'gent. Tending to the same point from different places.

Con'vex. Having an elevated, rounded surface.

Convexocon'cave. See *Concavoconvex.*

Convolu'tion. A coil; especially, an elevated portion of the brain cortex between two fissures.

Convol'vulin. Cathartic glucoside, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, from resin of jalap.

Convul'sant. Causing convulsions; also, a drug so acting.

Convul'sion. An involuntary contraction of voluntary muscles.

Convul'sive. Of or relating to convulsion. **C. tic,** spasm of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

Coor'dinate cramps. Same as *Circus movements.*

Coordina'tion. Harmonious working, especially of muscles.

Copaï'ba (kŏ-pē'bą). Resinous juice of South American trees: diuretic, used in gonorrhœa and affections of mucous membranes.

Copio'pia (kō-pi-ō'pi-ą). Worn-out state of the eyes.

Cop'per. A red metallic element. **C. acetate,** green crystals, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$. **C. nose,** acne rosacea. **C. sulphate,** blue crystalline salt, $CuSO_4 + 5H_2O$: astringent and emetic.

Cop'peras. Ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4 + 7H_2O$.

Coprola'lia. Utterance of obscene words by the insane.

Cop'rolith. Mass of hardened fæces in intestine.

Coproph'agy (ko-prof'ą-jĭ). Eating of dung.

Coprosta'sis. Impaction of fæces in intestine.

Cop'tis. Goldthread, a bitter tonic plant.

Copula'tion. Sexual intercourse.

Cor (kōr). Heart. **C. bovi'num,** extremely enlarged heart. **C. hirsu'tum, C. tomento'sum.** See *Hairy heart.*

Coraco-acro'mial. Between coracoid process and acromion.

Coracobrachia'lis. Muscle from coracoid process to shaft of humerus.

Coracoclavic'ular. Between coracoid process and clavicle.

Cor'acoid. Resembling a crow's beak. **C. ligament,** one extending across c. notch. **C. notch,** notch in superior border of scapula. **C. process,** projection from anterior and upper edge of scapula.

Cor'dial (kōr'jąl). A strong aromatic alcoholic drink.

Cor'diform. Heart-shaped.

Corec'tome (ko-rek'tôm). Instrument for corectomy.
Corectomedial'ysis. Same as *Coredialysis.*
Corec'tomy (ko-rek'to-mi). Same as *Iridectomy.*
Corecto'pia. Abnormal situation of pupil.
Coredial'ysis. Detachment of iris from ciliary ligament for artificial pupil.
Corel'ysis. Detachment of adhesion between iris and other parts.
Coremorpho'sis. Formation of artificial pupil.
Coreom'eter. Instrument for measuring pupil.
Cor'eplasty (kor'e-plas-ti). Formation of artificial pupil.
Coret'omy (ko-ret'o-mi). Same as *Iridotomy.*
Corian'der (kō-ri-an'dĕr). Plant whose fruit is aromatic.
Co'rium. The true skin beneath the epidermis.
Corm (kórm). A solid plant-bulb.
Corn (kórn). Horny hardness of skin on joints of toes from pressure.
Cor'nea (kór'ni-ą). The transparent anterior part of the eyeball.
Cor'neal (kór'ni-ąl). Of or relating to the cornea. **C. corpuscles,** star-shaped corpuscles within the c. spaces. **C. lacunæ** or **spaces,** the star-shaped interlaminar spaces of the cornea.
Cornei'tis (kór-ni-ai'tis). Inflammation of the cornea.
Corneoiri'tis. Inflammation of cornea and iris.
Corneoscle'ra. Cornea and sclera taken together.
Cor'neous. Horny. **C. layer.** See *Stratum corneum.*
Cornic'ulum laryn'gis. Nodule of cartilage surmounting arytenoid cartilage.
Cor'nu (kor'niû). Horn. **C. ammo'nis,** the hippocampus major. **C. cer'vi,** stag's horn. **C. cuta'neum, C. huma'num,** horny excrescence on skin of face.
Cor'nual. Relating to the horns of the spinal cord.
Cor'nus. Dogwood: bark of root is tonic and antiperiodic.
Cornu'tine. Alkaloid from ergot.
Coro'na (ko-rō'nạ). A crown. **C. den'tis,** crown of a tooth. **C. glan'dis,** the rim around base of glans penis. **C. radia'ta,** fibres radiating from optic thalamus. **C. Ven'eris,** ring of syphilitic blotches around the forehead.
Cor'onal suture. Suture between frontal and parietal bones.
Cor'onary (kor'o-ne-ri), Encircling. **C. arteries,** arteries encircling the heart and the lips. **C. ligament,** a ligament of the liver and one of the knee-joint. **C. plexuses,** plexuses of sympathetic in relation to c. arteries. **C. sinus,** passage for blood from heart to right auricle. **C. valve,** valve guarding opening of c. sinus. **C. veins,** branches of c. sinus.
Cor'oner. Officer who holds inquests over mysterious deaths.
Cor'onoid fossa. Depression in humerus for coronoid process of ulna. **C. process,** a process of the mandible and one of the ulna.
Coros'copy (ko-ros'ko-pi). See *Skiascopy.*
Cor'pora (kór'po-rạ). Plural of *Corpus* (*q. v.*).
Cor'pulency. Obesity; fatness.
Cor'pus (kór'pus). A body. **C. al'bicans,** either of two small protuberances at the base of the brain. **C. alie'num,** a foreign body. **Cor'pora amyla'cea,** starch-like masses in prostate, neuroglia, etc. **C. annula're,** the pons Varolii. **C. Aran'tii.** See *Arantius's body.* **C. bigem'inum,** an optic lobe; also, a corpus quadrigeminum. **C. callo'sum,** the mass of white substance joining cerebral hemispheres. **C. caverno'sum,** one of the two rods of erectile tissue forming upper part of penis or clitoris.

C. cilia're. See *Ciliary body.* **C. denta'tum,** layer of gray matter in white matter of cerebellum. **C. fimbria'tum,** band of white matter along edge of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle. **C. genicula'tum,** one of two tubercles on inferior part of optic thalami. **C. highmoria'num,** the mediastinum of the testis. **C. lu'teum,** yellow mass in ovary in the place of a Graafian follicle which has discharged its ovum. **C. oliva're,** oval prominence on medulla oblongata. **C. pyramida'le,** the pyramid of the medulla. **C. quadrigem'inum,** a mass composed of four oval bodies behind third ventricle. **C. restifor'me,** either of two eminences on medulla oblongata formed by continuations of posterior columns of the cord. **C. rhomboida'le.** Same as *C. denta'tum.* **C. spongio'sum,** rod of erectile tissue forming lower part of penis. **C. stria'tum,** gray mass on floor of lateral ventricle. **C. subthalam'icum,** gray nucleus in subthalamic region or cerebrum. **C. vit'reum.** See *Vitreous body.* **C. Wolffia'num.** See *Wolffian body.*

Cor'puscle (kôr'pus-l). A small body; a cell.

Corpus'cular. Relating to or composed of corpuscles.

Correc'tive (ko-rek'tiv). Ingredient modifying action of another.

Cor'rigan's disease. Insufficiency of aortic valves. **C.'s pulse.** See *Water-hammer pulse.*

Corro'sion anatomy. Dissection by eating away tissue with caustic substances.

Corro'sive. Destroying or eating away. **C. sublimate,** mercuric chloride.

Corruga'tor. A muscle producing wrinkling.

Cor'tex (kôr'tex). Bark or external layer. **C. cer'ebri,** gray external layer of brain.

Cor'tical. Pertaining to the cortex. **C. cataract,** opacity in cortex of lens.

Cor'ti's arches. Series of arches made up of C.'s rods. **C.'s canal.** See *C.'s tunnel.* **C.'s cells,** hair-cells within the organ of Corti. **C.'s membrane,** membrane above C.'s organ. **C.'s organ,** a collection of structures in scala media of ear. **C.'s rods,** rod-like bodies arranged in a double row forming C.'s arches in internal ear. **C.'s teeth.** Same as *Auditory teeth.* **C.'s tunnel,** tunnel formed by conjoined arches of Corti.

Cory'za (ko-rai'zą). Catarrhal inflammation of nose; cold in head.

Cosmet'ic. Beautifying; a substance for beautifying complexion. **C. operation,** operation for improving malformation.

Cos'moline. Vaseline.

Cos'ta. A rib.

Cos'tal (kos'tąl). Of or relating to the ribs. **C. cartilage,** cartilages prolonging ribs anteriorly. **C. respiration,** respiration performed chiefly by chest-muscles.

Cos'tive. Affected with costiveness.

Cos'tiveness. Difficulty in evacuating the rectum.

Costochon'dral. Connecting ribs and their cartilages.

Costoclavic'ular. Pertaining to clavicle and ribs.

Costocor'acoid. Pertaining to ribs and coracoid process.

Costoster'nal. Connecting ribs and sternum.

Cos'totome. Knife for cutting costal cartilages.

Costotransverse'. Between ribs and transverse processes of vertebræ.

Costover'tebral. Between ribs and vertebræ.

Co'to bark (kō'tō). Aromatic bark from Bolivia.

Coto'in. Principle, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, from coto : used in diarrhœa.

Cot'ton. Hair of the seeds of a species of *Gossypium*.

Cot'tonroot bark. Bark of root of a species of *Gossypium* : oxytocic and emmenagogue.

Cot'tonseed oil. Oil from seeds of cotton plant.

Cotun'nius's fluid or **liquor.** Same as *Perilymph*. **C.'s nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve.

Cotyle'don (kot-*i*-lē'dọn). One of the subdivisions of the external surface of the placenta.

Cot'yloid (kot'*i*-loid). Cup-shaped. **C. cavity.** Same as *Acetabulum*. **C. foramen,** the c. notch converted into a foramen by **C. ligament. C. notch,** notch in inner side of c. cavity.

Couch-grass (kautsh). See *Triticum*.

Couching (kau'tshing). Displacing of opaque lens in cataract.

Cough (kof). Sonorous and violent expulsion of air from lungs.

Coulomb' (kū-lom'). The unit of electrical quantity.

Cou'marin (kū'mą-rin). Aromatic principle, $C_9H_6O_2$, from Tonka bean, sweet clove, etc.

Counterexten'sion. Traction on upper part of a limb with traction in opposite direction on lower.

Counterir'ritant. Producing counterirritation ; also, an agent so acting.

Counterirrita'tion. Irritation of one part to produce an effect on some other related part.

Coun'teropening. An opening opposite another to facilitate drainage.

Coun'terpuncture. A puncture made opposite another.

Coup de soleil (kū-dę-so-lē'ę). Sunstroke.

Courses (kōrs'iz). The menses.

Court-plaster. Adhesive plaster made of silk spread with solution of isinglass.

Cousso. See *Cusso*.

Couveuse (kū-vēz'). Apparatus for preservation of prematurely born infants.

Cov'er-glass. Plate of thin glass to cover a mounted microscopical preparation.

Cowperi'tis (kau-pēr-ai'tis). Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cow'per's glands. Two glands below membranous urethra close to bulb of spongy body.

Cow'pox. See *Vaccinia*.

Cox'a (kok'są). The hip.

Coxal'gia. Pain in hip-joint ; hip-disease.

Coxi'tis (kok-sai'tis). Inflammation of hip-joint.

Coxofem'oral joint. The hip-joint.

C. P. Abbreviation for *chemically pure*.

Crab-louse. Kind of louse infesting the pubic region.

Crab's-eyes, Crab-stones. Concretions from stomach of crawfish.

Crachotement (krâ-shôt-moṅ'). Desire to spit without power to do so.

Cracked-pot sound. Percussion sound like that caused by striking cracked metal pot.

Crad'in (krad'in). Digestive ferment from twigs of fig-tree.

Cra'dle. Frame for keeping bedclothes off a wounded limb.

Cramp. Painful spasmodic contraction of muscles.

Cram-stunt. Imperfect mental development from over-study.

Cra'nial (krē'ni-ąl). Of or relating to cranium. **C. reflex,** any reflex whose paths are connected with the brain.

Craniec'tomy. Partial excision of the skull.

Craniocer'ebral. Pertaining to cranium and cerebrum.

Cra'nioclast. Instrument for effecting cranioclasty.

Cra'nioclasty. Crushing of fetal skull.

Craniol'ogy. Branch of anatomy treating of skulls.

Craniom'eter. Instrument for measuring the cranium.

Craniomet'rical point. Any of the points of reference in craniometry.

Craniom'etry. Measurement of the skull.

Craniop'agus. Twin monstrosity joined by the skull.

Cra'nioplasty. Plastic surgery of the cranium.

Craniorrhachis'chisis. Congenital fissure of skull and spine.

Cranios'chisis (krē-ni-*os'ki-sis*). Congenital fissure of cranium.

Craniosto'sis. Premature ossification of cranial sutures.

Craniota'bes. Thinness of skull in spots in rickets.

Cra'niotome. Instrument for performing craniotomy.

Craniot'omy. Opening of fetal head to facilitate delivery.

Cra'nium (krē'ni-um). The skull.

Crap'ulent colic. Colic from excessive eating and drinking.

Crassamen'tum. A clot.

Cravat' (krą-vat'). Bandage made by folding a triangular cloth.

Craw-craw. A kind of Bulam boil.

Cream (krīm). Oily part of milk which rises to the surface. **C. of tartar,** potassium bitartrate.

Cre'asote (krī'ą-sōt). See *Creosote.*

Cre'atine. Crystalline base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, from muscle.

Creatinæ'mia. Excess of creatine in blood.

Creat'inine. Crystalline base, $C_4H_7N_3O$, from muscle.

Cremas'ter (kri-*mas'tĕr*). Muscle supporting the testicle.

Cremaster'ic (krem-*as-ter'ik*). Pertaining to the cremaster. **C. fascia,** layer formed by cremaster fibres and connective tissue joining them. **C. reflex,** contraction of cremaster on irritation of inner side of thigh.

Crema'tion. Burning of dead bodies.

Cre'mor (krī'mȯr). Cream. **C. tar'tari.** See *Cream of tartar.*

Cre'nate, Cre'nated. Notched.

Crena'tion. Notching of margins of red blood-corpuscles.

Cren'othrix. Genus of microscopic plants.

Cre'olin. Thick black liquid from coal-tar: antiseptic and hæmostatic.

Cre'osol. Colorless, oily liquid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, in creosote.

Creoso'tal. Creosote carbonate.

Cre'osote. Colorless, oily liquid distilled from wood-tar: irritant, narcotic, and antiseptic; used in phthisis.

Crep'itant rale. Dry crackling sound in pneumonia.

Crepita'tion. 1. A crackling sound. 2. Noise of grating together of ends of fractured bone.

Crep'itus (krep'*i*-tus). Crepitation. **C. re'dux,** crepitus in resolving stage of pneumonia.

Cre'salol. Cresol salicylate, an intestinal antiseptic.

Crescen'tic (kre-*sen'tik*). Shaped like the new moon.

Crescents of Gianuzzi. See *Gianuzzi.*

Cre'sin. Antiseptic mixture of cresol and sodium cresoxylacetate.

Cre'sol. Compound, C_7H_8O, from wood- or coal-tar.
Crest. A ridge, especially one on a bone.
Cresyl'ic acid. Same as *Cresol.*
Cre'ta. Chalk. **C. præpara'ta,** prepared chalk.
Cre'tin. Person affected with cretinism.
Cre'tinism. Disease, endemic in the Alps, marked by peculiar deformity of head and face, stunted growth, wrinkled skin, idiocy, etc.
Cre'tinoid. Resembling cretinism.
Cre'tinous. Pertaining to cretinism or a cretin.
Cribra'tion (kri-brē'shun). State of being cribriform.
Crib'riform. Perforated; sieve-like. **C. fascia,** part of deep superficial fascia of thigh closing saphenous opening. **C. plate,** upper perforated plate of ethmoid bone.
Crico-aryte'noid. Connecting cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.
Crico-arytenoi'deus. Either of two muscles moving vocal cords and glottis.
Cri'coid cartilage (krai'koid). Ring-like cartilage at lower part of larynx.
Cricothy'roid. Connecting cricoid and thyroid cartilages.
Cricot'omy (krai-kot'o-mi). Cutting of the cricoid cartilage.
Cricotracheot'omy. Tracheotomy through the cricoid cartilage.
Crim'inal abortion. See *Abortion.*
Cri'sis (krai'sis). 1. The turning point of a disease. 2. A painful seizure.
Cris'ta (kris'tą). A crest. **C. acus'tica,** ridge on inner side of semicircular canals of ear. **C. gal'li,** ridge on ethmoid bone for attachment of falx cerebri. **C. hel'icis,** projection of helix of ear above external meatus. **C. il'ii,** the crest of the ilium. **C. spira'lis,** ridge on front surface of spiral lamina of cochlea. **C. vestib'uli,** ridge on floor of vestibule between fossa hemisphærica and vestibular aqueduct.
Crit'ical (krit'i-kąl). Relating to or indicating a crisis.
Cro'cated. Containing saffron.
Cro'cus. Genus of plants. The stigmas of *C. sati'vus,* or saffron, are stimulant and emmenagogue.
Crookes tube. A highly exhausted vacuum tube used in obtaining Röntgen rays.
Cross-birth. Any preternatural labor. **C.-knee.** See *Genu valgum.*
Crossed amblyopia (krost). Amblyopia in one eye from lesion of brain on other side. **C. anæsthesia,** anæsthesia of one side of face and of opposite side of body. **C. hemiplegia,** hemiplegia of one side of body and opposite side of face. **C. reflex,** reflex of one side of body when other side is irritated.
Cross-legged progression. Gait in which the foot is placed in front of its fellow.
Cro'talus. The virus of the rattlesnake.
Crotaph'ion (kro-taf'i-on). Point at tip of great wing of sphenoid.
Crotch'et. Sharp hook for extracting fœtus after craniotomy.
Cro'ton. Genus of trees furnishing croton oil and cascarilla. **C. chloral,** incorrect name for *butylchloral.* **C. oil,** brownish cathartic oil from *C. Tig'lium.*
Croup (krûp). Disease of larynx with dyspnœa, stridulous breathing, and dry, harsh cough.
Croup'ous. Of the nature of croup. **C. membrane,** yellowish white membrane on laryngeal mucous membrane in croup.

Crown of a tooth. White portion of tooth projecting from gums.
Cru'cial (krū'shạl). Cross-shaped.
Cru'cible (krū'*si*-bl). Vessel of baked clay for melting substances.
Cru'ciform (krū'*si*-fôrm). Cross-shaped.
Crude. Raw; in the natural state.
Cru'or (krū'ôr). A blood-clot.
Cru'ra (krū'rạ). Plural of *Crus* (*q. v.*).
Cruræ'us (kru-rī'us). Deep part of extensor quadriceps.
Cru'ral (krū'rạl). Of or relating to the leg. **C. arch.** Same as *Femoral arch.* **C. canal.** Same as *Femoral canal.* **C. sheath.** Same as *Femoral sheath.*
Crure'us. See *Cruræus.*
Crus (krus), pl. *cru'ra.* A leg or leg-like structure. **C. cerebel'li,** the peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. cer'ebri,** one of pair of cylindrical bands joining medulla and pons with cerebrum. **C. of diaphragm,** either of pair of fleshy pillars connecting diaphragm with spine. **C. of fornix,** one of the arches formed by the dividing extremities of fornix. **C. of penis,** one of the backward extensions of the corpora cavernosa.
Crusocreat'inine. See *Chrysokreatinine.*
Crus'ta (krus'tạ). 1. A crust. 2. Anterior or lower part of crus cerebri. **C. lac'tea,** seborrhœa of scalp of nursing infants. **C. petro'sa,** the cement of a tooth. **C. phlogis'tica.** Same as *Buffy coat.*
Crutch paralysis. Palsy of arm from pressure of crutch-head.
Cryæsthe'sia (krai-*es*-thī'zi-ạ). Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.
Cryalge'sia (krai-*al*-jī'zi-ạ). Pain on application of cold.
Crypt (kript). A covered recess; a follicle. **Cs. of Lieberkühn.** See *Lieberkühn.*
Crypti'tis (krip-tai'tis). Inflammation of a crypt.
Cryptoceph'alus. Monster with inconspicuous head.
Cryptodid'ymus. Monster in which one fœtus is concealed within the other.
Cryptogen'ic (krip-to-*jen'ik*). Of obscure origin.
Cryptophthal'mus. Complete adhesion of lids; or a fœtus so affected.
Crypto'pine. Hypnotic and anodyne alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, from opium.
Cryptor'chid (krip-tôr'kid). Same as *Cryptorchis.*
Cryptor'chidism. Condition of a cryptorchis.
Cryptor'chis. One whose testicles have not descended.
Cryp'toscope. Same as *Fluoroscope.*
Crys'tal (kris'tạl). An angular solid of definite form, due to action of natural forces upon the substance.
Crys'tallin. Globulin from the crystalline lens.
Crys'talline. Composed of or resembling crystals. **C. humor, C. lens,** the transparent lens in the eye behind the pupil.
Crystalliza'tion. The formation of crystals.
Crys'talloid. 1. Resembling crystal. 2. A non-colloid.
Cs. Symbol for cæsium.
Cu. Symbol for copper.
Cu'beb (kiū'beb). Unripe fruit of *Pi'per Cube'ba:* stimulant, diuretic, and irritant.
Cu'bital (kū'bi-tạl). Of or relating to the forearm.
Cu'bitus. The forearm.
Cu'boid bone. Bone on outside of foot in front of calcaneum.

Cuirass' cancer (kwi-*ras'*). Cancer on front and sides of thorax.
Cul-de-sac (kŭl-dę-sȧk'). Tube or cavity closed at one end.
Cu'lex (kiū'lex). Genus of insects including gnat and mosquito.
Culi'cifuge (kiu-*lis'i*-fiuj). Preparation to prevent attacks of mosquitoes, etc.
Cul'men (kŭl'men). Anterior and superior part of monticulus.
Cultiva'tion. Artificial cultivation of microörganisms.
Cul'tural. Of or relating to cultures.
Cul'ture. 1. Cultivation. 2. A medium containing bacteria artificially propagated.
Cu'mulative. Increasing by successive additions.
Cunduran'go. See *Condurango.*
Cu'neate (kiū'ni-ēt). Wedge-shaped. **C. fasciculus** or **funiculus,** continuation into medulla of posterior external column of cord. **C. nucleus,** nucleus in medulla at end of c. fasciculus.
Cu'neiform (kiū'ni-*i*-fôrm). Wedge-shaped. **C. bone,** bones of the carpus and tarsus. **C. cartilage,** cartilage at side of arytenoepiglottidean fold.
Cuneihysterec'tomy. Excision of wedge-shaped piece of uterus.
Cuneocu'boid. Connecting cuneiform and cuboid bones.
Cu'neus (kiū'ni-us). Wedge-shaped lobule of brain.
Cunic'ulus (kiu-nik'iu-lus). Burrow of itch insect in skin.
Cunnilin'guist. Sexual pervert who licks the vulva.
Cun'nus (kun'us). The vulva.
Cup. A cupping-glass; a vessel for producing local congestion or for drawing blood.
Cu'pola (kiū'po-lą). Dome-like extremity of cochlear canal.
Cupped disk (kupt). A depressed optic disk.
Cup'ping. Application of cups. **C. glass.** See *Cup.*
Cu'prum (kiū'prum). Latin for copper.
Curaçoa (kū-ra-sō'). A strong liqueur.
Cura're (kū-râ'rī). A deadly poison from certain South American trees: used in rabies and tetanus.
Cur'cas pur'gans. See *Jatropha Curcas.*
Cur'cuma. Genus of plants furnishing turmeric.
Curd. Coagulum separating from milk.
Cure. A system of treatment; successful treatment.
Curet'tage (kiu-*ret'*ēj). Act of using a curette.
Curette' (kiu-*ret'*). 1. Instrument for removing granulations and growths by scraping. 2. To use a curette.
Curette'ment (kiu-*ret'*ment). Same as *Curettage.*
Cur'rent. Something that flows; especially, a stream of electricity moving along a conductor.
Curric'ulum. A prescribed course of study at college.
Curschmann's spirals. Long, coiled fibrils in the sputum of asthma, pneumonia, etc.
Cur'vature of spine. Abnormal bending of spinal column.
Curve of Carus. The curved axis of the pelvic outlet.
Cuscam'idine. Alkaloid from cinchona.
Cuscam'ine. Alkaloid from cinchona.
Cuscon'idine (kus-kon'*i*-dīn). Alkaloid from cinchona.
Cus'conine. Alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, from cinchona.
Cus'co's speculum. Vaginal speculum with two blades separated by a screw.
Cusp (kusp). A pointed projection, as the crown of a tooth or a segment of a cardiac valve.

Cus'pidate (kus'*pi*-dĕt). Having cusps.

Cus'so. See *Kousso.*

Cuta'neous (kiu-tē'ni-us). Of or relating to skin. **C. reflex,** reflex action from irritation of skin. **C. respiration,** transpiration through the skin.

Cu'ticle (kiū'*ti*-cl). The epidermis or outer layer of skin.

Cutic'ula den'tis. Same as *Nasmyth's membrane.*

Cuticulariza'tion. Formation of skin, as on a wound.

Cu'tis (kiū'*tis*). The skin; especially, the true skin. **C. anseri'na,** goose-flesh; erection of the papillæ of the skin from cold, fear, etc. **C. pen'dula,** flabbiness of the skin. **C. testa'cea,** general seborrhœa. **C. ve'ra,** the true skin or corium.

Cutisec'tor. Instrument for cutting off skin.

Cuti'tis (kiu-tai'*tis*). Same as *Dermatitis.*

Cutiza'tion (kiu-*ti*-zē'shun). Change into skin.

Cu'tol. Antiseptic compound of aluminum with tannic and boric acids: used in skin diseases.

Cuvier's sinuses (kü-vyēz'). Two venous canals in embryo.

Cy. Symbol of cyanogen.

Cyanhidro'sis. Excretion of bluish sweat.

Cyan'ic acid. Acid, CNHO, stable only at low temperature.

Cy'anide (sai'ą-*nid*). Compound of cyanogen with a base.

Cyan'ogen. Univalent radical, CN, existing free as dicyanogen.

Cyanop'athy (sai-ą-*nop'*ą-th*i*). Same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyano'pia, Cyanop'sia. Vision in which objects appear blue.

Cyano'sis. Blueness of skin from deficient oxygenation of blood.

Cyanot'ic. Affected with cyanosis.

Cyclarthro'sis. Joint permitting rotation; pivot-joint.

Cy'cle (sai'kl). A round or succession of symptoms.

Cyclenceph'alus. See *Cyclocephalus.*

Cyc'lic. Occurring in cycles; following the same course. **C. albuminuria.** See *Albuminuria.*

Cycli'tis (*si*-klai'*tis*). Inflammation of ciliary body.

Cycloceph'alus. Monster with one eye in centre of forehead.

Cyclochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid.

Cyclo'pia (sai-klō'pi-ą). The condition of a cyclops.

Cyclople'gia (sai-klo-plī'ji-ą). Paralysis of ciliary body.

Cy'clops (sai'klops). A monster with one eye.

Cyclot'omy. Division or incision of ciliary muscle.

Cydo'nium (sai-dō'ni-um). Quince-seed.

Cyesiol'ogy (sai-i-si-ol'o-j*i*). Science of pregnancy.

Cylicot'omy (*sil-i-kot'*o-m*i*). Division of ciliary muscle.

Cylin'droid. 1. Shaped like a cylinder. 2. A mucous cast of cylindrical form in urine.

Cylindro'ma. Tumor, especially about face, made up of cylindrical hyaline masses.

Cylindru'ria. Presence of cylindroids in urine.

Cymbocephal'ic. Having a boat-shaped skull.

Cynan̄'che (sai-*nang'*ki). Suffocative inflammation of throat. **C. malig'na,** putrid sore-throat. **C. tonsilla'ris,** quinsy.

Cynan'thropy. Insanity in which the patient believes himself a dog.

Cyn'ic spasm (*sin'*ik). See *Sardonic laugh.*

Cy'nobex (sai'no-bĕks). Dry cough of puberty.

Cynopho'bia (sai-no-fō'bi-ą). Spurious hydrophobia.

Cynuren'ic acid. Acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6 + H_2O$, from dog's urine.

Cyoph'orin (sai-of'o-rin). Same as *Gravidin.*
Cype'rus. Adrue, a tonic and antiemetic plant of the West Indies.
Cypho'sis (sai-fō'sis). See *Kyphosis.*
Cyphot'ic (sai-fot'ic). See *Kyphotic.*
Cypripe'dium (sip-ri-pī'di-um). Genus of orchids. Root of *C. pubes'cens* and of *C. parviflo'rum* is antispasmodic and nervine.
Cypripho'bia. Morbid fear of sexual intercourse.
Cyrtom'eter. Instrument for measuring curved surfaces.
Cyrto'sis (sĕr-tō'sis). Backward curvature of spine.
Cyst (sist). Any membranous sac containing liquid.
Cystadeno'ma. Adenoma containing cysts.
Cystal'gia (sis-tal'ji-ą). Paroxysmal pain in bladder.
Cystatro'phia. Atrophy of bladder.
Cystauchenot'omy. Incision of neck of bladder.
Cystenceph'alus. Monster with brain like a membranous bag.
Cyster'ethism (sis-ter'e-thizm). Irritability of bladder.
Cysthypersarco'sis. Thickening of muscular coat of bladder.
Cys'tic (sis'tik). 1. Relating to or having cysts. 2. Relating to the bladder. **C. degeneration,** degeneration with formation of cysts. **C. duct,** the duct of the gall-bladder. **C. tumor,** tumor composed of cysts.
Cysticer'cus (sis-ti-sĕr'kus). The larval form of various *Tænia.*
Cysticot'omy. Incision of cystic duct.
Cystidolaparot'omy. Incision into bladder through abdomen.
Cystidotrachelot'omy. Incision of neck of bladder.
Cystifellot'omy. Same as *Cholecystotomy.*
Cys'tin (sis'tin). Crystalline substance, $C_3H_6NSO_2$, from urine.
Cystinu'ria. Presence of cystin in urine.
Cysti'tis (sis-tai'tis). Inflammation of the bladder.
Cys'titome. Instrument for opening sac of crystalline lens.
Cystocarcino'ma. Carcinoma with cystic degeneration.
Cys'tocele (sis'to-sil). Hernia of the bladder.
Cystodyn'ia. Pain in the bladder.
Cystofibro'ma. Fibroma containing cysts.
Cys'toid (sis'toid). Resembling a cyst.
Cystolu'tein. Yellow pigment from ovarian cysts.
Cysto'ma (sis-tō'mą). A cystic tumor.
Cystomyxo-adeno'ma. Cystomyxoma of glandular tissue.
Cystoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in bladder.
Cystoparal'ysis. Paralysis of bladder.
Cys'topexy. Attachment of bladder to abdominal wall.
Cystophotog'raphy. Photography of interior of bladder.
Cys'toplasty. Plastic operation upon bladder.
Cystopto'sis. Prolapse of portion of bladder into urethra.
Cystopyeli'tis. Cystitis combined with pyelitis.
Cystorectos'tomy. Formation of passage between bladder and rectum.
Cystor'rhaphy. Suture of the bladder.
Cystorrhœ'a (sis-to-rī'ą). Chronic cystitis.
Cystosarco'ma (sis-to-sâr-kō'mą). Sarcoma containing cysts.
Cys'toscope. An endoscope for examining the bladder.
Cystos'copy. Examination with the cystoscope.
Cystospermi'tis. Inflammation of seminal vesicles.
Cystos'tomy. Formation of opening into the bladder.
Cys'totome. Instrument for cutting the bladder.
Cystot'omy. Operation of cutting into the bladder.

Cystotrachelot'omy. Incision of neck of the bladder.
Cyst-worm. A cysticercus.
Cyt'isine (*sit'i-sin*). Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$, resembling emetine, from *Cyt'isus Labur'num.*
Cyti'tis (*si-tai'tis*). Same as *Dermatitis.*
Cy'toblast (*sai'to-blast*). Cell-nucleus.
Cytoblaste'ma. Formerly supposed formative matter of cells.
Cytochyle'ma. The ground-substance of cell protoplasm.
Cy'tode (*sai'tōd*). A non-nucleated cell.
Cytogen'esis (*sai-to-jen'e-sis*). Cell development.
Cyto'genous (*sai-toj'e-nus*). Producing cells.
Cytoglo'bin. Proteid substance from white blood-corpuscles.
Cytohyal'oplasm. The reticular substance of cell protoplasm.
Cy'toid (*sai'toid*). Resembling a cell.
Cytol'ogy. Branch of science treating of cells.
Cy'tolymph. The ground-substance of cell protoplasm.
Cytol'ysis (*sai-tol'i-sis*). Cell dissolution.
Cytom'eter. Apparatus for measuring or counting cells.
Cytomic'rosome. A microsome of cytoplasm.
Cytom'itome. The reticular thread-work of cell protoplasm.
Cytoph'agous (*sai-tof'a-gus*). Devouring cells.
Cy'toplasm. Protoplasm of the body of a cell.
Cy'tosome. The body of a cell as distinguished from the nucleus.
Cytoretic'ulum. Same as *Cytomitome.*
Cytozo'on. Protoplasmic parasite with a cell.
Czermak's spaces (*tsĕr'maks*). Same as *Interglobular spaces.*
Czerny-Lembert suture (*tsĕr-ni-loṅ-bĕr'*). Suture for intestines formed with two rows of stitches, one including peritoneal and muscular coats, the other the regular Lembert suture.

D

D. Symbol for closed circuit.
Da Cos'ta's disease. Retrocedent gout.
Dacryadenal'gia. Pain in the lachrymal gland.
Dacryadeni'tis. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.
Dacryo-adeni'tis. See *Dacryadenitis.*
Dacryoblennorrhœ'a. Mucous flow from the tear-ducts.
Dac'ryocele (*dak'ri-o-sil*). Hernia of the lachrymal sac.
Dacryocystal'gia. Pain in the lachrymal sac.
Dacryocysti'tis. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.
Dacryocys'titome. Instrument for cutting the lachrymal sac.
Dacryocystoblennorrhœ'a. Chronic dacryocystitis.
Dac'ryolin (*dak'ri-o-lin*). Albuminous matter of the tears.
Dac'ryolite, Dac'ryolith. Lachrymal calculus.
Dacryo'ma. Obstruction of the puncta lachrymalia, causing overflow of tears.
Dac'ryon. The point where the lachrymal, frontal, and superior maxillary bones meet.
Dac'ryops. Distention of tear-ducts by fluid.
Dacryopyorrhœ'a. Discharge of pus with tears.
Dacryorrhœ'a. Excessive flow of tears.
Dac'tyl (*dak'til*). A finger or a toe.
Dactyl'ion. Union of fingers by membrane.
Dactyli'tis. Inflammation of a finger or a toe.

Dæmonoma'nia. Insanity in which the patient fancies himself possessed of devils.

Dak'ryon. See *Dacryon.*

Dal'tonism (dôl'tŏn-izm). Color-blindness.

Dam. See *Rubber-dam.*

Damalu'ric acid. An acid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, from urine.

Damia'na. Leaves of Mexican plants with aphrodisiac powers.

Dam'mar. A resin used in plasters and as a mounting medium.

Dance's sign (dans'siz). Depression in the right iliac region in intussusception.

Dan'cing disease. See *Tarantism.*

Dan'cing mania. See *Choromania.*

Dan'delion. See *Taraxacum.*

Dan'druff. The scaly scurf formed on the scalp.

Dan'dy fever. Dengue.

Daph'ne (daf'nĭ). See *Mezereon.*

Darier's disease (dâr-yĕz'). Skin disease marked by papules containing scab-like crusts.

Dar'toid. Resembling dartos.

Dar'tos. The contractile fibrous tissue beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dar'tre (dâr'tr). Some skin disease, as herpes.

Dar'trous diathesis. Diathesis predisposing to chronic skin disease.

Dar'winism. The theory of evolution.

Datu'ra (da-tiû'ra). A genus of plants. See *Stramonium.*

Datu'rine. An alkaloid resembling atropine, from *Stramonium.*

Datu'rism. Poisoning by stramonium.

Daugh'ter cell (dô'tĕr). Cell formed by the division of another cell. **D. cyst,** a cyst developed within another cyst. **D. star,** an amphiaster.

Day-blindness. Vision better by night than by day.

Deaf-mutism. Condition of being both deaf and dumb.

Deaf'ness. The state of being dull of hearing.

Death (deth). Extinction of life. **D.-rate,** the proportion of persons dying to those surviving. **D.-rattle,** the rattling sound in the throat of a dying person.

Debil'itant. A remedy allaying excitement.

Debove's membrane (dĕ-bôvz'). Delicate layer of connective tissue between the epithelium and the tunica propria of bronchial and intestinal mucous membrane.

Débridement (dĕ-brid-moṅ'). Division of constricting bands or tissue by incision.

Dec'agramme (dek'a-gram). Ten grammes, or 154.34 grains.

Decalcifica'tion. Removal of calcareous matter from tissues.

Decal'cified. Deprived of calcium or its salts.

Decal'cifying fluid. Liquid for performing decalcification.

Decalitre (dek'a-lî-tĕr). Ten litres, or 610.28 cubic inches.

Decal'vant (di-kal'vant). Removing or destroying hair.

Dec'ametre (dek'a-mî-tĕr). Ten metres, or 393.71 inches.

Decanta'tion. Pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

Decapita'tion. Removal of head of fœtus in labor.

Decer'ebrize (di-ser'e-braiz). To remove the cerebrum from.

Decid'ua (di-sid'iu-a). Membranous structure produced during gestation and thrown off after parturition, consisting of **D. ve'ra,** lining the interior of the uterus; **D. serot'ina,** between the

placenta and uterine wall; and **D. reflex'a,** surrounding the ovum.

Deciduo'ma (di-sid-iu-ō'mą). Intra-uterine tumor, formed, probably, from a retained decidua.

Decid'uous teeth (di-sid'iu-us). The temporary teeth.

De'cigramme (des'*i*-gram). One-tenth of a gramme.

De'cilitre (des'*i*-lī-tĕr). One-tenth of a litre.

De'cimetre (des'*i*-mī-tĕr). One-tenth of a metre.

Decinor'mal. Having one-tenth the normal strength.

Decoc'tion. Preparation made by boiling a vegetable substance.

Decolla'tion. Same as *Decapitation*, 1st def.

Decolla'tor. Instrument for decapitating the head of the fœtus.

Decolora'tion. Removal of color from.

Decomposi'tion. 1. Analysis. 2. Putrefactive decay.

Decompres'sion injury. Injury from the sudden removal of atmospheric pressure.

Decortica'tion. Removal of bark or shell from plants.

Decrepita'tion. A crackling noise.

Decu'bitus. 1. Lying in a horizontal position. 2. A bed-sore. **D. acu'tus,** rapidly produced bed-sore in nervous diseases.

Decus'sate. To cross like the letter X.

Decussa'tion of pyramids. The crossing of the fibres of the pyramids of the oblongata from one pyramid to the other.

Decusso'rium. Instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining.

Deep reflex. Reflex induced by stimulation of deep parts, as tendons, bones, etc.

Defeca'tion (di-fi-kē'shun). The act of discharging the fæces.

Defemina'tion. Perversion of the sexual feelings of a woman to those of a man.

Defen'sive proteid. See *Alexin*, *Phylaxin*, and *Sozin*.

Def'erent duct. The vas deferens.

Deferenti'tis. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Deferred' shock. Shock the symptoms of which are delayed.

Deferves'cence. The subsidence of fever.

Defib'rinate (di-fib'ri-nēt). To deprive of fibrin.

Defi'ning power. The power of a lens to give a clear outline.

Defini'tion (def-*i*-nish'un). See *Defining power*.

Deflagra'tion. Rapid combustion with slight explosion.

Deflora'tion (def-lo-rē'shun). Act of depriving of virginity.

Deflu'vium capillo'rum. Alopecia.

Deform'ing arthritis. D. osteitis. See *Arthritis* and *Osteitis*.

Degenera'tion. Change of tissue from a higher to a lower form. (For varieties, see adjectives.)

Degluti'tion. The act of swallowing. **D.-centre,** nerve-centre controlling swallowing. **D. pneumonia,** pneumonia from food-particles breathed into the lungs.

Dehis'cence (di-his'ens). Formation of a fissure in a part.

Dehu'manized virus. Vaccine virus changed by retrovaccination.

Dehydra'tion. Removal of water from a compound.

Dei'ters's cells (dai'tĕrz-*iz*). 1. Peculiar cells connected with the cells of Corti in the inner ear. 2. Branched cells forming the reticulum of neuroglia. **D.'s nucleus,** the external auditory nucleus. **D.'s process,** an axis-cylinder process.

Dejec'tion (di-jek'shun). Discharge of fæces.

Delacta'tion (di-lak-tā'shun). Weaning.
Delamina'tion. A splitting into layers, as of the blastoderm.
Del'hi boil or **sore** (del'hi). See *Furunculus orientalis.*
Deliga'tion (del-i-gā'shun). Application of a ligature or bandage.
Deliques'cent. Liquefying by absorbing water from the atmosphere.
Delir'iant, Delirifa'cient. A medicine producing delirium.
Delir'ium. Derangement of the mind marked by excitement, incoherent speech, and illusions. **D. cor'dis,** tremulous, irregular action of the heart. **D. tre'mens,** delirium from excessive alcoholism.
Delites'cence. Sudden disappearance of inflammation.
Deliv'ery. Extraction of the child in parturition.
Delomor'phous cells. Large cells in the glands of the stomach, said to secrete the acid of the gastric juice.
Del'phinine. Poisonous alkaloid from staphisagria.
Del'ta for'nicis. Same as *Lyra.*
Del'toid. Large triangular muscle covering the shoulder-joint. **D. ligament,** internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. **D. ridge,** ridge on humerus for the deltoid muscle.
Delu'sion (di-lū'zhun). An insanely erroneous belief.
Demag'netize. To deprive of magnetism.
Dement' (di-ment'). A demented person.
Demen'tia (di-men'shi-ą). Insanity marked by weakness of intellect. **D. paralyt'ica,** general paralysis of the insane.
Dem'ilune cells (dem'i-lūn). Same as *Gianuzzi's crescents.*
Dem'odex folliculo'rum. Pimple-mite found in sebaceous glands.
Demonoma'nia. See *Dæmonomania.*
Dem'onstrator. A subordinate professor.
Demul'cent (di-mul'sent). 1. Soothing; locally sedative. 2. A slippery, mucilaginous medicine.
Denar'cotized. Deprived of narcotine or narcotic powers.
Den'dric cells (den'drik). Nerve-cells having dendrons.
Den'drite, Den'dron. A protoplasmic process of a nerve-cell.
Deng'ue (deng'gē). An infectious, eruptive fever with pains in the muscles and joints: seen in tropical countries.
Dens (denz). A tooth.
Densim'eter. An instrument for measuring densities.
Den'sity (den'si-ti). The degree of compactness.
Den'tal. Relating to the teeth. **D. arch,** the arch formed by the alveolar process of the jaw. **D. bulb,** the dentinal papilla. **D. engine,** a machine operated by a treadle for dental and surgical work. **D. germ,** the early rudiment of a tooth. **D. pulp.** See *Pulp of teeth.*
Denta'ta. The second vertebra, or axis.
Den'tate body (den'tēt). See *Corpus dentatum.* **D. convolution,** a cerebral convolution in the hippocampal fissure. **D. fascia.** See *Fascia dentata.* **D. fissure,** the hippocampal fissure.
Den'tes sapien'tiæ. The wisdom teeth.
Dentic'ulate body. Same as *Corpus dentatum.*
Den'tifrice (den'ti-fris). A tooth-powder.
Denti'gerous (den-tij'ę-rus). Bearing or containing teeth.
Den'tin, Den'tine. The internal bony part of the teeth.
Den'tinal. Relating to dentin. **D. fibres,** the protoplasmic contents of the d. tubules. **D. papilla,** that part of a developing

tooth which forms the pulp. **D. tubules,** canals in the matrix of dentin.

Dentini'tis. Inflammation of dentinal tubules.

Den'tinoid. A tumor composed of dentin.

Dentin-os'teoid. A tumor composed of dentin and bone.

Den'tistry. The art of caring for and treating the teeth.

Denti'tion. The cutting of the teeth.

Dentoli'va (*den*-to-lai'va). The olivary nucleus.

Den'ture (*den*'tiur). A set of teeth, natural or artificial.

Denuda'tion. Stripping off of the epithelium of a surface.

Denutri'tion. Lack of nutrition.

Deob'struent. Removing obstructions; aperient.

Deo'dorant. Destroying odor, or an agent so acting.

Deo'dorizer. An agent that destroys odors.

Deorsumduc'tion. Downward movement, as of the eye.

Deoxida'tion. Removal of oxygen from a compound.

Depila'tion. The removal of hairs.

Depil'atory. Removing hair, or an agent so acting.

Deple'tion. Removal of fluid, especially blood, from the body.

Depolariza'tion. Removal of polarity.

Depos'it. 1. Sediment. 2. Inorganic material collected in tissues.

Deprava'tion. Change for the worse; deterioration.

Depres'sant. A medicine which retards any function.

Depressed' fracture. Fracture of the skull in which a fragment is sunk below the surface.

Depres'sion. 1. Diminution of vital activity. 2. A hollow or fossa. 3. See *Couching*.

Depres'sive lesion. A lesion diminishing functional activity.

Depressomo'tor. Retarding motion.

Depres'sor. An instrument or a muscle which depresses; also, a medicine which lessens activity. **D. nerve,** a nerve which restrains the vasomotor centre.

Dep'urant. A medicine which purifies the blood.

Depura'tion. The clarifying of a fluid.

Dep'urative. Same as *Depurant*.

De. R. Abbreviation for *reaction of degeneration*.

Deradel'phus. A double monster with single head and neck.

Der'byshire neck (dĕr'*bi*-shĭr). Goitre.

Derenceph'alus. A monster with deficiency of the head and upper vertebræ.

Der'ic. Relating to the ectoderm.

Deriva'tion. Revulsion or counterirritation.

Deriv'ative. Producing derivation.

Der'ma. The cutis vera, or true skin.

Der'mad. Same as *Ectad*.

Der'mal. Relating to the skin. **D. muscle,** a muscle acting upon the skin. **D. skeleton.** See *Dermoskeleton*.

Dermal'gia. Pain in the skin.

Derman'oplasty. Skin-grafting.

Dermapos'tasis. Disease with abnormal deposits in the skin.

Dermatag'ra. Same as *Pellagra*.

Dermatal'gia. Same as *Dermalgia*.

Dermati'tis. Inflammation of the skin. **D. exfoliati'va,** disease in which the skin becomes red and covered with scales. **D. herpetifor'mis,** frequently fatal disease with fever and herpes-like eruptions. **D. medicamento'sa,** a drug-eruption.

Der'matocyst. A cyst in or under the skin.
Der'matoid tumor. Hollow tumor containing skin, hair, etc.
Der'matol. A yellow powder, bismuth subgallate: antiseptic and astringent.
Dermatol'ogy. The science of the skin.
Dermatol'ysis. Looseness and pendulousness of the skin.
Der'matome. An instrument for cutting the skin.
Dermatomyco'sis. Skin disease caused by vegetable parasites.
Dermatomyosi'tis. Inflammation of the skin and muscles.
Dermatoneuro'sis. Any neurosis of the skin.
Dermat'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the skin.
Dermatosclero'sis. Scleroderma.
Dermato'sis. A skin disease.
Der'matosome. Part of the equatorial plate in karyokinesis.
Dermatozo'on. An animal parasite of the skin.
Der'mic. Relating to the skin. **D. graft,** a skin-graft of true skin. **D. layer,** the middle layer of the membrana tympani.
Der'mis. The true skin.
Dermog'raphism. Same as *Autographism.*
Dermog'raphy. Same as *Dermatography.*
Der'moid cyst. Same as *Dermatoid tumor.*
Der'moplasty. See *Dermatoplasty.*
Dermoskeleton. The external investments of the body, as cuticle, nails, hair, etc.
Dermot'omy. See *Dermatotomy.*
Derodid'ymus. A monster with two heads and two necks.
Desault's bandage (de-sō'). A bandage for fractured clavicle.
Descemeti'tis (*des-e-me-tai'tis*). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
Descemet's membrane (dēs-mē'). The posterior lining membrane of the cornea.
Descen'dens no'ni. Nerve-fibres from the cervical nerves, forming part of the ansa hypoglossi.
Descend'ing aorta. See *Aorta.* **D. degeneration,** Wallerian degeneration of centrifugal nerve-fibres. **D. tract,** a nerve-tract liable to d. degeneration.
Descrip'tive anatomy. See *Anatomy.*
Des'iccate (*des'i-kēt*). To dry thoroughly.
Des'iccative. Lessening the moisture of a wound.
Desmi'tis. Inflammation of a ligament.
Desmobacte'rium. A bacterium of straight filiform shape.
Desmodyn'ia. Pain in ligaments.
Desmog'raphy. Description of the ligaments.
Des'moid tumor. A hard fibrous tumor.
Desmol'ogy. The science of ligaments.
Desmo'ma. A fibroma.
Desmop'athy. Disease of the ligaments.
Desmot'omy. Dissection or cutting of ligaments.
Despuma'tion. Removal of froth from a liquid.
Desquama'tion. Separation of scales from the skin.
Destruc'tive metabolism. Same as *Catabolism.*
Detan'nated. Deprived of tannin.
Deter'gent (di-tĕr'jent). Cleansing; also, a cleansing medicine.
Determina'tion. Rush of blood to a part.
Detona'tion. Combustion with loud explosion.
Detri'tion. Wearing away by friction.

Detri'tus. The remains of degenerated tissue.
Detru'sor uri'næ. The muscular coat of the bladder.
Deutenceph'alon (diū-ten-sef'a-lon). See *Thalamencephalon.*
Deutero-al'bumose. A soluble variety of albumose.
Deuteromyo'sinose. A product of the digestion of myosin.
Deuteropath'ic. Depending upon a secondary disease.
Deuterop'athy. A sympathetic or secondary affection.
Deu'toplasm. The nutritive part of the yolk of an ovum.
Dev'enter's diameter. The oblique diameter of the pelvis.
Devia'tion. 1. A turning to one side. 2. Strabismus.
Devi'talize (di-vai'ta-laiz). To deprive of vitality.
Devor'ative capsule. A soluble capsule for enclosing medicine.
Dewees' carminative (dē-wīz'). A mixture of magnesium carbonate, tincture of asafetida, and tincture of opium.
Dexiocar'dia. Condition in which the heart is on the right side.
Dex'trad. Towards the right side.
Dex'tral. Relating to the right side.
Dex'tran. Gummy substance formed in milk by bacteria.
Dex'trin. A powder prepared from starch: a solution in water forms mucilage.
Dextrocar'dia. Same as *Dexiocardia.*
Dex'trogyre. Dextrorotatory.
Dextroro'tatory. Turning the plane of polarization to the right.
Dex'trose. Glucose.
Dextrover'sion. Displacement towards the right side.
Diabe'tes (dai-a-bī'tīz). Abnormal flow of urine. In **D. insip'idus** the urine is pale and watery, and in **D. melli'tus** it contains much sugar.
Diabet'ic. Relating to diabetes. **D. cataract,** cataract associated with diabetes. **D. centre,** centre in the medulla puncture of which causes diabetes. **D. coma,** peculiar coma seen in fatal diabetes. **D. gangrene.** Same as *Sphaceloderma.* **D. puncture,** puncture of fourth ventricle, causing diabetes. **D. urine,** urine containing sugar.
Diabeto'genous. Originating from diabetes.
Diabrot'ic. Corrosive; caustic.
Diacetan'ilide. A compound with properties like acetanilide.
Diacet'ic acid. Compound, $C_4H_6O_3$, found in the body.
Dia'cetin (dai-*as'e-tin*). Bitter liquid formed by treating glycerin with acetic acid.
Diacetu'ria. Presence of diacetic acid in the urine.
Diach'ylon ointment (dai-*ak'i-lon*). Mixture of lead plaster and olive oil. **D. plaster,** lead plaster.
Dia'cid (dai-*as'id*). Having an acidity of two.
Diacla'sia. Amputation in which the bone is first broken.
Diacœ'le, Diacœ'lia. The third ventricle.
Di'ad (dai'ad). A bivalent radical.
Di'agnose. To make a diagnosis.
Diagno'sis. Determination of disease by examination. **Differential d.,** distinguishing between two similar diseases. **D. by exclusion,** exclusion of one disease after another till only one is left.
Diagnos'ticate. Same as *Diagnose.*
Dial'ysis. 1. Separation of substances from each other by passing through a porous partition. 2. Weakness.
Di'alyzer. Apparatus for performing dialysis.

Diamagnet'ic. Repelled by the magnet.
Diam'ide (dai-*am'id*). A double amide.
Diam'ine. A double amine.
Diapede'sis. Passage of corpuscles through the walls of blood-vessels.
Diaphanom'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the transparency of liquids.
Diaphan'oscope. Instrument for illuminating closed bodily cavities.
Diaphanos'copy. Examination with the diaphanoscope.
Diaph'anous test. Test for death by holding the fingers towards the light: they will have a red color if life exists.
Diaphore'sis. Profuse perspiration.
Diaphoret'ic. Causing perspiration.
Di'aphragm (dai'ą-fram). Muscular septum between thorax and abdomen.
Diaphragmati'tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.
Diaphragmat'ocele. Hernia of viscus through diaphragm.
Diaphragmi'tis. Same as *Diaphragmatitis*.
Diaph'therin. Oxyquinaseptol, a yellow antiseptic powder.
Diaph'thol. Quinaseptol, an internal antiseptic.
Diaph'ysis (dai-*af' i-sis*). The shaft of a long bone.
Di'aplex, Diaplex'us. Choroid plexus of third ventricle.
Diapoph'ysis. The upper transverse process of a vertebra.
Diapyet'ic (dai-ą-pai-*et' ik*). Promoting suppuration.
Diarrhœ'a. Loose and frequent evacuation of the bowels.
Diarthro'sis. A joint movable in any direction.
Diastal'tic action. Reflex action.
Di'astase (dai'ą-stēs). A ferment found in germinating seeds and in malt.
Dias'tasis. Fracture of an epiphysis from its shaft.
Diastematomye'lia. Separation of the halves of the cord.
Dias'ter. The double-star figure in karyokinesis.
Dias'tole. The dilatation of the heart by which it becomes filled with blood.
Diastol'ic. Relating to the diastole. **D. impulse,** impulse felt over the heart during the diastole. **D. murmur,** a murmur occurring during the diastole. **D. sound,** the heart sound occurring with the diastole.
Diate'le (dai-ą-ti'lē). The roof of the third ventricle.
Diather'manous (dai-ą-thĕr'ma-nus). Permeable to heat.
Diathe'sis. Constitutional predisposition to a disease.
Diathet'ic (dai-ą-*thet' ik*). Relating to diathesis.
Diatom'ic (dai-ą-tom'*ik*). 1. Containing two atoms. 2. Bivalent.
Dia'zo-reac'tion. Deep red color of the urine on treatment with $C_6H_4N_2SO_3$, in certain diseased conditions.
Diba'sic (dai-bā'*sik*). Doubly basic.
Dibro'mide. A combination of two atoms of bromine with one atom of base.
Diceph'alous (dai-*sef'*ą-lus). Having two heads.
Diceph'alus (dai-*sef'*ą-lus). A monster with two heads.
Dichlo'ride. Compound of two atoms of chlorine with one atom of base.
Dichro'ic (dai-krō'*ik*). Exhibiting dichroism.
Di'chroism. Condition of showing one color by reflected and another by transmitted light.

Dicrot'ic pulse. A pulse which gives a double beat. **D. wave,** the second wave of the pulse-tracing.

Dic'rotism. The condition of having a double beat.

Didac'tylism. Presence of only two digits on the hand or foot.

Didymal'gia (di*d*-*i*-mal'ji-a). Pain in the testicle.

Didymi'tis. Inflammation of a testicle.

Dielec'tric. Transmitting electricity by induction.

Dienceph'alon (dai-en-sef'a-lon). Same as *Thalamencephalon.*

Di'et. The food regulated to the requirements of the body.

Di'etary (dai'*e*-te-ri). A system or course of diet.

Dietet'ic (dai-*e*-tet'*i*k). Relating to the diet.

Dietet'ics (dai-*e*-tet'*i*ks). The science of regulating the diet.

Diethylam'ine. A non-poisonous liquid ptomaine, $C_4H_{11}N$.

Diethylene-diam'ine. Same as *Piperazine.*

Differen'tial diagno'sis (di*f*-e-ren'shal). See *Diagnosis.* **D. staining,** staining of tissues with a contrast stain.

Differentia'tion. Specialization of tissue or of function.

Diffrac'tion (di*f*-fra*k*'shun). The bending which rays of light undergo when they pass near an opaque body.

Diffu'sate (di-fiû'zêt). The liquid resulting from dialysis.

Diffuse' (di-fiûs'). Widely spread. **D. inflammation,** inflammation of both the parenchyma and the interstitial tissue.

Diffu'sible. Capable of spreading rapidly, as d. stimulants.

Diffu'sion circle. Imperfect image of an object not at the focus of the system.

Digas'tric (dai-g*as*'tri*k*). Having two bellies. **D. groove,** groove in the mastoid bone giving origin to the d. muscle. **D. muscle,** muscle of the lower jaw. **D. nerve,** branch of facial nerve supplying d. muscle.

Diges'tant (di*j*-*es*'tant). A remedy that aids digestion.

Diges'tion. The process by which food is converted into matter fit for assimilation.

Diges'tive. Relating to or effecting digestion.

Di'git (di*j*'*it*). A finger or a toe.

Di'gital (di*j*'*i*-tal). Relating to, or done by, the fingers. **D. compression,** compression of an artery by the fingers. **D. examination,** examination by means of the fingers.

Digital'in. The active glucoside of digitalis.

Digita'lis. The leaves of the foxglove: heart-tonic and stimulant.

Digita'tion (di*j*-*i*-tê'shun). A finger-like process.

Digna'thus. A monstrosity with two lower jaws.

Dihydrocol'lidine. An oily liquid ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}N.H_2$.

Dihydrolu'tidine. An oily ptomaine, $C_7H_{11}N$, from cod-liver oil.

Dii'odide. A compound containing two atoms of iodine to one atom of the base.

Diio'doform. Yellow substance, C_2I_4: used like iodoform.

Diiodosalicyl'ic acid. An antipyretic and antiseptic compound, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)COOH$.

Dilacera'tion (dai-la*s*-e-rê'shun). Tearing asunder, as of a cataract.

Dilata'tion. Enlargement or expansion of an organ.

Dilata'tor, Dila'tor. An instrument or a muscle for stretching an opening. **D. i'ridis,** muscular fibres dilating the pupil. **D. tu'bæ,** the tensor palati muscle.

Dil'uent (di*l*'iu-ent). Diluting; an agent that dilutes.

Dilu'tion (dai-liû'shun). Weakening by admixture of water.

Dimethylam'ine. Non-poisonous base, $(CH_3)_2NH$.
Dimet'ria. Presence of a double uterus.
Dimorphous (dai-mór'fus). Existing in two different forms.
Dineu'ric (dai-niû'rik). Having two axis-cylinder processes.
Dinitrocel'lulose. Soluble gun-cotton.
Dinner-pill. An aperient pill to take with the meals.
Diop'ter. The power of a lens whose focal length is one metre.
Dioptom'eter. Instrument for measuring ocular refraction.
Diop'tric (dai-op'trik). 1. Refractive. 2. Same as *Diopter*.
Diop'trics. The science of refracted light.
Diop'try (dai-op'tri). Same as *Diopter*.
Diosco'rea. Wild yam, a plant used for colics and rheumatism.
Diox'ide. An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen and one atom of base.
Dioxynaph'thalene. Poisonous substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$: used as roborant.
Diphthe'ria (dif- or dip-thî'ri-ą). Infectious febrile disease, marked by formation of false membranes on mucous surfaces, especially the throat.
Diph'therin. Poison evolved by *Bacillus diphtheriæ*.
Diphtherit'ic. Relating to diphtheria.
Diphtheri'tis. Diphtheria.
Diphthon'gia (dif- or dip-thon'ji-ą). Utterance of two tones of different pitch.
Diplacu'sis (dip-la-kiû'sis). The hearing of one sound as two.
Diple'gia (dai-plî'ji-ą). Paralysis on both sides of the body.
Diplobacte'rium. Bacterium consisting of two linked cylinders.
Diploblas'tic (dip-lo-blas'tik). Having two germ-layers.
Diplococ'cus. Microörganism consisting of cocci joined in twos. **D. al'bicans am'plus,** non-pathogenic species from healthy vaginal secretions. **D. al'bicans tar'dus,** non-pathogenic species from skin of seborrhœa. **D. intracellula'ris meningit'idis,** pathogenic species from exudates of cerebrospinal meningitis. **D. pneumo'niæ,** species causing croupous pneumonia. **D. pyo'genes ure'æ,** species found in purulent urine. **D. ro'seus,** species from the air, producing rose-colored pigment.
Dip'loe (dip'lo-î). Cellular osseous tissue between the tables of the skull.
Diploet'ic (dip-lo-et'ik). Relating to or resembling the diploe.
Diplo'ic. Relating to the diploe.
Diplomye'lia. Fissure of the spinal cord lengthwise.
Diplo'pia. Condition in which objects appear double.
Dippel's oil. Oily liquid made by distilling animal matter.
Dip'ping. Palpation of the liver by sudden and forcible pressure on the abdomen.
Dipsoma'nia. Uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquors.
Dipsop'athy. Thirst-cure.
Dipterocar'pus. A genus of trees furnishing gurjun balsam.
Dipy'gus (dai-pai'gus). Monster with a double pelvis.
Direct current. A current which does not alternate. **D. illumination,** illumination from in front. **D. murmur,** murmur due to obstruction of the blood-current.
Direc'ting globules. Same as *Polar globules*.
Direc'tor. A grooved instrument for directing a bistoury.
Dirigomo'tor. Controlling muscular activity.
Dis-. Prefix denoting separation.

Disarticula'tion. Amputation through a joint.
Disassimila'tion. Catabolism.
Discharge' (*dis*-tshärj'). 1. Flow of a secretion. 2. A secretion. 3. A liberation of electricity.
Dischar'ger. Instrument for producing an electric discharge.
Dischar'ging lesion. Lesion of brain marked by sudden discharges of energy.
Discis'sion (*dis*-sizh'un). Rupture of capsule of lens in cataract operations. **D. needle,** cataract needle.
Discoi'dal placenta. Placenta shaped like a flat cake, as in man.
Discrete' (*dis*-krīt'). Distinct and separate, as an eruption.
Dis'cus proli'gerus. The cellular envelope investing the ripe ovum in the Graafian vesicle.
Discu'tient. Remedy causing the resolution of morbid matter.
Disdi'aclast. One of the small doubly refracting elements of the contractile substance of muscle.
Disease' (*di*-zīz'). Any definite departure from health.
Disinfect'. To free from infectious matter.
Disinfec'tant. Destroying infection; also, an agent so acting.
Disk diameter. The diameter of the optic disk.
Disloca'tion. Displacement of parts from normal position.
Disorganiza'tion. Loss of organic structure.
Dis'parate points. Points on the two retinæ not situated alike.
Dispen'sary. Charitable institution for dispensing medicines.
Dispen'satory. A book describing drugs and their preparation.
Dispense' (*dis*-pens'). To prepare and deliver medicines.
Disper'sing lens. A concave lens.
Dispi'rem. The figure in karyokinesis following the diaster.
Disrup'tive. Electric discharge with light, heat, and sound.
Dissect' (*di*-sekt'). To perform dissection.
Dissec'ting aneurism. Aneurism in which the internal coat is ruptured and the blood penetrates between the layers of the sac.
Dissec'tion. Cutting up of the body for study. **D. tubercle.** Same as *Anatomical tubercle.*
Dissem'inated. Scattered in separate patches. **D. sclerosis,** sclerosis of the spinal cord with numerous scattered lesions.
Dissipa'tion (*dis-i*-pē'shun). Dispelling of morbid matters.
Dissocia'tion (*dis*-so-si-ē'shun). Separation into parts.
Dissolu'tion. Separation or dissolving; especially, death.
Dissolve' (*di*-zolv'). To cause to undergo solution.
Dissol'vent (*di*-zol'vent). A resolvent.
Dis'tad. Towards a distal part.
Dis'tal. Remote from the centre or the median line.
Distichi'asis. Presence of a double row of eyelashes.
Distil'late. The substance distilled over.
Distilla'tion. Separation of volatile from fixed parts by heat.
Disto'ma. Genus of trematode worms infecting liver, lungs, etc.
Disto'mia. Condition of having two mouths.
Distomi'asis. Presence of distoma in the system.
Dis'trix. Disease of hair with splitting at the ends.
Disuse amblyopia (*dis*-iūs'). Amblyopia from disuse of the eye.
Di'ta bark (dī'ta). See *Alstonia.*
Dit'aine (dit'e-in). Alkaloid, resembling curare, from dita bark.
Dithiosalicyl'ic acid. Yellow substance, $C_{14}H_{10}S_2O_6$: substituted for salicylic acid.

Dithy'mol diiodide. Same as *Aristol.*

Dit'trich's plugs. Brownish plugs in bronchial tubes in pulmonary gangrene.

Diure'sis. Increased discharge of urine.

Diuret'ic. Causing diuresis, or an agent so acting. **D. species** or **tea.** See *Species.*

Diure'tin. White diuretic powder, theobromine sodiosalicylate.

Diur'nule (dai-ẽrn'iul). A capsule containing maximum dose for a day.

Divaga'tion (dai-ve-gẽ'shun). Incoherent, wandering speech.

Diver'gence. Degree to which the axes can roll outward.

Diver'gent strabismus. See *Strabismus.*

Di'vers' paralysis. Same as *Caisson disease.*

Divertic'ular hernia. Hernia containing a pouch of intestine.

Divertic'ulum (dai-vẽr-tik'iu-lum). A pouch or cul-de-sac.

Divul'sion (dai-vul'shun). Forcible separation.

Divul'sor. Instrument for dilating the urethra.

Dobell's' solution. A cleansing and antiseptic fluid.

Dochmi'asis. State produced by presence of *Dochmius.*

Doch'mius duodena'lis. Same as *Ankylostomum.*

Doc'tor's rash. Eruption on nervous persons under examination.

Dog'wood. See *Cornus.*

Dolichocephal'ic. Having a long head.

Dolichopel'lic, Dolichopel'vic. Having a narrow pelvis.

Doll's-head anæsthesia. Anæsthesia of head, neck, and chest.

Do'lor (dō'lôr). Pain.

Dolorif'ic. Causing pain.

Don'da ndu'gu. Peculiar ulceration of the leg in South Africa.

Donné's corpuscles (do-nēz'). Colostrum corpuscles. **D.'s test,** test for pus in urine, made with liquor potassæ.

Don'ovan's solution. Solution of arsenic and mercury iodide.

Dor'sad (dôr'sad). Towards the back.

Dor'sal (dôr'sal). Relating to the back. **D. nerves,** spinal nerves issuing from between the dorsal vertebræ. **D. reflex,** contraction of back-muscles produced by irritation of skin over them. **D. vertebræ,** the twelve vertebræ connected with the ribs.

Dor'siduct. To move towards the back, or the dorsum.

Dorsiflex'ion. Bending towards the dorsum.

Dorsispi'nal veins. Veins ramifying around the vertebræ.

Dorso-intercos'tal neuralgia. Neuralgia in the back and between the ribs.

Dor'sum. 1. The back. 2. The superior surface of a part.

Do'sage (dō'sēj). Regulation of doses.

Dose (dōs). The quantity of medicine given at one time.

Dosimet'ric system. Same as *Dosimetry,* 2d def.

Dosim'etry. 1. Measurement of doses. 2. Administration of active drugs in granules of definite strength.

Dos'sil (dos'il). A roll or pledget of lint.

Doub'le refraction (dub'l). See *Refraction.* **D. touch,** exploration with the thumb in the vagina and the finger in the rectum. **D. vision,** diplopia.

Douche (dūsh). A stream of water propelled against some part.

Doug'las's cul-de-sac or **pouch.** Pouch of peritoneum between uterus and rectum.

Dover's powder. Powder of ipecac and opium.

Doyère's eminence (dwâ-yêrz′). Elevation on a muscular fibre where a nerve-filament enters it.

DR. Abbreviation for *reaction of degeneration.*

dr. Abbreviation for *drachm.*

Drachm (dram). A weight of sixty grains.

Dracontī′asis. Skin disease caused by *Dracunculus.*

Dracon′tium. Skunk cabbage: root is antispasmodic and narcotic.

Dracun′culus. See *Guinea worm.*

Dragon's blood. A red resin formerly used in medicine.

Drain′age. Drawing off of discharges from wounds, abscesses, etc. **D.-tube,** a fenestrated tube used in draining wounds.

Dram′atism. Dramatic behavior as a symptom of insanity.

Dras′tic. Powerful or violent purgative.

Draught (draft). Liquid medicine to be swallowed in one dose.

Dres′sing. Application of a remedy or bandage to a wound.

Dropped-beat pulse. Pulse in which one or more beats are omitted.

Dropped hand or **wrist.** Same as *Wrist-drop.* **D. lid,** ptosis.

Drop′sy (drop′*si*). Accumulation of fluid in subcutaneous tissue or in a cavity.

Dros′erin. Ferment from sundew: it is antiseptic.

Drug (drug). Any medicinal substance.

Drum-belly. Tympanites.

Drum of the ear. See *Tympanum.*

Drum′ine (drum′*in*). Alkaloid from Australian plant: local anæsthetic.

Dry amputation. Amputation with little loss of blood. **D. bellyache,** colica Pictonum. **D. caries,** rarefying osteitis. **D. cupping,** cupping without scarification. **D. distillation,** distillation of solids without addition of liquids. **D. gangrene.** See *Gangrene.* **D. râle.** See *Râle.*

Drys′dale's corpuscles. Granular microscopic cells in ovarian cysts.

Dubini's disease (du-bī′nĭz). Electrical chorea.

Dubois′ine. Alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, resembling atropine.

Duchenne's disease (dû-shenz′). 1. Bulbar paralysis. 2. Locomotor ataxia. **D.'s paralysis,** pseudohypertrophy of muscles. **D.'s trocar,** trocar for removing small portions of deep-seated tissues.

Duct. A canal in the body for conveying fluid. (For the various ducts, see the adjectives.)

Duc′tile (duk′tĭl). Capable of being drawn into wire.

Duct′less glands. Organs without a duct: as, thymus, thyroid, etc.

Duc′tule (duk′tiul). A little duct.

Duc′tus (duk′tus). A duct. **D. arterio′sus,** blood-vessel of the fœtus joining pulmonary artery and aorta. **D. veno′sus,** blood-vessel of the fœtus joining umbilical vein with inferior vena cava.

Duhr′ing's disease. Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Dulcama′ra (dul-kạ-mē′rạ). Bitter-sweet, a plant used in skin diseases.

Dul′cin (dul′*sin*). Same as *Sucrol.*

Dul′cite, Dul′citol (dul′sait, dul′*si*-tol). Compound said to be a hundred times as sweet as sugar.

Dul'ness. Percussion sound lacking resonance.
Dumb ague. Malaria without fever and chill.
Duode'nal. Relating to the duodenum.
Duodeni'tis. Inflammation of the duodenum.
Duodenocholecystos'tomy. Operation of forming a communication between the duodenum and the gall-bladder.
Duodenoenteros'tomy. Operation of forming a communication between the duodenum and another part of the small intestine.
Duodenos'tomy. Operation of forming an opening through the walls of the abdomen into the duodenum.
Duodenot'omy. Incision of the duodenum.
Duode'num. The first portion of the small intestine.
Duplica'tion, Du'plicature. A folding or doubling.
Dupuytren's contraction (dü-pü-i-troñz'). Contracted state of palm and fingers. **D.'s fracture,** complete fracture of fibula with outward displacement of the ankle.
Du'ra, Du'ra ma'ter. The tough external membrane of the brain and spinal cord.
Duræmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the dura mater.
Duri'tis (du-rai'*tis*). Inflammation of the dura mater.
Duro-arachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.
Durozier's murmur (dû-ro-zi-ēz'). Double murmur heard over the femoral artery.
Dust'ing powder. Fine powder for dusting upon the skin.
Dutch liquid or **oil.** Ethylene dichloride.
Dy'ad (dai'*ad*). Same as *Diad.*
Dynam'ic (dai-n*am'ik*). Relating to active force. **D. refraction.** See *Refraction.*
Dynam'ics (dai-n*am'iks*). The science of force and motion.
Dy'namo (dai'na-mō). Machine for converting mechanical energy into electricity.
Dynamogen'ic symptoms. Symptoms indicating development of power.
Dynam'ograph. A recording dynamometer.
Dynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring muscular contraction.
Dynamos'copy. Auscultation of muscles for the sounds made in contraction.
Dyne (dain). The unit of force.
Dysacous'ma, Dysacu'sis. Same as *Dysecoia.*
Dysæsthe'sia. 1. Dulness of sensation. 2. Hyperæsthesia.
Dysal'bumose (d*is-al'*biu-mōs). Insoluble variety of albumose.
Dysar'thria. Imperfect articulation.
Dysarthro'sis. 1. A deformed joint. 2. Dysarthria.
Dysba'sia (d*is*-bē'zi-a). Difficulty in walking.
Dyschromatop'sia. Imperfect perception of colors.
Dyscra'sia (d*is*-krē'zi-a). Morbid state of the constitution.
Dys'entery (d*is'*en-te-ri). Inflammation of large intestine, with frequent and bloody evacuations. **Amœbic d.,** a variety in which amœbæ are present in the stools.
Dysgraph'ia. Impairment of the power of writing.
Dyshidro'sis. Pompholyx.
Dysla'lia (d*is*-lē'li-a). Difficulty of speech from deformity.
Dyslex'ia (d*is*-lek'si-a). Inability to read understandingly.
Dyslo'gia (d*is*-lō'ji-a). Impairment of reasoning powers.
Dys'lysin. An ingredient, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$, of bilin.

Dysmenorrhœ'a. Difficult and painful menstruation.
Dysmim'ia. Impairment of power of expression by signs.
Dysneu'ria. Impairment of nerve function.
Dyso'pia, Dysop'sia. Defective vision.
Dysos'mia, Dysosphre'sia. Impairment of sense of smell.
Dyspareu'nia (*dis*-pa-riū'ni-ą). Painful or difficult coition.
Dyspep'sia (*dis*-pep'shią). Impairment of digestion.
Dyspep'tic. Relating to or affected with dyspepsia.
Dyspep'tone. An insoluble variety of peptone.
Dysper'matism. See *Dysspermatism.*
Dyspha'gia (*dis*-fē'ji-ą). Difficulty in swallowing.
Dyspha'sia. Inability to arrange words correctly in speaking.
Dyspho'nia. Difficulty in speaking audibly.
Dyspho'ria. Restlessness.
Dysphra'sia. Difficulty in speech from mental defect.
Dyspnœ'a. Difficult or labored breathing.
Dyspnœ'ic. Affected with dyspnœa.
Dyssper'matism. Imperfect power of secreting semen.
Dystax'ia. Partial ataxia.
Dysteliol'ogy. Science of rudimentary organs.
Dysthym'ia (*dis*-thim'i-ą). Mental distress.
Dysto'cia (*dis*-tō'si-ą). Difficult or slow parturition.
Dysto'pia, Dys'topy. Malposition.
Dystro'phia, Dys'trophy. Faulty or defective nutrition.
Dystrophoneuro'sis. 1. Defective nutrition from nervous disturbance. 2. Nervous disease from poor nutrition.
Dysu'ria, Dys'ury. Difficult or painful urination.

E

E. Abbreviation for *emmetropia* and *electromotive force.*
Ear (ir). The organ of hearing. **E.-ache,** pain in the ear. **E.-cough,** reflex cough due to disease of the ear. **E.-trumpet,** instrument for aiding hearing. **E.-wax.** See *Cerumen.*
Earth'y phosphate. A phosphate of one of the alkaline earths.
Eas'ton's syrup. Syrup of iron, quinine, and strychnine phosphates.
Eb'ner's glands. Mucous glands of the tongue.
Ebulli'tion (*eb*-iu-lish'un). Boiling.
Eburna'tion. Degeneration of bone into an ivory-like mass.
Ecbal'lium. See *Elaterium.*
Ecbol'ic (*ek*-bol'ik). Hastening labor; also, an agent so acting.
Eccen'tric (*ek*-sen'trik). Deviating from or away from the centre. **E. atrophy,** atrophy of a hollow organ with dilatation of its cavity. **E. hypertrophy,** hypertrophy of an organ with dilatation of its cavity. **E. limitation,** limitation of visual field, more marked at some parts than at others.
Ecchondro'ma, Ecchondro'sis. A cartilaginous tumor on a cartilage.
Ecchon'drotome. Instrument for excising cartilage.
Ecchymo'ma. Swelling caused by extravasation of blood.
Ecchymo'sis. Extravasation of blood, or a patch caused thereby.
Ecdemoma'nia. Insanity with desire to travel.
Ec'deron (*ek*'dę-ron). The epidermis or surface epithelium.
Echinococ'cus (*e*-kai-no-kok'us). Larva of *Tænia Echinococcus,* forming cysts (**E. cysts**) in organs of man.

Ech'o sign (ek'ô). Repetition of the last word of a sentence in brain disease. **E.-speech.** See *Echolalia.*

Echokine'sis. Spasmodic imitation of gestures.

Echola'lia. Repetition by patient of words addressed to him.

Echophot'ony. Association of color-sensations with sensations of sound.

Ecla'bium (ek-lê'bi-um). Eversion of the lip.

Eclamp'sia (ek-lamp'si-ą). An attack of convulsions.

Eclamp'tic. Relating to or affected by eclampsia.

Eclec'tic school (ek-lek'tik). School of medicine professing to select what is best from other schools.

Eclec'ticism. The teachings of the eclectic school.

E'coid (ê'koid). See *Œcoid.*

Écouvillonnage (ê-kû-vî-yô-nâzh'). Swabbing of a cavity or a sore.

Écraseur (ê-kra-zēr'). Steel chain tightened by a screw, for removing parts.

Ec'stasy (ek'stą-si). An exalted trance-like state.

Ec'strophy. See *Extrophy.*

Ec'tad (ek'tad). In an outward direction.

Ec'tal (ek'tąl). External; superficial.

Ecta'sia, Ec'tasis. Expansion or distention.

Ectat'ic (ek-tat'ik). Distended or distensible.

Ecten'tal line. Line of junction of ectoderm and entoderm.

Ecteth'moids. The lateral masses of the ethmoid bones.

Ecthy'ma (ek-thai'mą). An eruption of pustules on hard bases and surrounded by areolæ of inflammation. **E. syphilit'icum,** eruption of flat pustules in tertiary syphilis.

Ecti'ris (ek-tai'ris). The external or retinal portion of the iris.

Ec'toblast. The epiblast or ectoderm.

Ectocar'dia. Condition in which the heart is not in normal position.

Ectochoroi'dea. External layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Ectocor'nea. External layer of the cornea.

Ec'toderm (ek'to-dērm). Same as *Epiblast.*

Ectoder'mal. Relating to or derived from the ectoderm.

Ecto-en'tad. From without inward.

Ecto'genous (ek-toj'e-nus). Originating outside of the body.

Ectop'agus. A twin monster united by the thorax.

Ectopar'asite. Any external parasite.

Ec'tophyte (ek'to-fait). A vegetable ectoparasite.

Ecto'pia. Displacement or abnormal situation.

Ectop'ic. Out of normal place. **E. gestation.** See *Extrauterine pregnancy.*

Ec'toplasm. Outer layer of cell protoplasm.

Ec'topy (ek'to-pi). See *Ectopia.*

Ectoret'ina. Outermost layer of the retina.

Ectosto'sis. Ossification beginning just beneath the perichondrium.

Ectozo'on. An animal ectoparasite.

Ectromel'ic fœtus. See *Ectromelus.*

Ectrom'elus. A fœtus with rudimentary limbs.

Ectro'pion, Ectro'pium. Turning out of the edge of a part, especially the eyelid.

Ectro'pionize. To put into a state of ectropion.

Ec'zema (ek'ze-mą). Skin affection marked by redness, itching,

and serous exudation. **E. marginatum,** e. due to ringworm affecting the thighs, axillæ, etc.

Eczem'atous. Pertaining to or affected with eczema.

Edel'tis. See *Ædœitis.*

Ede'ma, Edem'atous. See *Œdema, Œdematous.*

Ef'ferent. Conveying away from the centre; centrifugal. **E. nerve,** nerve conveying impulses away from a centre.

Efferves'cent. Sparkling and bubbling. **E. powders.** See *Seidlitz powders.*

Effleurage (*ef*-lûr-âzh'). Stroking movement in massage.

Efflores'cence. 1. State of being efflorescent. 2. One of the lesions of an eruption.

Efflores'cent. Losing water of crystallization and becoming converted into a powder.

Efflu'vium. An exhalation, especially a morbific one.

Effu'sion. 1. Escape of fluid into a part. 2. The fluid so effused.

Eges'ta (ĭ-*jes'*tą). The natural excretions of the body.

Egg (*eg*). An ovum which is hatched after extrusion from the body. **E.-albumin,** albumin forming the chief part of white of egg. **E. membrane,** membrane enveloping an egg or an ovum.

Eglan'dulous (ĭ-*glan'*diu-lŭs). Without glands.

Egobronchoph'ony. See *Ægobronchophony.*

Egoph'ony (ĭ-*gof'*o-nĭ). See *Ægophony.*

Egyp'tian chlorosis. Same as *Ankylostomiasis.* **E. ophthalmia,** trachoma.

Eh'renritter's ganglion. See *Jugal ganglion,* 1st def.

Eich'horst's corpuscles. Peculiar microcytes in the blood in pernicious anæmia.

Ei'loid tumor (aĭ'loid). A tumor of peculiar coiled form.

Eisod'ic. Afferent or centripetal.

Ejacula'tion. Sudden, forcible expulsion, as of the semen.

Ejac'ulatory duct. Duct conveying semen to urethra.

Elæop'tene. Liquid portion of a volatile oil.

Elæosac'charum. A mixture of sugar and a volatile oil.

Ela'idin (*e*-lē'*i*-din). Crystalline fat, $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, from various oils.

Elas'tic (ĭ-*las'tik*). Having elasticity. **E. bandage,** india-rubber bandage for exerting continuous pressure. **E. lamina,** Descemet's membrane. **E. membrane,** a membrane composed of elastic tissue. **E. tissue,** connective tissue made up of yellow elastic fibres.

Elas'tica. India-rubber.

Elas'ticin. Same as *Elastin.*

Elasti'city (ĭ-*las-tis'i-ti*). Property of retracting to original size on stretching or compression.

Elas'tin. Albuminoid constituent of yellow elastic tissue.

Elastom'eter. Instrument for measuring elasticity of tissues.

Elat'erin. Crystalline active principle, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, from elaterium.

Elate'rium. Cathartic derivative of juice of *Ecbal'lium Elate'rium.*

El'bow. Articulation of arm and forearm. **E.-jerk,** involuntary flexion of elbow on striking tendon of biceps or triceps.

El'der. See *Sambucus.*

Elecampane (*el*-ę-*kam*-pēn'). Plant, *Inʹula Heleʹnium,* whose root is mildly stimulant.

Elec'tric, Elec'trical. Of or relating to electricity. **E. chorea,** variety of chorea marked by sudden and violent movements.

Electri'city (ĭ-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ). A physical force developed by friction and chemical decomposition.

Electriza'tion. Act of charging with electricity.

Electro-anæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia to electric stimulation.

Electrobiol'ogy. Science of the electric phenomena of living beings.

Electrobios'copy. Application of electricity to determine whether life is present.

Electrocau'tery (ĭ-lĕk-tro-kô'tẹ-rĭ). See *Galvanocautery.*

Electrochem'istry. The science of chemical changes produced by electricity.

Electrocystos'copy. Cystoscopy by means of electric light.

Elec'trode (ĭ-lĕk'trōd). The end piece attached to the conducting cords of an electric battery.

Electrodiagno'sis. Diagnosis by electric stimulation.

Electrodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring faradic current.

Elec'trolizer. Electric instrument for reducing strictures.

Electrol'ysis. Chemical decomposition by electricity.

Elec'trolyte. Substance decomposed by electricity.

Electrolyt'ic. Relating to electrolysis.

Electromag'netism. Magnetism produced by electric current.

Electromassage'. Massage with application of electricity.

Electrom'eter. Instrument for measuring electricity.

Electromo'tive force. Force by which electricity moves along a conductor.

Electroneg'ative element. That element in electrolysis which goes to the positive pole of the battery.

Electropathol'ogy. Pathological study by the application of electricity.

Electrophysiol'ogy. Study of the action of electricity on the healthy body.

Electropos'itive element. That element in electrolysis which goes to the negative pole.

Electroprogno'sis. Use of electricity in prognosis.

Electropunc'ture. Electrization by needles passed into the tissues.

Elec'troscope. Instrument for discovering presence of static electricity.

Electrostat'ics. Science of frictional electricity.

Electrosur'gery. Use of electricity in surgery.

Electrotherapeu'tics. Use of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

Electrother'apy. See *Electrotherapeutics.*

Electrot'onus. Condition of a nerve produced by passing electric current through it.

Elec'tuary. A mixture of medicinal powder with honey or syrup. **E. of senna,** mixture of senna, syrup, and tamarind pulp.

Ele'idin. Substance found in the stratum granulosum of the skin.

El'ement. One of the ultimate constituents of a thing.

El'emi. Resinous substance used as a dressing for ulcers.

Elephanti'asis. Chronic disease caused by inflammation and obstruction of lymphatics and marked by great thickening of the skin: called also *E. Arabum.* **E. Græco'rum,** leprosy. **E. telangiecto'des,** dermatolysis.

El'ephant-leg. Same as *Elephantiasis.*

El'evator. Instrument for lifting up a part.

Elimina'tion. Act of expelling from the body.
Elix'ir. A compound tincture sweetened and aromatized.
Elm (elm). See *Ulmus.*
Elutria'tion. Separation of heavier from lighter particles by suspending in water.
Elytri'tis (*el-i*-trai'tĭs). Inflammation of the vagina.
El'ytrocele. Hernia into the vagina.
El'ytroplasty. Plastic surgery of the vagina.
Elytropto'sis. Inversion of the vagina.
Elytror'rhaphy. Suture of a fissure in the vagina.
Emacia'tion. State of being lean.
Eman'sio men'sium. Retention of the menses.
Emascula'tion. Removal of the generative organs.
Embalm'ing. Preserving a cadaver by injected fluids.
Embed'ding. Fixing a tissue in a firmer medium before cutting sections for microscope.
Embola'lia. See *Embolophrasia.*
Em'bole. See *Emboly.*
Embol'ic. Relating to or produced by embolism.
Embol'iform nucleus. Nucleus in the cerebellum.
Em'bolism. Obstruction of artery or vein by an embolus.
Embolophra'sia. Use of meaningless words and expressions.
Em'bolus. Blood-clot obstructing a vessel which has been brought from a point remote from the obstruction.
Em'boly. Formation of gastrula by invagination of blastula.
Embonpoint (oṅ-bóṅ-pwâṅ'). Plumpness or fulness of flesh.
Embroca'tion. Fluid application for rubbing on a part.
Embryec'tomy. Excision of extra-uterine embryo.
Em'bryo (em'bri-ō). Impregnated ovum in utero before the end of the third month.
Embryocar'dia. Condition in which heart-beat resembles that of the fœtus.
Embryogenet'ic, Embryogen'ic. Producing an embryo.
Embryol'ogy. Science of the embryo and its development.
Em'bryonal, Embryon'ic. Of or pertaining to the embryo. **E. abortion.** See *Abortion.* **E. area.** See *Area germinativa.* **E. cells,** small round cells composing embryonic connective tissue. **E. sphere.** Same as *Segmentation-sphere.* **E. tissue,** connective tissue in its primitive state.
Em'bryotome. Instrument for performing embryotomy.
Embryot'omy. Separation of part or parts of fœtus in order to facilitate delivery.
Em'esis, Eme'sia. The act of vomiting.
Emet'ic. Causing vomiting, or a medicine which so acts.
Em'etine. White alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$, from ipecac.
Emetocathar'tic. Causing vomiting and purging.
Emetol'ogy. The science of emetics.
E. M. F. Abbreviation for *electromotive force.*
Em'inence. A projection or prominence. **E. of Doyère.** See *Doyère's eminence.*
Eminen'tia (*em-i*-nen'shi-a). A prominence. **E. articula'ris,** rounded eminence on temporal bone. **E. collatera'lis,** white ridge on inferior horn of lateral ventricle.
Em'issary veins. Small veins of skull connecting venous sinuses with external veins.
Emis'sion (i-mĭsh'un). Ejaculation.

Emmen'agogue. Inducing the menstrual flow; also, an agent so acting.

Emmenol'ogy. The physiology of menstruation.

Em'metrope (*em'e-trôp*). An emmetropic person.

Emmetro'pia. Normal or perfect refraction.

Emmetrop'ic. Characterized by emmetropia.

Em'met's operation. Suturing of edges of lacerated cervix uteri.

E'mol (ē'mol). A mineral from Scotland which removes thickened epidermis.

Emol'lient. Softening and soothing; also, an agent so acting. **E. cataplasm, species,** or **tea,** mixture of althæa, mallow, melilotus, chamomile, and linseed.

Emo'tional insanity. Insanity affecting only the emotions.

Emphrac'tic (*em-frak'tik*). Obstructing or clogging.

Emphyse'ma. Collection of gas in the interspaces of the body. **E. of lungs,** unnatural distention of the air-vesicles of the lungs.

Empir'ic. Practitioner whose skill is the result of mere experience.

Empir'icism. Knowledge obtained by experience alone; quackery.

Emplas'trum. See *Plaster*.

Emprosthot'onos. Spasmodic forward bending of the body.

Empu'sa (*em-piū'za*). Genus of vegetable parasites on insects.

Empye'ma. Collection of pus in a cavity, especially the chest. **E. necessita'tis,** empyema in which the pus will escape spontaneously.

Emul'gent (i-mul'jent). Straining out. **E. vessels,** the renal vessels.

Emul'sin. Albuminous ferment from bitter almond.

Emul'sion. Oily or resinous medicine suspended in water by agency of mucilaginous substances.

Emunc'tory (i-munk'to-ri). Any excretory duct.

Emunda'tion. The rectification of a crude drug.

Enam'el. Hard, white substance investing crown of a tooth. **E.-cuticle,** tough membrane covering an e.-rod. **E.-organ,** organ in gums of embryo developing into enamel of tooth. **E.-rods,** the prismatic fibres composing enamel of tooth.

Enarthro'sis. A ball-and-socket joint.

Encan'this (*en-kan'this*). Small tumor of lachrymal caruncle.

Enceinte (*on-sēnt'*). Pregnant.

Encephalasthe'nia. Weakness of brain power.

Encephal'ic. Pertaining to the encephalon.

Enceph'alin. Nitrogenous substance from brain.

Encephali'tis. Inflammation of the brain.

Enceph'alocele. Protrusion of the brain through the skull.

Enceph'aloid. 1. Resembling brain. 2. Encephaloid cancer. **E. cancer** or **tumor,** tumor of brain-like consistency.

Encephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor.

Encephalomala'cia (*en-sef-a-lo-ma-lē'si-a*). Softening of the brain.

Encephalomeningi'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Encephalomyelop'athy. Disease of the brain and spinal cord.

Enceph'alon (*en-sef'a-lon*). The brain.

Encephalop'athy. Any brain disease.

Encephalospi'nal axis. The cerebrospinal axis.

Enceph'alotome. Instrument for performing encephalotomy.
Encephalot'omy. Destruction of fetal brain to effect delivery.
Enchondro'ma. A tumor of cartilage tissue.
Enchyle'ma. Granular fluid filling meshes of reticulum of cell and nucleus.
Encys'ted. Enclosed in a cyst or sac.
Endan'gium (*en*-dăn'ji-um). Membrane lining blood-vessels.
Endarteri'tis. Inflammation of internal coat of an artery.
End-artery. Artery that does not anastomose with others. **E.-buds, E.-bulbs,** terminal ovoid bodies found at ends of sensitive nerves in mucous membranes. **E.-organ,** any structure at the distal end of a nerve-branch. **E.-plate,** terminal discoid expansion of the end of a motor nerve-branch.
Endem'ic. Occurring naturally in a certain district. **E. neuritis,** beriberi.
Endem"o-epidem'ic. Usually endemic, but subject to epidemic increases.
Ender'mic or **Endermat'ic medication.** Application of medicine to skin by rubbing, or by applying to denuded surface.
Endo-appendici'tis. Inflammation of internal mucous membrane of vermiform appendix.
Endo-arteri'tis. See *Endarteritis.*
Endobronchi'tis. Inflammation of lining of bronchi.
Endocar'diac, Endocar'dial. Produced within the heart.
Endocardi'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of heart.
Endocar'dium. Lining membrane of heart cavities.
Endocervici'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of cervix uteri.
Endochon'dral bone. Bone developed within a cartilage.
Endocolpi'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of vagina.
Endocrani'tis. Inflammation of endocranium.
Endocra'nium (*en*-do-krē'ni-um). The dura mater of the brain.
En'doderm (*en*'do-dĕrm). The hypoblast.
Endo'genous (*en*-doj'*e*-nus). Formed within the organism.
Endoglob'ular (*en*-do-glob'iu-lar). Within the blood-corpuscles.
Endolaryn'geal (*en*-do-la-rin'ji-al). Within the larynx.
En'dolymph. Fluid within labyrinth of ear.
Endometri'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of uterus.
Endome'trium. Mucous membrane lining the uterus.
Endomys'ium (*en*-do-mis'i-um). Connective tissue between fibres of a muscle fasciculus.
Endoneu'rium (*en*-do-niū'ri-um). Connective tissue between fibres of a nerve funiculus.
Endopar'asite. Parasite living within the body.
Endop'athy. Disease arising from within the body.
Endopericardi'tis. Combined endocarditis and pericarditis.
Endoperimyocardi'tis. Inflammation of endocardium, pericardium, and myocardium.
Endophlebi'tis. Inflammation of inner coat of a vein.
En'doplast (*en*'do-plast). The cell nucleus.
En'doscope (*en*'do-skōp). Instrument for performing endoscopy.
Endos'copy. Examination of interior of a hollow organ.
Endosep'sis. Septicæmia from causes within the body.
Endoskel'eton. The internal framework of the body.
Endosmom'eter. Instrument for measuring endosmosis.

En'dosmose, Endosmo'sis. Passage of a liquid from outside to inside of cavity through a porous diaphragm.

Endostei'tis. Inflammation of endosteum.

Endos'teum. Tissue around medullary cavities of bones.

Endosti'tis. See *Endosteitis.*

Endothe'lial. Pertaining to or composed of endothelium.

Endothelio-ino'ma. Inoma of epithelial origin.

Endothelioleiomyo'ma. Malignant leiomyoma of endothelial origin.

Endothelio'ma. Tumor on, or composed of, endothelium.

Endotheliomyxo'ma. Myxoma of endothelial origin.

Endothe'lium. Membrane lining serous and other closed cavities.

En'ema (*en'ē*-mą). Liquid to be injected into rectum ; a clyster.

Enepider'mic. On or applied to the skin.

En'ergy (*en'ĕr-ji*). Ability to overcome resistance. **Kinetic e.,** energy in action. **Potential e.,** energy at rest.

Enerva'tion (*en-ĕr-vē'*shun). Weakening ; weakness.

English sweating fever. See *Anglicus sudor.*

Engorge'ment (*en-*gōrj'mẹnt). State of vascular congestion.

Enoma'nia. See *Oinomania.*

Enophthal'mus. Deep-seated condition of eyes.

Enosima'nia. Insanity marked by extreme dread and terror.

Enosto'sis. Bony growth within medullary canal of bone.

En'siform (*en'si-fôrm*). Sword-shaped. **E. appendix** or **cartilage,** the lowermost piece of the sternum.

Ensister'num. Same as *Ensiform appendix.*

Ensom'phalus. Double monster with bodies united at some part.

En'strophe (*en'*stro-*fi*). Inversion, especially of margin of lids.

En'tad. Inward ; towards the centre.

En'tal. Inward ; central.

Enteral'gia (*en-*tẹ-*ral'*ji-ą). Pain in the bowels.

Enterec'tomy (*en-*tẹ-*rĕk'*to-m*i*). Excision of portion of intestine.

Enter'ic. Pertaining to the intestine. **E. fever,** typhoid fever.

Enteri'tis (*en-*tẹ-*rai'*tĭs). Inflammation of the intestine.

Entero-anastomo'sis. Operation of joining together two portions of intestine.

En'terocele (*en'*tẹ-ro-sēl). Hernia of small intestine.

Enterochirur'gia (*en''*tẹ-ro-kai-*rĕr'*ji-ą). Surgery of intestine.

Enterocholecystos'tomy. See *Cholecystenterostomy.*

Enteroc'lysis. Injection of nutrient liquid into intestine.

En'teroclysm. A rectal enema.

Enterocoli'tis. Inflammation of small and large intestines.

Enterocysto'ma. Cyst formed from intestine.

Entero-enteros'tomy. Operation of forming communication between two portions of intestine.

Entero-epip'loecle. Hernia of intestine and omentum.

Enterogastri'tis. Combined enteritis and gastritis.

Enterohy'drocele. Hernia complicated with hydrocele.

En'terolite, En'terolith. An intestinal calculus or concretion.

Enterol'ogy (*en-*tẹ-*rol'*o-*ji*). Science treating of the intestine.

Enteromyco'sis. Bacterial infection of the intestine.

En'teron. The intestine.

Enterop'athy. Any disease of the bowels.

En'teropexy. Fixation of intestine to abdominal wall.

En'teroplasty. Plastic surgery of the intestine.

En'teroplex. Apparatus for joining edges of divided intestine.
En'teroplexy. Joining of two portions of intestine by enteroplex.
Enteropto'sis. Prolapse of intestine.
Enterorrha'gia (*en*-tẹ-ro-rē'ji-ạ). Intestinal hemorrhage.
Enteror'rhaphy. Sewing up of a rent in intestine.
En'teroscope. Instrument for examining interior of intestine.
Enterosteno'sis. Stricture of intestine.
Enteros'tomy. Formation of an opening into intestine.
En'terotome. Instrument for cutting intestine.
Enterot'omy. Any cutting operation upon intestine.
Enterozo'on. Animal parasite in intestine.
Enthеoma'nia. Religious mania.
Enthet'ic (*en*-thet'*ik*). Introduced from outside.
En'toblast. The hypoblast or entoderm.
Entochoroi'dea. Inner layer of choroid coat of eye.
Entocor'nea. Same as *Descemet's membrane.*
En'tocyte (*en*'to-sait). The contents of a cell.
En'toderm. The hypoblast.
Ento-ec'tad (*en*-to-*ek*'tad). From within outward.
Entome (*en*'tōm). Instrument for dividing urethral stricture.
Ento'mion. Point at tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone.
En'tophyte. Vegetable parasite within the body.
Entop'tic. Generated within the eye.
Entoptos'copy. Observation of the interior of the eye.
Entoret'ina. The internal or nervous layer of the retina.
Entot'ic (*en*-tot'*ik*). Within the ear.
Entozo'on. Animal parasite within the body.
En'trails. The bowels or intestines.
Entro'pion, Entro'pium. Inversion of eyelashes and eyelids.
Entro'pionize. To turn inward.
Enucle'a'tion. Removal of a tumor or organ from its envelopes.
Enure'sis (*en*-iu-rī'*sis*). Incontinence of urine. **E. noctur'na,** involuntary discharge of urine at night.
Envi'ronment. The external influences or surroundings.
En'zyme (*en*'zaim). Unorganized ferment formed within the body.
Enzymo'sis. Fermentation produced by an enzyme.
E'osin (ī'o-*sin*). Rose-red stain, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$, from coal-tar.
Eosin'ophile. Readily stained by eosin.
Epac'tal (i-pak'tạl). 1. Supernumerary. 2. A Wormian bone.
Epenceph'alon (*ep-en-sef'a-lon*). Anterior portion of posterior cerebral vesicle, developing into cerebellum and pons.
Epen'dyma (*ep-en'di-mạ*). Lining membrane of cerebral ventricles.
Ependymi'tis. Inflammation of the ependyma.
Eph'edra (*ef'e-drạ*). Genus of medicinal plants.
Eph'edrine. Alkaloid from *Ephedra:* its hydrochloride is mydriatic.
Ephe'lis (*e-fī'lis*). A freckle.
Ephem'eral (*e-fem'e-rạl*). Lasting only a day; temporary.
Ephidro'sis. Excessive perspiration.
Ep'iblast. The ectoderm, or outermost layer of the blastoderm, developing into nervous system and epidermal tissues.
Epiblas'tic. Of or pertaining to the epiblast.
Epib'oly (*e-pib'o-li*). Differentiation of epiblast from hypoblast.
Epican'thus. Projection of fold of skin over inner canthus.

Epicar'dium. Innermost layer of pericardium.
Ep'icœle, Epicœ'lia (*ep'i*-sēl, *ep-i*-sē'li-ą). The fourth ventricle.
Epicon'dyle (*ep-i*-kon'dil). Eminence on bone above its condyle.
Epicra'nium. Structures covering the cranium.
Epicra'nius. The occipitofrontalis muscle.
Epicystot'omy. Suprapubic cystotomy.
Ep'icyte (*ep'i*-sait). Membranous investment of a cell.
Epidem'ic. 1. Attacking many people at the same time. 2. An epidemic disease.
Epidemiog'raphy. Description of epidemic diseases.
Epidemiol'ogy. Science of epidemic diseases.
Epider'mal, Epider'mic. Of, or pertaining to, the epidermis.
Epider'min. A base for ointments.
Epider'mis. The outer layer of the skin; the cuticle.
Epidermiza'tion. Skin-grafting.
Epider'moid. Resembling epidermis.
Epidermol'ysis. Loosening of the epidermis.
Epidid'ymis. Oblong body attached to upper part of testicle.
Epididymi'tis. Inflammation of the epididymis.
Epidu'ral space. Space around dura mater of spinal cord.
Epigas'ter. The hind-gut.
Epigas'tric (*ep-i-gas'* trik). Pertaining to epigastrium. **E. aura,** painful feeling in epigastrium preceding epileptic attack. **E. reflex,** drawing in of epigastrium on stimulation of the skin. **E. region.** Same as *Epigastrium.*
Epigas'trium. Portion of abdomen over the stomach.
Epigas'trius. Same as *Heteradelphus.*
Epigen'esis. Generation by new and additional formations.
Epiglottid'ean. Of or relating to the epiglottis.
Epiglottidi'tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.
Epiglot'tis. Petal-like cartilage covering aperture of larynx.
Epiglotti'tis. Same as *Epiglottiditis.*
Epigna'thus. Parasitic monster attached to jaw of autosite.
Epihy'al. A bone represented in man by stylohyoid ligament.
Ep'ilating forceps. Forceps for plucking out hair.
Epila'tion (*ep-i-lē'* shun). Removal of hairs.
Epil'atory. Application for removing hair.
Ep'ilepsy. Functional nervous disease marked by attacks of loss of consciousness with convulsions.
Epilep'tic. 1. Pertaining to epilepsy. 2. Person affected with epilepsy. **E. hemiplegia.** See *Jacksonian epilepsy.* **E. mania,** temporary mania in epilepsy.
Epilep'tiform. Resembling epilepsy.
Epileptogen'ic, Epilepto'genous. Causing epilepsy. **E. zone,** area on the body stimulation of which causes epilepsy.
Epilep'toid. Resembling epilepsy.
Epimys'ium (*ep-i-mis'i*-um). Fibrous sheath covering muscles.
Epinephri'tis. Inflammation of suprarenal capsule.
Epineu'rium. Membranous sheath of nerve-trunk.
Epionych'ium (*ep*-i-o-nik'i-um). See *Eponychium.*
Epiot'ic centre. Centre of ossification for mastoid part of temporal bone.
Epipas'tic. Designed for sprinkling on the body.
Epiphenom'enon. An accidental phenomenon.
Epiph'ora (*e-pif'* o-rą). Superabundant secretion of tears.
Epiphys'eal. Of or relating to an epiphysis.

Epiphyseol'ysis. Separation of an epiphysis.
Epiph'ysis (*e*-pif'*i*-sis). Process of bone formed separately from the rest but afterwards joined to it. **E. cer'ebri,** the pineal gland.
Epiphysi'tis. Inflammation of cartilage between epiphysis and shaft of bone.
Ep'iphyte (*ep'i*-fait). Vegetable parasite on the body.
Epipi'al (*ep*-*i*-pai'al). Upon the pia mater.
Epip'locele. Hernia of the omentum.
Epiplo'ic (*ep*-*i*-plō'*ik*). Of or relating to the omentum. **E. appendages.** See *Appendices epiploicæ.*
Epiploi'tis. Inflammation of the omentum.
Epip'loon (*e*-*pip'*lo-on). The great omentum.
Epipy'gus (*ep*-*i*-pai'gus). Same as *Pygomelus.*
Episcle'ral (*ep*-*i*-sklī'ral). Over the sclera of the eye.
Episcleri'tis. Inflammation of external layers of the sclera.
Episior'rhaphy. Sewing up of lacerated perineum.
Episiosteno'sis. Narrowing of the vulva.
Episiot'omy. Incision of the perineum.
Epispa'dias. Opening of urethra on upper side of penis.
Epispas'tic. Blistering or vesicant.
Epispleni'tis. Inflammation of capsule of spleen.
Epistax'is. Nose-bleed.
Epister'nal. Upon the sternum.
Epister'num. First piece of sternum ; manubrium.
Epite'lia. Delicate tissue of Vieussens's valve.
Epithe'lia. Epithelial cells.
Epithe'lial. Of, relating to, or composed of epithelium. **E. cancer,** epithelioma. **E. cells,** cells forming epithelium.
Epithe'lioid. Resembling epithelium.
Epithelio'ma. Cancer composed of epithelial cells.
Epithe'lium. The cellular covering of skin and mucous membranes.
Epitrich'ium (*ep*-*i*-*trik'*i-um). Superficial layer of epidermis of embryo and fœtus.
Epitroch'lea (*ep*-*i*-trok'li-ą). The inner condyle of the humerus.
Epizo'on. Same as *Ectozoon.*
Epizoot'ic. Occurring epidemically among animals.
Eponych'ium (*ep*-o-*nik'*i-um). Horny membrane of embryo developing into the nail.
Epoophorec'tomy. Excision of the parovarium.
Epooph'oron (ep-o-*of'* o-ron). Same as *Parovarium.*
Ep'som salt. Magnesium sulphate.
Epu'lis (*e*-piū'*lis*). Hard, fibrous tumor of the gums.
Equa'tor of cell. The plane in which division of a cell takes place. **E. of the eye,** the circle dividing the eye into anterior and posterior halves.
Equato'rial plate. Equator of nuclear spindle in karyokinesis.
Equili'brating operation. Tenotomy of the direct antagonist of a paralyzed ocular muscle.
Equilib'rium (i-kwi-*lib'*ri-um). A condition of balance.
Equina'tion. Vaccination with virus of horse-pox.
Equin'ia (i-kwi*n'*i-ą). See *Glanders.*
Equinova'rus. Combination of pes equinus and pes varus.
Equiv'alence (i-kwi*v'*ą-lens). State of being equivalent.
Equiv'alent. 1. Equal in value, weight, etc. 2. An invariable quantity of a body required to replace a fixed weight of another.

Er. Abbreviation for *external resistance.*

Era'sion (i-rē'zhun). Removal by scraping.

Erb's paralysis (ĕrbz). Paralysis from cerebral hemorrhage occurring in birth. **E.'s point.** Same as *Supraclavicular point.*

Erec'tile tissue (i-rek'til). Tissue capable of erection or rapid turgescence. **E. tumor,** tumor of erectile tissue.

Erec'tion (i-rek'shun). State of being erect and rigid.

Erec'tor (i-rek'tor). Muscle producing erection. **E. pi'li.** See *Arrectores pilorum.*

Eremacau'sis. Slow oxidation of organic matter.

Er'ethin. Poisonous element of tuberculin.

Er'ethism. State of excessive excitability.

Erethis'tic. Pertaining to or marked by erethism.

Erg. The unit of work.

Er'gograph. Instrument for showing work done in muscular exertion.

Er'got. A fungus occurring on rye: ecbolic and hæmostatic.

Er'gotin. Active principle of ergot.

Er'gotine. Alkaloid from ergot.

Ergot'inine. Alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$, from ergot.

Er'gotism (ĕr'go-tizm). Chronic poisoning by ergot.

Er'gotized. Diseased with ergot.

Eri'geron (i-rij'e-ron). Genus of plants,—fleabane: diuretic, tonic, and astringent.

Eriodic'tyon. Genus of shrubs. Leaves of *E. californ'ica* are used in bronchitis.

Ero'sion (i-rō'zhun). Eating away of tissue.

Ero'sive (i-rō'siv). Causing or attended by erosion.

Erot'ic (i-rot'ik). Of or relating to sexual love.

Erotoma'nia. Emotional insanity with erotic manifestations.

Errat'ic. Wandering; moving from place to place.

Er'rhine (er'in). Causing sneezing and secretion from the nose.

Eructa'tion (i-ruk-tē'shun). Belching of wind from the stomach.

Erup'tion. A breaking out of discoloration or pimples on skin.

Erup'tive fever. Febrile disease attended with eruption.

Erysip'elas. Contagious febrile disease marked by peculiar redness and inflammation of skin and mucous membranes.

Erysipel'atous. Of the nature of erysipelas.

Erysip'eloid. Non-contagious disease resembling erysipelas.

Erythe'ma (*er-i-*thī'mą). Redness of the skin from superficial inflammation. Many varieties are distinguished. **E. nodo'sum,** a form with firm, rosy, tender nodules.

Erythemat'ic, Erythem'atous. Of the nature of erythema.

Erythemomegalal'gia, Erythemomelal'gia. See *Erythromelalgia.*

Erythras'ma. Contagious skin disease marked by formation of patches in axilla or groin.

Eryth'rite (*e-*rith'rait). Crystalline alcohol, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, from certain lichens and algæ.

Eryth'roblast. Rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrochloro'pia. Color-blindness in which red and green alone can be distinguished.

Eryth'rocyte (*e-*rith'ro-sait). A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocytom'eter. Instrument for counting blood-corpuscles.

Erythrodex'trin. Variety of dextrin colored red by iodine.

Erythrogran'ulose. Variety of granulose colored red by iodine.

Eryth'rol (*e-rith'* rol). Same as *Erythrite.*

Erythromelal'gia. Nervous disease marked by redness and burning pains in extremities.

Eryth'rophage (*e-rith'* ro-fêj). Phagocyte absorbing hæmoglobin from blood.

Erythrophle'ine. Poisonous alkaloid from *Erythrophlœ'um guineen'se* of Africa: local anæsthetic.

Erythro'pia. Condition in which objects have a red tinge.

Erythrop'sia. Same as *Erythropia.*

Erythrop'sin (*er-i-*throp'*sin*). Visual purple.

Erythrox'yline (*er-i-*throk'*si-lin*). Same as *Cocaine.*

Erythrox'ylon. Genus of plants. The leaves of *E. Co'ca* are nervous stimulant and furnish cocaine.

Es'char (*es'* kär). Slough produced by burning.

Escharot'ic. Causing a slough; corrosive; caustic.

Es'culin (*es'* kiu-*lin*). Febrifuge glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$, from bark of horse-chestnut.

Eser'idine. Alkaloid, resembling eserine, from Calabar bean.

Es'erine (*es'e-rin*). Same as *Physostigmine.*

Esmarch's bandage (*es'* märks). Rubber bandage applied to limb from below upward to expel the blood.

Esod'ic (*e-*sod'*ic*). Afferent or centripetal.

Eso-ethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of ethmoid sinuses.

Esophag-. For words beginning thus see words in *Œsophag-.*

Esopho'ria (*es-*o-fô' ri-ą). Inward tendency of visual lines.

Esosphenoidi'tis. Osteomyelitis of sphenoid bone.

Esoter'ic (*es-*o-ter'*ik*). Internal; within the organism.

Esotro'pia. Convergent strabismus

Es'sence (*es'* ęns). 1. The inherent principle of anything. 2. Mixture of essential oil with alcohol.

Essen'tial. Constituting the essence of anything. **E. oil,** oil distilled from odoriferous vegetable substances. **E. resistance,** the internal resistance of a battery. **E. vertigo,** vertigo without any known cause.

Es'ter. A compound ether containing both an acid and an alcohol radical.

Esthesio-. See *Æsthesio-.*

Esthiom'enus. Malignant skin disease.

Est'lander's operation. Resection of ribs in empyema to allow the thorax to collapse and heal.

Eth'ene chloride (eth'ĭn). See *Ethylidene chloride.*

E'ther (ĭ'thẽr). 1. A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space. 2. Ethyl oxide $(C_2H_5)_2O$, a fragrant, transparent liquid, inhaled as an anæsthetic and used internally as anodyne and antispasmodic. **E. cone,** apparatus for administering ether. **E. drunkenness,** intoxication produced by drinking ether.

Ethe'real (*e-*thĭ' ri-ąl). Of or relating to ether. **E. oil,** an essential or volatile oil.

E'therism. State of being under the influence of ether.

E'therize (ĭ'thẽr-aiz). To put under the influence of ether.

Etheroma'nia. Habit of inhaling or drinking ether.

Ethmoceph'alus (*eth-*mo-sef'ą-lus). Monster with imperfect nose and orbits nearly fused together.

Eth'moid (eth'moid). Resembling a sieve. **E. bone,** sieve-like bone roofing the nasal fossæ.

Ethmoi'dal. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.
Ethnol'ogy (*eth*-nol'o-*ji*). Science of the races of men.
Ethoxycaf'feine. Crystalline derivative, $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_3$, of caffeine: diuretic and narcotic.
Eth'yl (*eth'il*). Radical, C_2H_5. **E. acetate.** See *Acetic ether*. **E. alcohol.** See *Alcohol*. **E. bromide,** anæsthetic liquid, C_2H_5Br. **E. chloride,** local anæsthetic liquid, C_2H_5Cl. **E. formate,** anæsthetic and antispasmodic liquid, $C_2H_5.CHO_2$. **E. hydrate.** See *Alcohol*. **E. iodide,** liquid, C_2H_5I, inhaled in phthisis and bronchitis.
Ethylam'ine. Ptomaine, $C_2H_5NH_2$, from putrefying vegetables.
Ethylchloralu'rethane. Same as *Somnal*.
Ethylendiam'ine. Non-poisonous ptomaine, $C_2H_8N_2$.
Eth'ylene bichloride or **dichloride.** Oily liquid, C_2H_4Cl: general and local anæsthetic by inhalation and spray. **E. bromide,** oily liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$: used in epilepsy.
Ethyl'idene chloride. Anæsthetic liquid, CH_3CHCl_2..
Ethylidenediam'ine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_2H_8N_2$, from decaying fish.
Ethylthal'line. Antipyretic compound, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$.
Etiolo'gical (ĭ″ti-o-lo*j*'*i*-kạl). Of or pertaining to etiology.
Etiol'ogy (ĭ-ti-ol'o-*ji*). Science of the causes of disease.
Eucalyp'tol. Colorless, odoriferous liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, from oil of eucalyptus: antiseptic, rubefacient, and, internally, expectorant.
Eucalyp'tus. Genus of trees. Leaves of *E. globu'lus* furnish oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol.
Euchlorhyd'ria. Normal amount of acid in gastric juice.
Euchlo'rine. Chlorine protoxide: used in solution as antiseptic.
Eudox'in. Red powder used as internal antiseptic.
Euge'nia. Genus of plants furnishing cloves, pimenta, etc.
Eugen'ic acid. Same as *Eugenol*.
Eu'genol (iû'ji-*nol*). Oily derivative, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, from clove oil: antiseptic and local anæsthetic.
Eulyp'tol (iu-*lip*'tol). An antiseptic mixture.
Eu'nuch (iû'nuk). A man deprived of genital organs.
Euon'ymin. Aperient and cholagogue derivative of *Euonymus*.
Euon'ymus. Genus of plants. Bark of *E. atropurpu'reus*, or wahoo, is purgative and cholagogue.
Eupato'rin. Tonic and diaphoretic derivative of *Eupatorium*.
Eupato'rium. Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *E. perfolia'tum* are tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic.
Euphor'bia. Genus of plants, used in heart disease and asthma.
Euphor'bium. Resinous derivative of *Euphorbia:* rubefacient and vesicant.
Eupho'ria (iu-fô'ri-ạ). Soundness of body; health.
Eu'phorin (iû'fo-*rin*). White powder, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$: antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic.
Euplas'tic (iu-pl*as*'*tik*). Forming healthy tissue.
Eupnœ'a (iu-pnf'ạ). Easy respiration.
Eu'rophen (iû'ro-*fen*). Yellow powder substituted for iodoform.
Euro'tium malig'num. A mould sometimes found in the ear.
Eu'ryon. Point at either end of transverse diameter of skull.
Eusta'chian catheter (iu-stê'ki-ạn). Fine catheter for introduction into E. tube. **E. tube,** canal extending from tympanum to pharynx. **E. valve,** fold of membrane in right auricle of heart.
Euthana'sia (iû-th*a*-nê'zi-ạ). An easy death.

Euto'cia (iu-tō'si-ą). Easy or natural childbirth.
Evac'uant (ĭ-vāk'iu-ąnt). Emptying; especially, emptying the bowels.
Evacua'tion. 1. Discharge of contents of bowels. 2. The matter discharged.
Evac'uator (ĭ-vāk'iu-e-tọr). Instrument for washing solid matter from the bladder.
Evapora'tion. Conversion into vapor.
Eventra'tion. Protrusion of the bowels from the abdomen.
Ever'sion (ĭ-vĕr'shun). A turning outward.
Eviscera'tion. Removal of viscera or internal contents. **E. of eye** or **of orbit,** removal of contents of the eye.
Evolu'tion (ĕv-o-liū'shun). Development by which anything becomes more complex.
Evul'sion (ĭ-vul'shun). A pulling out.
Ex. Out of; away from.
Exacerba'tion (ĕg-zas-ĕr-bē'shun). Increased severity of disease.
Exal'gin (ĕk-sal'jin). Methylacetanilide, $C_9H_{11}NO$: antipyretic and analgesic.
Exan'them, Exanthe'ma. An eruption.
Exanthem'ata. Eruptive diseases.
Exanthem'atous. Marked by eruption; eruptive.
Exarticula'tion. Removal of limb at a joint.
Excavation (ĕks-ke-vē'shun). Act of hollowing out. **E. of optic nerve,** depression of optic disk.
Excen'tric (ĕk-sen'trik). See *Eccentric.*
Excerebra'tion. Removal of brain.
Excip'ient (ĕk-sip'i-ent). Inert substance added to active drugs to give proper form.
Excis'ion (ĕk-sizh'un). Act of cutting out or off.
Excitabil'ity. Capability to respond to stimuli.
Exci'table area (ĕk-sait'ą-bl). Motor area of brain cortex.
Exci'tant (ĕk-sai'tant). Medicine stimulating activity of an organ.
Exci'ting cause. Cause which immediately excites a disease.
Excitomo'tor. Exciting muscular action.
Ex'clave. Portion of an organ detached from the main organ.
Excoria'tion. Removal, partial or complete, of the skin.
Ex'crement (ĕk'skre-mẹnt). Anything excreted; fęces.
Excrementi'tious (ĕks-kri-men-tish'us). Of or relating to excrement.
Excres'cence (ĕks-kres'ẹns). Any outgrowth or projection.
Excre'ta (ĕks-krī'tą). The excretions of the body.
Excrete' (ĕks-krit'). To separate and cast out useless matter from the bodily tissues.
Ex'cretin. Substance, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, from human feces.
Excre'tion. The process of excreting; also, matter excreted.
Excretol'ic acid. Fatty acid from the feces.
Excre'tory (ĕks-krī'to-ri or ĕks'kri-to-ri). Of or relating to excretion.
Excur'sion (ĕks-kĕr'zhun). Wandering of the eyes from the mid position.
Excurva'tion. Kyphosis.
Exenceph'alus. Monster with brain outside the cranium.
Exentera'tion. Same as *Evisceration.*
Ex'ercise bone. Bony structure in muscle from over-exercise.
Exfeta'tion (ĕks-fi-tē'shun). Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Exfolia'tion. Separation of dead portions of bone or of skin in the form of scales.
Exhala'tion. The giving off of vapor; also, the vapor given off.
Exhaus'tion (*ĕgz-hôs'tshun*). Withdrawal; loss of vital power.
Exhib'it (*ĕg-zĭb'ĭt*). To administer a medicine.
Exhibi'tionism. Insane desire to exhibit the genital organs.
Exhil'arant. Causing enlivenment; also, an agent so acting.
Exhuma'tion. Digging up of a buried body.
Exocar'dial (*ĕk-so-kär'di-al*). Outside of the heart.
Exocoli'tis. Inflammation of external coat of colon.
Exod'ic (*ĕk-sod'ĭk*). Efferent or centrifugal.
Ex'odyne (*ĕks'o-dain*). Anodyne and antipyretic mixture.
Exogen'ic, Exo'genous. Derived from outside of the body.
Exom'phalos. Umbilical hernia.
Exopath'ic (*ĕk-so-păth'ĭk*). Same as *Exogenic.*
Exopho'ria. Tendency of eyes to deviate outward.
Exophthal'mia. See *Exophthalmus.*
Exophthal'mic goitre. Disease marked by protrusion of eyes, enlarged thyroid body, and anæmia.
Exophthal'mos, Exophthal'mus. Swelling and protrusion of eyeball.
Exosep'sis. Septic poisoning originating without the body.
Exoskel'eton. Same as *Dermoskeleton.*
Exosmo'sis. Diffusion from within outward.
Exosto'sis. Bony outgrowth from surface of bone.
Exoter'ic. Generated outside the body.
Exothy'ropexy. Incision over the thyroid body with suturing of it to the wound.
Exotro'pia. Divergent strabismus.
Expan'sion. Increase of size, bulk, or volume.
Expec'tant (*ĕk-spĕk'tant*). Awaiting. **E. treatment,** treatment of symptoms as they arise, the cure being left to nature.
Expecta'tion of life. Length of time that a person may be expected to live.
Expec'torant. Causing excretion and ejection of mucus from the lungs.
Expectora'tion. 1. Coughing up of matter from the chest. 2. Sputum.
Ex'pert. One skilled in any branch.
Expira'tion. Act of breathing out from the chest.
Expi'ratory. Relating to or subserving expiration.
Explora'tion. Act of investigating or of searching.
Explo'ratory. Of or serving for exploration.
Explor'ing needle. Grooved needle for exploratory puncture.
Explo'sive speech. Sudden and explosive utterance of words.
Expres'sion. Act of squeezing out.
Expul'sive. Forcing out.
Exsan'guinate (*ĕk-sang'gwi-nêt*). To expel the blood from.
Exsec'tion (*ĕk-sĕk'shun*). Same as *Excision.*
Exsicca'tion. Act of drying thoroughly.
Exsic'cative. Drying; causing dryness.
Ex'strophy (*ĕk'stro-fi*). Turning inside out of the bladder.
Extempora'neous. Prepared on the spot.
Exten'sion. 1. Traction on a fractured limb. 2. Movement by which two parts of a limb are brought into the same straight line.
Exten'sor. A muscle which extends a part. See *Muscle table.*

Exte'rior. Outside; situated on the surface.
Exter'nal. Outer; away from the centre.
Extirpa'tion. Complete removal or destruction of a part.
Extra-artic'ular. Outside of a joint.
Extracap'sular fracture. Fracture of a joint outside the capsular ligament.
Ex'tract. Preparation made by dissolving soluble parts of a drug and evaporating.
Extrac'tion. Act of pulling out.
Extrac'tive. A substance that may be extracted.
Extrac'tor. Instrument for extracting.
Extrac'tum. See *Extract.*
Extradu'ral. Outside the dura mater.
Extramed'ullary. Outside the medulla oblongata.
Extra'neous. Foreign.
Extranu'clear. Outside a cell-nucleus.
Extrapo'lar. Outside the poles of a battery.
Extra-u'terine pregnancy. Pregnancy with the fœtus in some part other than the uterus.
Extravasa'tion (eks-trav-a-sē'shun). Escape of any bodily fluid from its normal place into the surrounding tissue.
Extravas'cular. Outside the vessels.
Extrin'sic. External; coming from without.
Extrover'sion. A turning inside out.
Ex'udate (eks'iu-dēt). Substance thrown out by exudation.
Exuda'tion. 1. Oozing out of adventitious matter on tissue. 2. The substance so oozing.
Exu'dative. Relating to or attended by exudation.
Exu'viæ (eks-iū'vi-ē). Cast-off epidermis.
Eye (ai). The organ of vision.
Eye'ball. The globe of the eye.
Eye'brow. Fold of skin covered with hair above the eyes.
Eye'glass. Lens for improving eyesight.
Eye'-ground. Fundus of the eye.
Eye'lashes. Hairs projecting from eyelids.
Eye'lids. Folds projecting above and below the eye.
Eye'-piece. The lens or lenses of a microscope next the eye.
Eye'-speculum. Instrument for keeping the eyelids apart.
Eye'-strain. Irritation and weariness of eye from prolonged use.
Eye'tooth. An upper canine tooth.

F

F. 1. Symbol for fluorine. 2. Abbreviation for *Fahrenheit.*
Face (fēs). The anterior and lower part of the head. **F.-presentation,** presentation of the face of the child in labor.
Fa'cet (fas'et). A small, circumscribed surface of a bone.
Fa'cial (fē'shal). Relating to the face. **F. angle,** an angle indicating the slope of the forehead. **F. centre,** centre in cerebral cortex for face-movements. **F. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.* **F. nerve.** See *Nerve table.*
Fa'cies (fē'shi-tz). The face. **F. Hippocrat'ica,** the peculiar expression of face immediately before death. **F. leonti'na,** wrinkling of skin of face in leprosy. **F. ovari'na,** anxious expression of face seen in ovarian disease.
Fac'ultative hypermetropia. Hypermetropia which may be

overcome by accommodation. **F. parasite** or **saprophyte,** one normally parasitic, but capable of living alone.

Fac'ulty (*fak'ul-ti*). The staff of professors of a college.

Fæ'cal (*fī'kal*). See *Fecal.*

Fæ'ces (*fī'sīz*). See *Feces.*

Fahr'enheit's thermometer. One in which the boiling point of water is 212° and the melting point of ice 32°.

Fainting (*fān'ting*). See *Syncope.*

Fal'ciform (*fal'si-fôrm*). Shaped like a sickle. **F. ligament,** the broad ligament of the liver. **F. process.** 1. The falx cerebri. 2. A process of the fascia lata bounding the saphenous opening.

Fall'ing sickness. Epilepsy.

Fall'ing of the womb. Prolapse of the uterus.

Fallo'pian canal. See *Aqueduct of Fallopius.* **F. ligament,** the round ligament of the uterus. **F. tubes.** Same as *Oviducts.*

False aneurism (*fôls*). Aneurism whose walls are not entirely composed of arterial coats. **F. ankylosis,** ankylosis due to adhesions, not to bony union. **F. image,** the image formed by the deviating eye in diplopia. **F. membrane,** membranous deposit due to inflammation, as in diphtheria, etc. **F. pains,** pains like labor-pains, but not indicative of labor. **F. passage,** passage formed by laceration of the urethra with instruments. **F. pelvis,** the pelvis above the iliopectineal line. **F. ribs,** the ribs not connected with the sternum. **F. suture,** bony suture without interlocking of the bones.

Falx (*falks*). Sickle-shaped portion of dura mater between the cerebral hemispheres (**Falx cer'ebri**) or the cerebellar hemispheres (**Falx cerebel'li**).

Famil'ial (*fa mil'yal*). Affecting several members of a family.

Fam'ine fever (*fam'in*). 1. Relapsing fever. 2. Typhus fever.

Fang. The root of a tooth.

Far'ad (*far'ad*). The unit of electric capacity.

Farada'ic or **Farad'ic electricity.** Induced electricity.

Far'adism. 1. Induced electricity. 2. Faradization.

Faradiza'tion. Treatment of disease by induced currents.

Far'cy (*fār'si*). See *Glanders.*

Fari'na (*fa-rai'na*). Flour or meal.

Farina'ceous (*far-i-nē'shus*). Made of or containing flour.

Far'-point. The most remote point at which an object can be clearly seen with the eye at rest.

Farre's tubercles (*fārz*). Hard nodules on the surface of the liver in carcinoma.

Far'-sighted. Hypermetropic.

Fas'cia (*fash'i-a*). A layer of connective tissue covering muscles. **F. denta'ta,** the toothed band beneath the hippocampus major. **F. la'ta,** broad fascia covering the thigh.

Fas'cial (*fash'i-al*). Relating to a fascia.

Fascic'ulus (*fa-sik'iu-lus*). A bundle or cluster. **F. te'res.** See *Funiculus teres.*

Fasciot'omy (*fas-i-ot'o-mi*). Surgical cutting of a fascia.

Fasci'tis (*fa-sai'tis*). Inflammation of a fascia.

Fat. The whitish, oily substance of animal connective tissue. **F.-cells,** connective-tissue cells filled with oil. **F. necrosis,** necrosis of fatty tissue in small white areas.

Fatigue disease or **fever.** A disease or a fever caused by over-

work. **F. stuff,** a toxic substance in the system due to tissue disintegration from overwork.

Fat'ty acid. An acid which combines with glycerin to form an oil. **F. casts,** renal casts containing fat-globules. **F. degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **F. series,** a series of hydrocarbons containing methane, CH_4.

Fau'ces (fô'sīz). The passage between the throat and the pharynx.

Fau'cial (fô'shiąl). Relating to the fauces.

Fa'vus. Contagious skin disease marked by cup-shaped crusts.

Fe. Symbol of iron.

Febric'ula (fe-brik'iu-lą). A slight fever.

Feb'rifuge (feb'ri-fiuj). Lessening fever; antipyretic.

Febrile (fī'brĭl or fēb'rĭl). Relating to fever; feverish.

Fe'bris (fī'bris). A fever. **F. enter'ica,** typhoid fever.

Fe'cal (fī'kąl). Relating to or containing feces.

Fec'aloid (fek'a-loid). Resembling feces.

Fe'ces (fī'sīz). The matter discharged by the bowels.

Fech'ner's law. The intensity of a sensation varies as the logarithm of the stimulus.

Fec'ula (fek'iu-lą). 1. Sediment. 2. Starch.

Fec'ulent (fek'iu-lent). Having sediment.

Fecunda'tion (fek-un-dē'shun). Impregnation.

Fecun'dity (fi-kun'di-ti). The power of reproducing.

Feh'ling's solution. Aqueous solution of cupric sulphate mixed with potassiosodic tartrate and a potassic-hydrate solution, for testing urine for sugar..

Fel bo'vis. The bile of the ox.

Fel'on (fel'on). Suppurative inflammation of structures of finger.

Fe'male. Relating to a woman. **F. catheter,** short catheter for female bladder.

Fem'oral. Relating to the thigh. **F. arch,** the arch of Poupart's ligament. **F. canal,** canal extending from femoral ring to upper part of saphenous opening. **F. ligament,** falciform process of the fascia lata. **F. ring,** abdominal end of the femoral canal. **F. sheath,** fascial sheath of the femoral vessels.

Femorotib'ial articulation. The knee-joint.

Fe'mur. The long, cylindrical bone of the thigh.

Fenes'tra ova'lis. Oval opening in the wall of the inner ear. **F. rotun'da,** round opening in the outer wall of the internal ear.

Fenes'trated. Pierced with holes. **F. membrane,** the elastic membrane of the inner coat of an artery.

Fenestra'tion. Condition of being pierced with openings.

Fen'nel. An herb whose fruit contains an oil and is carminative and emmenagogue.

Fen'ugreek. A plant whose seeds are demulcent.

Fer'ment. A substance causing fermentation in other matter with which it comes in contact. An **Organized f.** is a bacterium, an **Unorganized f.** is a chemical substance.

Fermentæ'mia. Presence of a ferment in the blood.

Fermenta'tion. Decomposition produced by a ferment.

Fermen'tum. Yeast.

Fern. See *Aspidium* and *Asplenium.*

Ferra'lia (fe-rē'li-a). Medicinal preparations of iron.

Fer'ratin. Proprietary preparation for anæmia.

Ferrein's pyramids (fē-raṅz'). Bundles of the straight uriniferous tubules collected at the base of the renal pyramids.

Fer'ric. Containing iron as a sexvalent element.

Ferricy'anide. Compound of a base with ferric cyanide, $Fe_2(CN)_6$.

Ferrocy'anide. Compound of a base with ferrous cyanide, $Fe(CN)_2$.

Fer'rous. Containing iron as a bivalent element.

Ferru'ginous (fe-rū'ji-nus). Containing or resembling iron rust.

Fer'rum. Iron.

Fer'tile (fĕr'til). Able to produce offspring.

Fertiliza'tion. Impregnation.

Fer'ula. A genus of plants yielding galbanum and asafetida.

Fes'ter. 1. A superficial suppuration. 2. To suppurate.

Fes'tinating gait, Festina'tion. Walking with hurried, short steps, as in paralysis agitans.

Fe'tal (fē'tal). Relating to the fœtus. **F. abortion.** See *Abortion.*

Feta'tion (fi-tē'shun). Production and development of a fœtus.

Fe'ticide (fē'ti-said). Killing of the fœtus in utero.

Fe'tid (fē'tid). Having a disagreeable smell.

Fe'tus (fē'tus). See *Fœtus.*

Fe'ver. Rise of the body-temperature, or a disease marked thereby.

Fe'verfew. See *Pyrethrum.*

Fi'at, Fi'ant. Latin for "let there be made."

Fi'bre (fai'bĕr). An elongated structure forming part of animal and vegetable tissue. **F.-cell,** a cell elongated into a fibre.

Fib'ril, Fibril'la. A small fibre.

Fibril'lar. Relating to fibrils.

Fibrilla'tion. Quivering of muscle produced by alternate contraction of its different fibres.

Fib'rin. A whitish coagulating constituent of tissues, especially of the blood. **F.-ferment,** a blood-ferment changing fibrinogen into fibrin.

Fibrina'tion. Increase of fibrin in the blood.

Fibrin'ogen (fi-brin'o-jen). Proteid forming the greater portion of blood-fibrin.

Fibrinoplas'tin. Paraglobulin.

Fibrino'sis. Disease marked by increase of fibrin.

Fib'rinous (fib'ri-nus). Relating to, or composed of, fibrin.

Fibrinu'ria. Presence of fibrin in the urine.

Fibro-are'olar. Composed of fibrous and areolar tissue.

Fi'broblast. A connective-tissue cell forming fibrous tissue.

Fibrocar'tilage. Cartilage having fibrous structures.

Fibrocel'lular (fai-bro-sel'iu-lar). Containing fibrous and cellular tissue.

Fibrochondri'tis. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

Fi'brocyst. A fibroma affected with cystic degeneration.

Fibrocys'tic. Containing fibrous and cystic matter.

Fi'brogen. See *Fibrinogen.*

Fibroglio'ma. Glioma containing fibrous tissue.

Fi'broid. 1. Resembling fibre. 2. A fibroma. **F. heart,** a heart affected with fibroid degeneration. **F. induration,** cirrhosis. **F. tumor,** a fibroma.

Fibrolipo'ma. A tumor of fibrous and fatty tissue.

Fibro'ma (fai-bró'ma). A tumor of fibrous or connective tissue.

Fibromyo'ma. A tumor of fibrous and muscular tissue.

Fibromyxo'ma. A tumor of fibrous and mucous tissue.

Fibroneuro'ma. A neuroma with fibrous elements.
Fibroplas'tic. Forming fibres. **F. tumor,** small spindle-celled sarcoma.
Fibrosarco'ma. Sarcoma having fibrous elements.
Fibro'sis. Formation of fibrous tissue in a part.
Fi'brous (fai'brus). Composed of fibres. **F. tissue,** the connective tissue of a body composed of fibres.
Fib'ula. The outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fi'cus (fai'kus). See *Fig.*
Field of vision. The space which the fixed eye can see.
Fifth nerve. The trifacial nerve. **F. ventricle,** space between the layers of the septum lucidum.
Fig. A fruit used as laxative and demulcent. **F. wart.** Same as *Verruca acuminata.*
Fil'ament. A delicate, thread-like structure.
Fila'ria (*fi*-lê'ri-ą). Genus of thread-like parasitic worms. **F. medinen'sis,** the Guinea worm. **F. san'guinis hom'inis,** a worm found in human blood-vessels, lymphatics, and urine.
Filari'asis (*fil*-ą-rai'ą-sis). Disease due to the presence of *Filariæ.*
Fili'cic acid (*fi-lis'* ik). An active principle, $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, from male fern.
Fil'iform. Thread-shaped. **F. bougie,** a very slender bougie. **F. papillæ,** the smallest papillæ of the tongue.
Filipunc'ture. Treatment of aneurism by inserting a thread or wire.
Fi'lix (fai'liks). Fern.
Fil'let. White band on outside of the superior cerebellar peduncles.
Filopres'sure. Compression of a vessel by a thread.
Fil'ter. An apparatus for straining a liquid. **F.-paper,** coarse, porous paper used in filters.
Fil'trate. A liquid which has passed through a filter.
Filtra'tion. The operation of straining through a filter.
Fi'lum termina'le. The slender inferior end of the spinal cord.
Fim'bria (*fim'* bri-ą). A fringe; especially, one of the fringe-like processes of the oviducts.
Fim'briate. Fringed. **F. body.** Same as *Corpus fimbriatum.*
Fin'ger (fing'gęr). One of the five extremities of the hand. **F.-stall,** a rubber cap for a finger.
First intention. See *Healing.* **F. nerve,** the olfactory nerve.
Fisher's murmur. Murmur over temporal region in rickety infants.
Fish-skin disease. See *Ichthyosis.*
Fis'sion (*fish'* un). Division of a cell into parts.
Fissip'arous (*fi-sip'*ą-rus). Multiplying by fission.
Fissu'ra (*fi*-siû'rą). A fissure.
Fis'sure (fish'iur). A narrow cleft or depression. **F. of Bichat,** of **Rolando,** and of **Sylvius.** See *Bichat's, Rolando's,* and *Sylvius's fissures.*
Fis'tula (*fis'* tiu-lą). An ulcer with an opening leading from the external surface to some internal cavity.
Fis'tulatome. Instrument for operating on a fistula.
Fis'tulous (*fis'* tiu-lus). Of the nature of a fistula.
Fit. 1. A convulsion. 2. A sudden attack of disease.
Fixa'tion. The act of holding in a fixed position. **F.-forceps,** forceps for holding a part in operating. **F.-point,** that point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted.

Fix'ing. Rapid killing of tissues, so that their natural form is maintained.

Fl. Symbol for fluorine.

Flabel'lum. Series of radiating fibres in the corpus striatum.

Flac'cid (flak'sid). Weak and soft.

Flag. See *Calamus.*

Fla'gellate cell (flaj'ę-lêt). A cell having flagella for propulsion.

Flagel'lum (fle-jel'um). A long, slender, whip-like process.

Flail joint. An abnormally mobile joint.

Flank. Portion of the body between ribs and ilium.

Flap. A loose mass of tissue partly detached by cutting. **F.-amputation,** amputation with flaps for forming a stump. **F.-extraction,** extraction of cataract by cutting a flap of cornea.

Flat bones. Bones whose shape is flat, as those of the skull, scapula, sternum, etc. **F.-foot,** a foot in which the arch is obliterated.

Flat'ness. The resonance heard on percussion of a part destitute of air.

Flat'ulence. Undue generation of gases in stomach or bowels.

Flat'ulent. Marked by flatulence.

Fla'tus (flê'tus). Wind in stomach or bowels.

Flax'-dressers' disease. Pneumonia due to inhaling particles of flax.

Flax'seed. See *Linseed.*

Fldr. Abbreviation for *fluidrachm.*

Flea (fli). See *Pulex.*

Flea'bane. See *Erigeron.*

Fleam (flim). A venesection lancet.

Flechsig's tract (flek'sigz). The anterior ground bundle of the spinal cord.

Fleece of Stilling. The white fibres investing the dentate nucleus.

Fleischmann's bursa (flaish'mânz). The sublingual bursa.

Flesh. The muscles and soft parts of an animal.

Flexibil'itas ce'rea. Condition seen in catalepsy in which the limbs remain in the position in which they are placed.

Flex'ible, Flex'ile. Easily bent without breaking.

Flex'ion. The act of bending or the state of being bent.

Flex'or. A muscle which bends a part. See *Muscle table.*

Flexu'ra, Flex'ure. A bending or fold.

Float'ing albumin or **proteid.** See *Circulating albumin.* **F. ribs,** the last two pairs of ribs.

Floccillation, Floccitation (flok-si-lê'shun, flok-si-tê'shun). Picking at the bedclothes,—a dangerous sign in typhoid fever.

Floc'culent. Containing wool-like shreds.

Floc'culus. Small lobule on front part of lower surface of each cerebral hemisphere.

Flood'ing (flud'ing). Profuse hemorrhage from the uterus.

Flood's ligament (fludz). The glenohumeral ligament.

Floor cells. Cells of the floor of Corti's arch.

Flourens's doctrine (flû-ronz'). Doctrine that the whole cerebrum is occupied in every mental process.

Flow. To menstruate profusely.

Flow'ers of sulphur. Sublimed sulphur.

Fluctua'tion. Wave-like motion, as of a fluid in the body on succussion.

Fluid extract. A concentrated liquid solution of a vegetable drug.
Flu'idounce. A liquid measure equal to eight fluidrachms.
Flu'idrachm. A liquid measure equal 56.96 gr. of distilled water.
Fluke (flūk). A parasitic worm in the hydatid stage. See *Distoma.*
Flu'or al'bus. Leucorrhœa.
Fluores'ceine, Fluores'cine. Coal-tar extract, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, for studying movement of the eye-fluids.
Fluores'cence (flū-o-res'ens). The property of bodies to give a glimmer when ultra-violet rays are thrown on them. **F. screen,** a screen in the fluoroscope coated with calcium tungstate crystals, which glow under the rays.
Flu'oride. Combination of fluorine with a base.
Flu'orine. An element resembling chlorine in chemic properties.
Flu'orol. Sodium fluoride, NaF: it is antiseptic.
Flu'oroscope. Apparatus for examining deep-seated parts by means of Röntgen rays.
Flux. Any excessive discharge.
Fly-blister. A blister of cantharides.
Fly'ing blister. A blister moved from place to place.
F. m. L. *fi'at mistu'ra,* make a mixture.
Fo'cal (fō'kal). Relating to a focus. **F. depth,** the penetrating power of a lens. **F. distance,** distance of principal focus from centre of lens. **F. lesion,** lesion of nervous system having definite limits.
Fo'cus. 1. Point of meeting of convergent light rays. 2. Principal seat of a disease process.
Fœnic'ulum (fi-nik'iu-lum). Latin name for fennel.
Fœ'tal (fī'tal). Relating to a fœtus.
Fœta'tion (fī-tē'shun). See *Fetation.*
Fœ'ticide (fī'ti-said). See *Feticide.*
Fœ'tid (fī'tid). See *Fetid.*
Fœ'tus (fī'tus). The child in utero after the end of third month. **F. papyra'ceus,** dead fœtus flattened out by its live twin.
Fo'lia (fō'li-a). Leaves.
Fo'lian process. The slender process of the malleus.
Fol'licle. A very small cavity or tubular gland.
Follic'ular. Relating to, resembling, or containing follicles. **F. tumor,** a sebaceous cyst.
Folliculi'tis (fo-lik-iu-lai'tis). Inflammation of follicles. **F. bar'bæ,** inflammation of hair follicles of the beard.
Fomenta'tion. A warm, moist application.
Fontan'a's canal or **spaces.** Ring-shaped series of spaces in the sclerotic in front of attachment to the iris. **F.'s markings,** delicate transverse folds on a divided nerve.
Fontanelle' (fon-ta-nel'). Any one of the openings at the junction of sutures in the head of an infant or a fœtus.
Food. Something taken into the body for nourishment.
Foot. The terminal part of a lower limb. **F. clonus.** Same as *Ankle clonus.* **F. fungus.** See *Madura foot.* **F. phenomenon,** ankle clonus. **F. plate,** the plate-like part of the stapes. **F.-pound,** energy necessary to raise a pound through one foot. **F. reflex.** Same as *Ankle clonus.*
Foot-and-mouth disease. Contagious aphthæ of animals.
Foot'ling case. A case of labor with presentation of the feet.
Fora'men (fo-rē'men). A perforation or hole. **F. cæ'cum.** 1. Hole at the root of the spine of the frontal bone at its junction with

the ethmoid. 2. Depression in the middle of the root of the tongue. **F. la'cerum,** either of three openings at the base of the skull. **F. mag'num.** 1. The occipital foramen. 2. The obturator foramen. **F. ova'le.** 1. Opening in the partition between right and left auricles of the fœtus. 2. The fenestra ovalis. **F. of Winslow.** See *Winslow's foramen.*

Forced feeding (fôrst). Administration of food by compulsion. **F. movements.** See *Compulsory movements.*

For'ceps (fôr'seps). 1. A two-armed instrument for grasping a part. 2. A forceps-like structure.

For'cipressure. Pressure by a spring forceps to arrest hemorrhage.

Fore'arm. Portion of the arm between the wrist and the elbow.

Fore'brain. See *Prosencephalon.*

Fore'finger. The index finger.

Fore'gut. Front part of digestive canal of the embryo.

Fore'head. Portion of the face above the eyebrows.

For'eign body. Any substance in a part to which it does not belong.

Foren'sic medicine (fo-ren'sik). Medical jurisprudence.

Fore'skin. The prepuce.

For'mal. Liquid, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, anæsthetic and somnifacient.

For'malin (fôr'ma-lin). Same as *Formol.*

Formam'ide. An amide, $CHO(NH_2)$.

Forman'ilide. Compound, $C_6H_5NH(HCO)$, antipyretic and local anæsthetic.

For'mate (fôr'mêt). A salt of formic acid.

Forma'tio reticula'ris. Interlacing fibres of anterior columns of medulla.

For'mative cells. Embryonic cells. **F. yolk,** the part of the ovum developing into the embryo.

For'mic acid. Corrosive liquid, CH_2O_2, from ants, human blood, and viscera. **F. aldehyde,** a gas, CH_2O.

Formica'tion. Sensation as of insects crawling over the body.

For'mol. Solution of formic aldehyde: antiseptic and germicide.

For'mula. 1. Combination of symbols expressing a chemical compound. 2. Receipt for preparing drugs.

For'mulary. A collection of formulæ or prescriptions.

For'nicate convolution. See *Gyrus fornicatus.*

For'nix. An arching band beneath the corpus callosum from the fimbria to the corpora mammillaria.

Fortifica'tion spectrum. Same as *Teichopsia.*

Fos'sa (fos'a). A pit or depression. **F. hemiellip'tica,** upper of two recesses in the fore part of vestibule. **F. hemisphær'ica,** a recess below the f. hemielliptica. **F. navicula'ris.** See *Navicular fossa.* **F. ova'lis,** depression in right auricle of heart,—the remains of the foramen ovale of the fœtus. **F. patella'ris.** Same as *Hyaloid fossa.*

Foudroyant (fû-droi'ant). Overwhelming; tremendous.

Fourchette (fûr-shet'). The posterior junction of the labia majora.

Fourth cranial nerve. The trochlear nerve. **F. ventricle,** the space between the cerebellum and the medulla and pons.

Fo'vea (fô'vi-a). Any small depression. **F. centra'lis,** conical pit in the macula lutea. **F. pharyn'gis,** abnormal depression in middle line of the pharynx. **F. trochlea'ris,** pit in frontal bone for the pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

Fow'ler's solution. Solution of potassium arsenite.

Fox'glove. Same as *Digitalis.*

Frac'tional cultivation. Isolation of a single microörganism or species from a culture containing more than one. **F. distillation,** separation of the components of a substance by distillation.

Frac'ture (frak'tiur). A breaking; especially, of a bone. **F.-box,** a box in which a broken limb is placed. **F. fever,** fever coming on after fracture of a bone.

Fræn'ulum (fren'iu-lum). 1. A frænum. 2. A band on the upper part of Vieussens's valve.

Fræ'num (frī'num). A band of membrane checking the movements of a part. **F. puden'di,** the fourchette.

Fragil'itas crin'ium. Brittleness of the hair. **F. os'sium,** brittleness of the bones.

Fragmenta'tion. A splitting into fragments.

Frambœ'sia (fram-bī'zi-a). A contagious disease of the skin in tropical regions, marked by raspberry-like tumors; the yaws.

Frang'ula. Bark of alder-buckthorn: used as cathartic.

Frang'ulin. Purgative principle, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$, from frangula.

Fran'kenhäuser's ganglion. The ganglion of the cervix uteri.

Frankin'cense (frank-*in'* sens). See *Olibanum.*

Frank'lin glasses. Bifocal glasses.

Franklin'ic electricity. Static or frictional electricity.

Frankliniza'tion. Treatment by means of static electricity.

Fra'serin. Tonic and stimulant extract of the root of *Fra'sera Wal'teri.*

Fraun'hofer's lines. Dark lines crossing the solar spectrum.

Freck'le. See *Lentigo.*

Freez'ing microtome. Microtome in which the object is frozen before cutting. **F. mixture,** mixture for producing cold. **F.-point,** the temperature at which a liquid freezes.

Frem'itus. A thrill or vibration perceptible by the hand.

Fren'ulum, Fre'num. See *Frænulum* and *Frænum.*

Fre'tum of Haller. Constriction between fetal auricles and ventricles.

Freund's operation (froindz). Complete removal of uterus through abdominal wall.

Fri'able. Easily broken into small pieces.

Fri'ar's balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Fric'tion (frik'shun). Rubbing. **F. fremitus,** thrill of chest-wall caused by a f. murmur. **F. murmur** or **sound,** breathing sound caused by friction of two inflamed pleural surfaces.

Fric'tional electricity. Static electricity.

Friedreich's ataxia or **disease** (frīd'raiks). Hereditary ataxia. **F.'s sign,** collapse of cervical veins at the diastole in pericarditis.

Frigorif'ic (frig-o-rif'ik). Producing cold. **F. nerve,** the sympathetic nerve.

Frog'-belly. Tympanic state of a child's abdomen. **F.-face,** flatness of the face due to growth of polypi.

Fröh'de's reagent (frö'dez). Solution of 1 part of sodium molybdate in 100 parts of sulphuric acid.

From'mann's lines. Black lines on axis-cylinders, caused by silver nitrate.

Fron's test. Double iodide of bismuth and potassium: a test for sugar and alkaloids.

Fron'tal. Relating to the forehead. **F. bone,** the bone of the forehead. **F. section,** a transverse vertical section.

Frontomax'illary suture. Suture between frontal bone and superior maxilla.

Frontopari'etal suture. The coronal suture.

Frontotem'poral suture. Suture between the frontal and the temporal bones.

Front-tap contraction. Contraction of gastrocnemius when muscles in front of leg are tapped.

Frost'-bite. Lesion of the skin produced by freezing. **F.-itch.** See *Pruritus hiemalis.*

Fruc'tose (frŭk'tōs). Fruit sugar or levulose.

Ft. = L. *fi'at* or *fi'ant*, "let there be made."

Fuch'sin (fŭk'sin). Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3HCl$: used as a dye and in albuminuria.

Fuchsinoph'ilous. Stainable with fuchsin.

Fu'cus cris'pus. See *Irish moss.* **F. vesiculo'sus,** a sea plant used as a deobstruent.

Fu'gitive (fū'ji-tiv). Wandering : as, f. kidney.

Ful'gurating pain. Intense momentary flashes of pain.

Ful'minant, Ful'minating. Coming on suddenly with great severity.

Fumiga'tion. Disinfection by exposure to fumes.

Fu'ming. Smoking : as, f. nitric acid.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shun). The special office or action of an organ.

Func'tional. Relating to or affecting a function. **F. disease,** disease affecting the function but not the structure of an organ.

Fun'dal placenta. Placenta attached to the fundus of the uterus.

Fun'dament. The anus or parts near it.

Fun'dus. The base of an organ. **F. glands.** Same as *Oxyntic glands.*

Fun'giform papillæ (fŭn'ji-fōrm). The reddish papillæ of the tongue next in size to the conical papillæ.

Fun'goid (fŭng'goid). Soft and spongy like a mushroom.

Fungos'ity. A fungoid excrescence.

Fun'gous (fŭng'gus). Same as *Fungoid.*

Fun'gus (fŭng'gus). One of a class of plants including mushrooms, moulds, etc. **F.-foot.** Same as *Madura foot.* **F. hæmato'des,** a bleeding and ulcerated vascular tumor.

Fu'nic (fū'nik). Relating to the umbilical cord. **F. murmur** or **souffle.** See *Umbilical souffle.*

Fu'nicle. Same as *Funiculus.*

Funic'ular. Relating to a funiculus. **F. hernia,** hernia into the umbilical cord or the spermatic cord. **F. process,** process of peritoneum descending along with the testicle.

Funiculi'tis. Inflammation of a funiculus; especially, of the spermatic cord.

Funic'ulus. 1. A small bundle. 2. The umbilical or the spermatic cord. **F. cunea'tus,** the continuation into the medulla oblongata of the posterior lateral column of the cord. **F. gra'cilis,** the continuation upward into the medulla oblongata of the posterior median column of the cord.

Fu'nis. A cord ; especially, the umbilical cord.

Fun'nel drainage. Draining of œdematous tissue with glass funnels.

Fur. Coating of the tongue.

Fur'culum (fĕr'kiu-lum). The joined clavicles of a bird.
Furfura'ceous (fĕr-fiu-rē'shus). Resembling bran or dandruff.
Fur'furol. Oily substance, $C_5H_4O_2$, from bran, saw-dust, etc.
Fu'runcle (fiū'rung-kl). A boil; a painful cutaneous nodule enclosing a core caused by circumscribed inflammation.
Furun'cular diathesis. Same as *Furunculosis.*
Furunculo'sis. Condition of the system leading to the formation of boils.
Furun'culous. Same as *Furuncular.*
Furun'culus orienta'lis. Circumscribed inflammation of the cheek in the Orient.
Fus'cin (fus'in). Brown pigment of retinal epithelium.
Fu'sel oil. Oily, poisonous liquid produced in vinous distillation.
Fu'sible. Capable of being melted. **F. calculus,** urinary calculus of triple phosphate and calcium phosphate.
Fu'siform. Spindle-shaped: as, f. aneurism, f. cell. **F. lobule,** the inferior temporo-occipital convolution.
Fu'sion (fiū'zhun). The act of melting.
Fusocel'lular (fiū-zo-sel'iu-lar). Spindle-celled.
Fustiga'tion. Treatment by beating with rods or with electrodes.

G

Gad'berry's mixture. Mixture of iron sulphate, quinine sulphate, nitric acid, and potassium nitrate.
Gad'inine. Ptomaine, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, from decayed fish and feces.
Gad'uine. A base from cod-liver oil.
Ga'dus mor'rhua. The codfish.
Gaert'ner's duct. See *Gärtner's duct.*
Gag. Device for preventing closure of mouth.
Gait. Manner of walking.
Galac'tagogue (ga-lak'ta-gog). Causing a flow of milk.
Galactidro'sis (ga-lak-ti-drō'sis). Secretion of milky sweat.
Galac'tine (ga-lak'tin). Alkaloid, $C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$, from milk.
Galac'toblast. A colostrum-corpuscle in the mammary gland.
Galac'tocele (ga-lak'to-sil). 1. Tumor in the breast containing milk. 2. Hydrocele containing milky fluid.
Galactom'eter. See *Lactometer.*
Galactoph'agous (gal-ak-tof'a-gus). Feeding on milk.
Galactoph'lysis. Eruption of vesicles containing milk.
Galactophori'tis. Inflammation of lactiferous ducts.
Galactoph'orous. 1. Conveying milk. 2. Galactagogue.
Galactoph'ygous (gal-ak-tof'i-gus). Arresting the secretion of milk.
Galactopla'nia. Secretion of milk from some abnormal part.
Galactopoiet'ic. Galactagogue.
Galactorrhœ'a. Excessive flow of milk.
Galac'toscope (ga-lak'to-skōp). See *Lactoscope.*
Galac'tose (ga-lak'tōs). A sugar derived from lactose.
Galactosta'sis. 1. Stoppage of milk-secretion. 2. Collection of milk in a part.
Galactother'apy. Treatment of infant by administering medicines through mother's milk.
Galan'gal. Aromatic root of *Alpin'ia officina'rum.*
Gal'banum. Gum-resin from *Fer'ula galbaniflu'a:* stimulant and antispasmodic.

Ga'lea aponeurot'ica. Aponeurosis connecting parts of occipitofrontalis.

Galen'ical pharmacy. Pharmacy treating of making preparations from crude drugs.

Ga'len's veins (gē'lenz). Two veins by which internal cerebral veins empty into a straight sinus.

Gall. 1. Same as *Bile.* 2. See *Galla.* **G.-bladder,** membranous reservoir below liver, containing bile. **G.-ducts.** See *Bile-ducts.* **G.-stone,** calculus in gall-bladder.

Gal'la (gal'a). Excrescence on certain oaks from puncture of insect: used as astringent.

Gallacetophe'none. Yellow powder, $C_6H_2(OH)_3.COCH_3$, substituted for pyrogallol in skin diseases.

Gal'lal. Aluminum gallate: astringent in catarrhs.

Gal'lanol. White powder, compound of gallic acid and aniline: used in eczema and psoriasis.

Gal'late (gal'ēt). Salt of gallic acid.

Gal'lic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_7H_6O_5$, from nutgalls.

Gal'licin. Methyl gallate, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$: used in conjunctivitis.

Gal'lium. Metallic element.

Gallobro'mol. Crystalline substance, $C_6Br_2(OH)COOH$: used like bromides.

Gal'lon. Measure equal to four quarts.

Gal'loping consumption. Pulmonary phthisis running rapid course.

Gallotan'nic acid. Tannic acid from nutgalls.

Gal'ton's whistle (gôl'tonz). Whistle used in testing hearing.

Galvan'ic battery. Apparatus for generating galvanism. **G. electricity,** galvanism.

Gal'vanism. Electricity produced by chemical action.

Galvaniza'tion. Application of galvanism to a part.

Galvanocau'tery. Cautery by application of wire heated by galvanic current.

Galvanocontractil'ity. Contractility on stimulus of galvanic current.

Galvanofaradiza'tion. Simultaneous application of galvanic and faradic electricity.

Galvanom'eter. Instrument for measuring electricity passed over a circuit.

Galvanopunc'ture. Puncture with application of galvanism.

Galvan'oscope. Instrument for indicating galvanic current.

Galvanosur'gery. Use of galvanism in surgery.

Galvanotherapeu'tics. Treatment of disease by galvanism.

Gal'vanothermy. Production of heat by galvanism.

Galvanot'onus. Tonic contraction on galvanic stimulation.

Gam'boge (gam'bōj). Gum-resin from *Garcinia Hanbu'rii,* of the East Indies: local irritant and drastic cathartic.

Gam'ete (gam'ēt). A generative cell-element.

Gam'macism. Imperfect pronunciation of *g* and *k.*

Gangliasthe'nia. Asthenia from ganglion disease.

Gang'liated (gang'gli-ē-ted). Having ganglia.

Gang'liform (gang'gli-fôrm). Resembling ganglia.

Gang'lioblast. An embryonic cell of spinal ganglia.

Ganglio'ma (gang-gli-ō'ma). Tumor of lymphatic ganglia.

Gang'lion (gang'gli-on). 1. Mass of gray nervous matter serving

as a centre of nervous power. 2. Cystic tumor on a tendon or an aponeurosis. **G.-cell,** nerve-cell composing ganglia.

Gang'lioneure. A nerve-cell of a ganglion; ganglion-cell.

Ganglion'ic. Of or relating to a ganglion. **G. canal,** canal surrounding modiolus of cochlea and containing spiral ganglion.

Ganglioni'tis. Inflammation of a ganglion.

Gangrene (*gang'grin*). Mortification or death of a part. It is *dry* when parts contain little fluid, *humid* or *moist* when they contain fluid. **Hospital g.** is a contagious ulceration of wounds infected in hospitals. **Senile g.** is due to lack of blood-supply in old age.

Gang'renous. Resembling or affected with gangrene.

Gar'gle. A wash for the throat.

Gar'rot. A kind of tourniquet.

Gärtner's duct (*gärt'nĕrz*). Remains of Wolffian duct by side of uterus.

Gas. An aeriform, elastic fluid.

Gas'eous (*gas'i-us*). Of the nature of gas. **G. pulse,** a very full, soft pulse.

Gasomet'ric analysis. Analysis by measuring gas evolved in decomposition.

Gasse'rian arteries. Arteries supplying G. ganglion. **G. ganglion,** ganglion on larger root of fifth cranial nerve.

Gasterhysterot'omy. Cæsarean section.

Gastral'gia (*gas-tral'ji-ą*). Pain in the region of the stomach.

Gastrec'tasis (*gas-trĕk'tą-sis*). Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrec'tomy (*gas-trĕk'to-mi*). Excision of part of the stomach.

Gas'tric (*gas'trik*). Of or relating to the stomach. **G. crises,** paroxysms of pain in gastric region in tabes dorsalis. **G. digestion,** that part of digestion performed in the stomach. **G. fever,** fever with derangement of the stomach. **G. juice,** clear liquid secreted by the stomach.

Gas'tricism (*gas'trĭ-sizm*). Indigestion; dyspepsia.

Gastri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas'trocele (*gas'tro-sēl*). Hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocne'mius. Muscle forming prominence of calf of leg.

Gastrocol'ic omentum (*gas-tro-kol'ik*). The great omentum.

Gastrocoli'tis. Inflammation of stomach and colon.

Gastrocolos'tomy. Formation of opening between stomach and colon.

Gastrocolpot'omy. Incision into vagina through abdomen.

Gastrodi'aphane (*gas-tro-dai'ą-fēn*). Electric lamp for illuminating interior of stomach so that its outline may be seen through abdominal wall.

Gastrodiaphanos'copy, Gastrodiaph'any. Examination by gastrodiaphane.

Gastroduodeni'tis. Inflammation of stomach and duodenum.

Gastroduodenos'tomy. Formation of opening between stomach and duodenum.

Gastrodyn'ia (*gas-tro-din'i-ą*). Pain in the stomach.

Gastro-elytrot'omy. Same as *Gastrocolpotomy.*

Gastro-enter'ic. Pertaining to stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enteri'tis. Inflammation of stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enteros'tomy. Formation of opening between stomach and intestine.

Gastro-enterot'omy. Incision of intestine through abdominal wall.

Gastro-epiplo'ic. Pertaining to stomach and omentum.
Gas'trograph. Apparatus for recording movements of stomach.
Gastrohelco'sis. Ulceration of stomach.
Gastrohepat'ic omentum. The small omentum.
Gastrohysterec'tomy. Excision of uterus through abdomen.
Gastrohysterot'omy. Cæsarean section.
Gastro-intes'tinal. Pertaining to stomach and intestine.
Gastrojejunos'tomy. Formation of opening between stomach and jejunum.
Gas'trolith (*gas'*tro-l*ith*). Calculus in stomach.
Gastromala'cia (*gas*-tro-m*a*-lē'si-ą). Softening of the stomach.
Gastrom'elus. Monster with limb on abdomen.
Gastrop'athy (*gas*-trop'ą-th*i*). Disease of stomach.
Gastroperiodyn'ia. Periodic pain in stomach.
Gastrophren'ic. Connecting stomach and diaphragm.
Gastroplica'tion. Folding back and stitching together muscular and peritoneal coats of stomach.
Gastropto'sis. Falling down of stomach.
Gastropylorec'tomy. Excision of pyloric end of stomach.
Gastror'rhagy (*gas*-tror'ą-j*i*). Hemorrhage from stomach.
Gastror'rhaphy (*gas*-tror'ą-f*i*). Sewing up of wound in stomach.
Gastrorrhœ'a. Excessive secretion of stomach juices.
Gastros'chisis (*gas*-tros'k*i-sis*). Fissure of abdominal wall.
Gas'troscope (*gas'*tro-sk*o*p). Apparatus for gastroscopy.
Gastros'copy. Examination of interior of stomach.
Gastrosple'nic. Connecting stomach and spleen.
Gastrosteno'sis. Contraction of stomach.
Gastros'tomy. Formation of opening into stomach.
Gastrot'omy. Cutting into stomach or abdomen.
Gastrotympani'tes. Distention of stomach with gas.
Gastrox'ia (*gas*-trok'si-ą). Acid dyspepsia.
Gas'trula. Early stage of embryo, consisting of hollow double-coated vesicle with an aperture, formed by invagination of blastula.
Gastrula'tion. Formation of gastrula.
Gath'ering. A collection of pus.
Gauch'er's disease. Primary epithelioma of spleen.
Gaulthe'ria (*gô*l-thē'ri-ą). Genus of plants. Leaves of *G. procum'bens*, or wintergreen, are stimulant aromatic.
Gauze (*gôz*). A light, open fabric used in surgery.
Gavage (*ga*-v*âzh'*). Feeding by œsophageal tube.
Gawalowski's test (ga-va-lof'skĭz). Test for sugar, made by heating with ammonium molybdate.
Geis'sler's tubes. Tubes containing highly rarefied gas.
Geissosper'mine. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$, from antiperiodic bark of a Brazilian tree.
Gel'atin (*jel'*ą-t*in*). Albuminoid substance from connective tissue: used for coating pills, making capsules, and as culture-medium. **G. culture,** a bacterial culture in which gelatin is the medium. **G. disk,** disk of medicated gelatin for introduction into eye. **G. peptone,** substance produced by digesting gelatin. **G. sugar.** See *Glycocoll.*
Gelatinif'erous. Producing gelatin.
Gel'atinize (*jel'*ą-t*i*-naiz). To turn into jelly.
Gelatino'sa. See *Substantia gelatinosa.*
Gelat'inous (*je-lat'* *i*-nus). Resembling gelatin or jelly. **G. tissue,** mucous tissue.

Ge'lose (jĭ'lōs). Gelatin-like principle, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from agar-agar.

Gel'semine (jĕl'sĕ-mĭn). Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, from gelsemium.

Gelse'mium (jĕl-sĭ'mi-um). Genus of plants. Roots of *G. sempervi'rens*, or yellow jessamine, are nervous and arterial sedatives, but poisonous.

Gemel'lus (ji-mĕl'us). Either of two muscles. See *Muscle table.*

Gem'inate (jĕm'i-nĕt). Twin; in pairs.

Gemma'tion (jĕ-mā'shun). Budding; reproduction by separation of small portion (*bud*) from parent.

Gem'mule (jĕm'iul). A bud given off in gemmation.

Ge'nal (jĭ'nal). Of or relating to the cheek. **G. line,** furrow on the cheek indicating abdominal disease.

Gen'eral anatomy. Anatomy of tissues; histology. **G. paralysis, G. paresis,** insanity marked by increasing dementia, with delusions of grandeur and progressive paralysis.

Gen'eralize. To change from a general to a local disease.

Gen'erating plate. Plate of galvanic cell which is affected by chemical action.

Genera'tion (jĕn-ĕ-rā'shun). The act of reproducing.

Gen'erative. Pertaining to generation.

Gener'ic (jĕ-nĕr'ĭk). Pertaining to a genus.

Gene'sial, Gene'sic. Relating to reproduction.

Gen'esis (jĕn'ĕ-sĭs). Production: reproduction.

Genet'ic (jĕ-nĕt'ĭk). Relating to development; formative.

Ge'nial (jĭ'ni-al). Pertaining to the chin. **G. tubercles,** four tubercles of inferior maxilla.

Genic'ulate (jĕ-nĭk'iu-lĕt). Having a knee-like bend. **G. body.** See *Corpus geniculatum.* **G. ganglion,** enlargement of facial nerve near hiatus Fallopii.

Geniohyoglos'sus. See *Muscle table.*

Geniohy'oid. See *Muscle table.*

Geni'on (ji-nai'on). Point at apex of inferior genial tubercle.

Geni'oplasty (ji-nai'o-plas-ti). Plastic operation on the chin.

Gen'ital (jĕn'i-tal). Pertaining to generation or to genitals. **G. corpuscles,** special nerve-endings in external genitals. **G. folds,** folds of skin around g. tubercle. **G. furrow,** groove on lower surface of g. tubercle. **G. tubercle,** eminence in fœtus forming primitive genital organs.

Genita'lia (jĕn-i-tē'li-a). The genitals.

Gen'itals (jĕn'i-talz). Organs concerned in reproduction.

Genitocru'ral nerve. See *Nerve table.*

Genito-u'rinary. Pertaining to genital and urinary organs.

Gen'tian (jĕn'shan). Plant of genus *Gentiana.* Root of yellow gentian is bitter stomachic tonic. **G. violet,** violet coloring matter for staining microscopic specimens.

Ge'nu (jĭ'nū). The knee. **G. extror'sum, G. val'gum,** knock-knee. **G. intror'sum, G. va'rum,** bow-leg.

Gen'uclast. Instrument for breaking up adhesions in knee-joint.

Genupec'toral position. Position of patient resting on knees and chest.

Genyantri'tis. Inflammation of antrum of Highmore.

Gen'yplasty (jĕn'i-plas-ti). Plastic surgery of cheek.

Geograph'ical tongue. Tongue with denuded patches surrounded by thickened epithelium.

Geoph'agism (ji-ŏf'a-jizm). Eating of earth or clay.

Gera'nium (ji-rē'ni-um). Genus of plants. Rhizome of *G. maculatum* is astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Gerdy's fibres (zhĕr'dīz). Superficial ligament connecting clefts of palmar surfaces of fingers.

Gerlach's network (gĕr'láks). Fibrous network composing gray matter of cord.

Gerlier's disease (zhĕr-li-ēz'). Disease of farm-laborers, marked by pains in head and neck, vertigo, and paralysis.

Germ (jĕrm). 1. First principle of a living organism. 2. A microbe. **G.-cell,** cell developing into an organism, especially into an ovum or a spermatozoon. **G. disease,** disease produced by microbes. **G. epithelium,** epithelium forming a ridge (*G. ridge*) on mesonephros of embryo, and developing into sexual elements. **G.-plasm,** protoplasm of a germ transmitting inherited qualities. **G. ridge.** See *G. epithelium.* **G. theory.** 1. Theory that all living beings are developed from living cells. 2. Theory that infectious diseases are produced by bacteria.

Ger'man measles (jĕr'mạn). See *Rötheln.*

Germa'nium. A rare metallic element.

Germici'dal (jĕr-mi-sai'dạl). Destroying germs.

Ger'micide (jĕr'mi-said). Agent which destroys microbes.

Ger'minal (jĕr'mi-nạl). Relating to a germ. **G. area, G. disk.** See *Area germinativa.* **G. membrane,** the blastoderm. **G. spot,** the nucleolus of an ovum. **G. vesicle,** the nucleus of an ovum.

Germina'tion (jĕr-mi-nē'shun). Sprouting of a plant embryo.

Ger'minative. Same as *Germinal.*

Geromor'phism. Appearance of old age in young persons.

Geron'tine (ji-ron'tin). Leucomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from nuclei of liver cells of dogs.

Gerontox'on. Same as *Arcus senilis.*

Gesta'tion (jes-tē'shun). Pregnancy.

Ghost corpuscle. See *Phantom corpuscle.*

Giant cell. A large multinucleated cell.

Gianuzzi's crescents (ja-nûd'zīz). Crescentic masses of cells on basement membrane of acini of mucous glands.

Gibbos'ity (gi-bos'i-ti). A hump; state of being humped.

Gib'bous (gĭb'us). Convex; humped.

Gid'diness (gid'i-nes). See *Vertigo.*

Gigan'toblast (jai-gan'to-blast). A very large red corpuscle.

Gimbernat's ligament (zhâñ-bĕr-nâz'). Reflected part of Poupart's ligament inserted into pectineal line.

Gin (jin). Liquor distilled from malt and juniper berries.

Gin-drinker's liver. Liver with cirrhosis.

Gin'ger (jin'jĕr). Rhizome of *Zin'giber officina'le:* carminative and local stimulant.

Gin'gerol (jin'jẹ-rol). Pungent oil from ginger.

Gingil'i oil (jin-jil'i). Same as *Sesame oil.*

Gingi'va (jin-jai'va). The gum; vascular fleshy substance from which the teeth arise.

Gingi'val (jin-jai'vạl). Pertaining to the gums. **G. line,** line upon the gums caused by certain metallic poisons.

Gingivi'tis (jin-ji-vai'tis). Inflammation of the gums.

Ginglymo-arthro'dial joint. Mixed joint, as between metacarpal and phalangeal bones.

Ging'lymoid (jing'- or ging'gli-moid). Resembling a hinge.

Ging'lymus (*jing'-* or *ging'gli-mus*). A hinge-joint, as in elbow, wrist, ankle, etc.

Gin'seng (*jin'seng*). Root of species of *Aralia:* tonic and stimulant.

Giraldès's organ (*zhi-ral-des'iz*). Small body at back part of testicle, a vestige of the Wolffian body.

Gir'dle anæsthesia. An anæsthetic ring around the body. **G.-pain,** painful g. sensation. **G. sensation,** sensation as of a girdle constricting the body.

Gl. Symbol for glyceryl.

Glabel'la, Glabel'lum. Smooth surface between the eyebrows.

Gla'cial (*glē'shal*). Resembling ice; assuming crystalline form.

Gladi'olus. The middle or main piece of the sternum.

Glair'in (*glār'in*). Same as *Baregin.*

Glair'y (*glār'i*). Resembling white of egg.

Gland. An organ for separating some fluid from the blood.

Glan'ders. Contagious disease of horses transmissible to man.

Glandilem'ma. External envelope of a gland.

Glan'dula (*glan'diu-la*). A gland.

Glan'dular (*glan'diu-lar*). Of or relating to a gland.

Glan'dulin. Extract from gland tissue.

Glans (*glanz*). Latin for acorn or gland. **G. clito'ridis,** bulbous extremity of clitoris. **G. pe'nis,** nut-like head of penis.

Glase'rian artery. Branch of internal maxillary to tympanum. **G. fissure,** fissure in wall of tympanum containing long process of malleus.

Glas'sy. See *Hyaline.*

Glau'ber's salt (*glō'bērz*). Sodium sulphate.

Glauco'ma. Increased pressure of the fluids within the eye, causing hardening of eyeball and blindness.

Glaucom'atous. Having or resembling glaucoma.

Gleet (*glēt*). Chronic urethritis from gonorrhœa.

Glee'ty. Relating to or resembling gleet.

Glénard's disease (*glē-nārz'*) Enteroptosis.

Glenohu'meral ligaments. Three ligaments strengthening capsule of shoulder.

Gle'noid (*glē'noid*). Resembling a pit or socket. **G. cavity,** cavity in head of scapula for articulation with humerus.

Gli'a cells (*glai'a*). See *Deiters's cells,* 2d def.

Gli'adin. Tough substance, a constituent of gluten.

Glio'ma. Malignant tumor of neuroglia-like structure in nervous tissue.

Gliomato'sis. Excessive development of neuroglia.

Gliomyxo'ma. Glioma with mucous degeneration.

Glioneuro'ma. Glioma with neuromatous elements.

Gliosarco'ma. Glioma with sarcomatous elements.

Glis'son's capsule. Connective-tissue sheath enveloping liver and entering at portal fissure to surround the vessels and nerves.

Glo'bin. A proteid which with hæmatin forms hæmoglobin.

Glob'ular (*glob'iu-lar*). Like a globe; spherical.

Glob'ule (*glob'iul*). A spherical particle of matter.

Globulici'dal (*glob-iu-li-sai'dal*). Destroying blood-corpuscles.

Glob'ulin (*glob'iu-lin*). 1. A proteid from crystalline lens. 2. Any one of the group of proteids, including globulin, paraglobulin, fibrinogen, myosin, myoglobulin, and vitellin.

Globulinu'ria. Presence of globulin in the urine.

Glob'ulose (glŏb'iu-lōs). Product of peptic digestion of globulin.
Glo'bus (glō'bus). A ball or sphere. **G. hyster'icus,** sensation as of a ball ascending in the throat. **G. ma'jor,** head of epididymis. **G. mi'nor,** lower end of epididymis. **G. pal'lidus,** pale inner part of lenticular nucleus.
Glom'erate (glom'ę-rēt). Crowded together in a ball.
Glomer'ular. Relating to or formed in a glomerulus.
Glomeruli'tis, Glomerulonephri'tis. Inflammation of glomerules of kidney.
Glomer'ulus. A cluster, especially one of the vascular tufts within Malpighian body of kidney.
Glono'in (glo-nō'in). Pure nitroglycerin.
Glos'sal. Pertaining to the tongue.
Glossal'gia (glo-sal'ji-ą). Pain in the tongue.
Glos'saplasty (glos'ą-plas-ti). Plastic surgery of the tongue.
Glossec'tomy (glo-sek'to-mi). Excision of the tongue.
Glossi'tis (glo-sai'tis). Inflammation of the tongue.
Glos'socele (glos'o-sēl). Protrusion of tongue from swelling.
Glosso-epiglottid'ean. Connecting tongue and epiglottis.
Glos'sograph. Apparatus for recording tongue-movements in speaking.
Glossohy'al (glos-o-hai'ąl). Connecting tongue and hyoid bone.
Glossol'ogy. 1. The science of the tongue. 2. Terminology.
Glossol'ysis (glo-sol'i-sis). Paralysis of the tongue.
Glossop'athy (glo-sop'ą-thi). Any disease of the tongue.
Glossopharyn'geal (glos-o-fe-rin'ji-ąl). Supplying tongue and pharynx. **G. nerve,** the ninth cranial nerve.
Glossophyt'ia (glos-o-fit'i-ą). Blackness of tongue from spores and detritus.
Glossople'gia (glos-o-plē'ji-ą). Paralysis of the tongue.
Glos'sospasm. Spasm of tongue muscles.
Glos'sy skin. Smooth, shiny state of skin following lesion of cutaneous nerves.
Glot'tis. The aperture between the true vocal cords.
Glov'er's suture (gluv'ĕrz). Form of continuous suture.
Glu'cose (glū'kōs). Grape sugar; a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from fruits, honey, and various bodily fluids.
Glu'coside (glū'ko-said). A vegetable principle decomposed by acids into glucose and another substance.
Glu'cosine. One of a group of bases formed by action of ammonia on glucose.
Glucosu'ria. Presence of sugar in the urine.
Glue-like tumor. A glioma.
Gluge's corpuscles (glū'gez). Granular corpuscles in diseased nervous matter.
Glutæ'us. See *Muscle table.*
Glutam'ic acid. Acid, $C_5H_9NO_4$, from decomposition of proteids.
Glutam'ine. Compound, $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3$, from juice of many plants.
Glutar'ic acid. Acid, $C_5H_8O_4$, from decomposing pus.
Glute'al (glu-tī'ąl). Of or relating to buttocks. **G. bursæ,** three bursæ below glutæus maximus. **G. muscle.** See *Glutæus.* **G. reflex,** contraction of glutæi on stimulation of skin over them.
Glu'ten. Glutinous principle from various grains.
Glu'tinous (glū'ti-nus). Gluey; adhesive.
Gly'ceride (glis'ę-raid). Compound of glycerin with acid.
Gly'cerin (glis'ę-rin). Colorless, syrupy liquid, $C_3H_8O_3$, from de-

composition of fats and fixed oils. **G. jelly,** mixture of glycerin and gelatin.

Gly'cerite (*glis'ẹ-rait*). Mixture of medicinal substance with glycerin.

Gly'ceryl (*glis'ẹ-ril*). Radical, C_3H_5, of glycerin.

Gly'cin (*glai'sin*). Same as *Glycocoll.*

Glycochol'ic acid. Acid, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_3$, from ox-gall.

Gly'cocine (*glai'ko-sin*). Same as *Glycocoll.*

Gly'cocoll (*glai'ko-kol*). Gelatin sugar, $C_2H_5NO_2$.

Gly'cogen (*glai'ko-jen*). A starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from animal tissues.

Glycohæ'mia. Presence of saccharine matter in the blood.

Gly'col (*glai'kol*). A diatomic alcohol.

Glycol'ic acid. Acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, from grapes and Virginia creeper.

Glycolyt'ic ferment. Ferment decomposing glucose.

Gly'conin (*glai'ko-nin*). Glycerite of yolk of egg.

Glycosu'ria (*glai-ko-siû'ri-ạ*). See *Glucosuria.*

Glycosu'ric acid. Acid found in certain states of the urine.

Gly'cozone. Proprietary solution of hydrogen peroxide and ozone.

Glycyrrhi'za (*glis-i-rai'zạ*). See *Liquorice.*

Glycyrrhi'zin. Principle, $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$, from liquorice.

Glyp'tic formula (*glip'tik*). Chemical formula indicating actual arrangements of atoms in molecule.

Gm. Abbreviation for *gramme.*

Gnath'ic index (*nath'ik*). Number expressing amount of projection of jaw.

Gna'thion (*nê'thi-on*). Lowest point on median line of lower jaw.

Gnathoceph'alus. Monster with no head but with large jaws.

Gnath'oplasty (*nath'o-plas-ti*). Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Goa powder (*gō'ạ*). Powder from wood of *Andi'ra Araro'ba,* furnishing chrysarobin.

Goat-leap pulse. See *Caprizant pulse.*

Gob'let cells. Epithelial cells shaped like a goblet and containing mucus.

Gog'gle-eye. A prominently protruding eye.

Gog'gles. Spectacles with wire sides for screening the eyes.

Goitre (*goi'tr*). Enlargement of thyroid gland, causing swelling in front of throat. **Exophthalmic g.** See *Exophthalmic.*

Gold. Yellow metallic element: atomic weight, 196.2; specific gravity, 19.3.

Gold'beaters' skin. Very thin, tough membrane from ox's cæcum.

Gol'den seal. See *Hydrastis.*

Gold'thread. See *Coptis.*

Goll's column or **tract** (*golz*). Posterior median column of spinal cord.

Gompho'sis. Articulation in which a spike of bone fits into a socket in another bone.

Gon'ad (*gon'ad*). A reproductive gland.

Gonag'ra (*go-nag'rạ*). Gout in the knee.

Gonarthri'tis. Inflammation of knee-joint.

Gonecys'tis (*gon-e-sis'tis*). A seminal vesicle.

Gonecysti'tis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Gonepoie'sis (*gon-e-poi-i'sis*). Secretion of semen.

Goniom'eter. Instrument for measuring angles.

Go'nion (*gō'ni-on*). Point of angle of lower jaw.

Gonococ'cus (*gon-o-kok'us*). The microbe of gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhœ'a (gon-o-rĭ'ą). Contagious inflammation of mucous membrane of genitals with purulent discharge.

Gonorrhœ'al. Of or relating to gonorrhœa. **G. arthritis** or **rheumatism,** arthritis from gonorrhœa infection.

Gon'yocele (gon'i-o-sēl). White swelling of knee.

Goose-flesh. See *Cutis anserina.*

Gor'get (gór'jet). Wide-grooved director for lithotomy.

Gossyp'ium (go-sip'i-um). See *Cotton* and *Cottonroot bark.*

Goulard's cerate (gū'lārdz). Cerate of lead subacetate. **G.'s extract,** solution of lead subacetate.

Gout. Disease marked by painful joint-inflammation with deposit of sodium around joints.

Gout'y. Affected by or of the nature of gout. **G. diathesis** or **habit,** peculiar constitution of body predisposing to gout. **G. kidney,** chronic nephritis from gout.

Gowers's tract. Ascending anterior lateral tract of cord.

Gr. Abbreviation for *grain.*

Graafian follicles or **vesicles** (grâf'i-ąn). Small spherical bodies in ovary, each enclosing an ovum.

Gra'cile (gras'il). Slender. **G. fasciculus** or **funiculus,** continuation of posterior median column of cord into medulla. **G. nucleus.** See *Nucleus gracilis.*

Gra'cilis (gras'i-lis). Long, slender muscle of inner part of thigh.

Grad'uate. 1. Vessel marked by graduated series of lines. 2. Person with a college degree.

Grad'uated. Divided into degrees. **G. tenotomy,** incomplete section of tendon of ocular muscle.

Graft. A slip of tissue transplanted from one part to another.

Grain (grēn). 1. A seed, especially of a cereal. 2. The twentieth part of a scruple.

Gramme (gram). Unit of weight in metric system, equal to 15.434 grains.

Gram's solution. Staining solution of 1 part iodine, 2 parts potassium iodide, and 300 parts water.

Grana'tum (gra-nē'tum). See *Pomegranate.*

Grancher's disease (grâñ-shēz'). Splenopneumonia.

Grandry's corpuscles (grân-drĭz'). Tactile corpuscles of birds.

Gran'ular. Of nature of or composed of grains or granulations. **G. conjunctivitis.** See *Trachoma.* **G. lids.** See *Trachoma.*

Granula'tion. 1. Formation in wound of round fleshy bodies, the material of repair (**G. tissue**). 2. One of the bodies so formed.

Gran'ule (gran'iul). A small round body. **G.-layer.** 1. Layer of cerebellum next the cortical layer. 2. One of two layers of retina.

Granulo'ma. A tumor of granulation tissue.

Gran'ulose. The more soluble portion of starch.

Gra'num (grē'num). See *Grain.*

Grape-cure. Treatment by diet of grapes. **G. sugar.** See *Glucose.*

Graph'ic method. Observations of physical signs by self-registering instruments.

Graph'ite (graf'ait). A form of native carbon.

Graphol'ogy. Study of handwriting in diagnosing nerve disease.

Graph'ospasm. Writers' cramp.

Grattage (grâ-tázh'). Removal of granulations by friction with a stiff brush.

Grave, Serious. **G.-wax.** See *Adipocere.*

Gravel (grav'el). Calcareous matter in the kidney or bladder.
Graves's disease (grēv'ziz). Exophthalmic goitre.
Grav'id uterus (grav'id). A pregnant uterus.
Grav'idin. Substance from urine of pregnant women.
Gravimet'ric analysis. Quantitative analysis, by weighing.
Gravita'tion. Force by which all bodies are drawn together.
Grav'ity. Weight; gravitation.
Gray atrophy or **degeneration.** Degeneration of spinal cord in which the white matter becomes gray. **G. commissure,** band of gray matter connecting two halves of cord. **G. matter,** portion of central nervous system having a gray color. **G. powder,** mercury with chalk. **G. softening,** inflammatory softening of nervous matter with gray discoloration. **G. substance.** Same as *G. matter*.
Green-blindness. Inability to distinguish green colors. **G. sickness.** See *Chlorosis*. **G. softening,** abscess in nerve-substance containing greenish pus. **G. vitriol,** ferrous sulphate.
Green'stick fracture. Incomplete fracture in which one side is broken while the other holds together.
Gref'fotome. Instrument for cutting tissue-grafts.
Gregari'na (greg-ą-rai'ną). Genus of parasitic protozoa.
Greg'ory's powder. Compound powder of rhubarb.
Griffe des orteils (grif dēz ór-tē'ī). Same as *Claw-hand*.
Griffith's mixture. Compound mixture of iron.
Grinde'lia. Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *G. robus'ta* are antispasmodic in asthma and bronchitis.
Grin'der (grain'dēr). A molar tooth.
Grin'ders' disease. Lung disease in grinders of tools, etc., from inhalation of particles of steel or dust.
Grip, Grippe. See *Influenza*.
Grippotox'in. Influenza toxin.
Grocers' itch. Form of eczema of the hands.
Groin. Lower lateral part of abdomen above thigh.
Gross anatomy. Anatomy of macroscopic tissues. **G. appearances,** appearance of a tissue to the naked eye. **G. lesion.** See *Macroscopic lesion*.
Ground-bundle. Either of the two portions of anterolateral tract of cord.
Grow'ing pains. Rheumatic or neuralgic pains in limbs of young persons.
Gru'el (grû'el). Thick decoction of a cereal grain.
Gru'mous (grû'mus). Clotted; lumpy.
Gru'tum. Same as *Milium*.
Gtt. Abbreviation for L. *gutta*, "drop."
Guachama'ca. South American tree used as source of curare.
Gua'co (gwâ'kō). South American plant, *Mika'nia Gua'co:* febrifuge and tæniafuge.
Guai'ac resin (gwai'ak). Resin from wood of *Guai'acum officina'le:* stimulant and alterative. **G. wood,** heart-wood of *Guai'acum:* stimulant diaphoretic.
Guai'acol. Oily liquid, $C_7H_8O_2$: used like creosote in phthisis.
Guai'acum. See *Guaiac*.
Gua'nine. Leucomaine, $C_5H_5N_5O$, from guano and many animal and vegetable tissues.
Gua'no (gwâ'nō). Dung of sea-fowl from South American islands.
Guara'na. Paste from seeds of Brazilian shrub: used in migraine.

Guard-cells. Endothelial cells lining stomata of serous membranes.

Gubernac'ulum tes'tis. Cord between epididymis and bottom of scrotum in fœtus.

Gubler's line (gü-blēz'). Line joining points of origin of fifth nerve roots. **G.'s paralysis,** crossed hemiplegia. **G.'s tumor,** swelling on back of wrist in lead poisoning.

Gud'den's commissure. Inner and upper fibres of optic tract.

Guillotine (gil-o-tīn'). Cutting instrument for cutting off tonsil or other projecting part.

Guin'ea worm (gin'ĭ). West Indian worm, *Fila'ria medinen'sis,* burrowing under human skin.

Gul'let. The œsophagus.

Gum. Mucilaginous liquid exuding from plants. **G. arabic.** See *Acacia.* **G.-resin,** concrete vegetable juice. **G. tragacanth.** See *Tragacanth.*

Gum-boil. Inflammation of abscess of gums.

Gum'ma. A soft gummy tumor in tertiary stage of syphilis.

Gum'matous. Relating to or resembling gumma.

Gum'mi. See *Gum.*

Gum'my. 1. Resembling gum. 2. Gummatous.

Gums. See *Gingiva.*

Gun-cotton. See *Pyroxylin.*

Gun-stock deformity. Deformity in which extended forearm forms angle with arm from fracture of condyle of humerus.

Gur'jun balsam. Balsam from *Dipterocar'pus læ'vis* of East Indies: used in leprosy and gonorrhœa.

Gus'tatory (gus'tą-to-rĭ). Of or relating to taste. **G. bulbs.** See *Taste-buds.* **G. cells.** See *Taste-cells.* **G. centre,** cerebral centre controlling sense of taste. **G. nerve.** 1. Branch of inferior maxillary nerve to tongue. 2. Lingual branch of glossopharyngeal.

Gut. See *Intestine.*

Gut'ta (gut'ą). A drop. **G.-percha,** concrete milky juice of a Borneo tree. **G. rosa'cea.** See *Acne rosacea.* **G. sere'na,** amaurosis.

Gutta'tim (gu-tē'tim). Drop by drop.

Gut'tur. The throat.

Gut'tural. Of or relating to the throat.

Gutturotet'any. Spasm of the throat with resulting stammering.

Guyon's sign (gī-ôñz'). Ballottement of floating kidney on palpation.

Gymnas'tics (jim-nas'tiks). Systematic bodily exercise.

Gymnem'ic acid. Acid, $C_{32}H_{55}O_{12}$, from East Indian shrub, producing temporary abolition of sense of taste.

Gym'nocyte (jim'no-sait). Cell without cell-wall.

Gynæcolo'gical (jin-i-ko-loj'i-kąl). Relating to gynæcology.

Gynæcol'ogist (jin-i-kol'o-jist). One skilled in gynæcology.

Gynæcol'ogy (jin-i-kol'o-ji). Branch of medicine treating of diseases of women.

Gynæcomas'tia. Development of breasts in the male.

Gynan'drism (jin-an'drizm). Hermaphroditism.

Gynatre'sia. Imperforation of vagina.

Gynecol'ogy (jin-i-kol'o-ji). See *Gynæcology.*

Gynepho'bia (jin-i-fō'bi-ą). Morbid aversion to women.

Gynocar'dia (jin-o-kâr'di-ą). See *Chaulmoogra.*

Gynoplas'tics. Plastic surgery of female genitals.
Gyp'sum (jip'sum). Calcium sulphate, or plaster of Paris.
Gyre (jair). A cerebral convolution.
Gyri (jai'rai). Plural of *gyrus*.
Gyrome'le (jai-ro-mi'li). Flexible catheter with sponge at distal end, which can be readily rotated.
Gy'rospasm. Rotating spasm of head.
Gy'rus (jai'rus). A convolution of the brain. **G. fornica'tus,** convolution forming arch above corpus callosum.

H

H. Abbreviation for *hydrogen*.
Habcu'ula. Any frænum: applied to structures of organ of Corti. **H. arcua'ta, H. tec'ta,** inner zone of basilar membrane of cochlea. **H. cona'rii,** peduncle of pineal gland.
Hab'it. 1. A regular practice. 2. Disposition of bodily temperament. **H. chorea, H. spasm,** spasmodic movements of voluntary muscles occurring habitually.
Hab'itat. Region in which an animal or a plant lives naturally.
Habit'ual abortion. See *Abortion*.
Hachement (hâsh-moṅ'). Same as *Hacking*.
Hack'ing. Chopping movement in massage. **H. cough,** short, frequent cough.
Hæmabarom'eter. Instrument for finding specific gravity of the blood.
Hæmacy'anin (hem-ą-sai'ą-nin). See *Hæmatocyanin*.
Hæmacytom'eter. Instrument for counting blood-corpuscles.
Hæ'mad (hi'mad). Towards the hæmal or ventral side.
Hæmadromom'eter. See *Hæmodromometer*.
Hæmadynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring blood pressure.
Hæm'agogue (hem'ą-gog). Promoting flow of blood.
Hæ'mal (hi'mąl). Of or relating to blood-vessels. **H. arch,** arch formed by bodies of vertebræ, ribs, and sternum. **H. spine,** the sternum or linea alba.
Hæmalbu'min. Albuminate of iron: used in anæmia.
Hæmangio'ma. A true angioma.
Hæmangiosarco'ma. Same as *Angiosarcoma*.
Hæmaphe'in (hem ą-fi'in). Brown coloring matter from blood.
Hæmapoiet'ic. See *Hæmatopoietic*.
Hæmapoph'ysis (hem-ą-pof'i-sis). A costal cartilage.
Hæmarthro'sis. Presence of blood in a joint.
Hæmatachom'eter. Instrument for measuring rapidity of blood-circulation.
Hæmatem'esis. Vomiting of blood.
Hæmatenceph'alon (hem-ą-ten-sef'ą-lon). Hemorrhage into the brain.
Hæmather'mous. Warm-blooded.
Hæmat'ic. Relating to or affecting the blood.
Hæmatidro'sis. Sweating of blood.
Hæmatim'eter. Instrument for counting blood-corpuscles.
Hæ'matin. Brown substance, $C_{34}H_{35}N_4Fe'O_5$, from hæmoglobin.
Hæmatin'ic. Same as *Hæmatic*.
Hæmatinom'eter. Instrument for measuring hæmoglobin in blood by color of latter.

Hæmatinu'ria. Presence of hæmatin in the urine.
Hæmato'bium. An organism in the blood.
Hæm'atoblast. Cell developing into a red blood-corpuscle.
Hæm'atocele. Effusion of blood into a cavity, especially the tunica vaginalis testis.
Hæmatoceph'alus. Monster with head distended with blood.
Hæmatochylu'ria. Presence of blood and chyle in urine.
Hæmatocol'pus. Collection of blood in the vagina.
Hæm'atocrite. Instrument for separating blood-corpuscles from serum by centrifugal force.
Hæmatocry'al. Cold-blooded.
Hæmatocrys'tallin. Same as *Hæmoglobin.*
Hæmatocy'anin. Blue coloring matter from blood of *Octopus.*
Hæm'atocyst. 1. Cyst containing blood. 2. Effusion of blood into the bladder.
Hæm'atocyte. A blood-corpuscle.
Hæmatocytom'eter. Same as *Hæmatimeter.*
Hæmat'ogen. A substance derived from white of egg.
Hæmatogen'esis. The development of the blood.
Hæmato'genous (hem-ą-toj'e-nus). Producing blood or produced in the blood.
Hæmatoglob'ulin. See *Hæmoglobulin.*
Hæmatohidro'sis. Same as *Hæmatidrosis.*
Hæm'atoid. Resembling blood; bloody.
Hæmatoi'din. Reddish substance, $C_{32}H_{33}N_4O_6$, from blood-clots.
Hæmatol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of blood.
Hæmatol'ysis. Dissolution and disintegration of blood.
Hæmato'ma. A tumor composed of effused blood. **H. au'ris,** hæmatoma beneath perichondrium of ear-cartilage.
Hæmatomediasti'num. See *Hæmomediastinum.*
Hæmatom'eter. 1. A hæmadynamometer. 2. A hæmometer.
Hæmatome'tra. Collection of blood in the uterus.
Hæmatomphal'ocele. Umbilical hernia filled with blood.
Hæmatomye'lia. Hemorrhage into the spinal cord.
Hæmatopericar'dium. Hemorrhage into the pericardium.
Hæmatoph'agous (hem-ą-tof'ą-gus). Living on blood.
Hæmatophil'ia. See *Hæmophilia.*
Hæm'atophyte (hem'ą-to-fait). Vegetable parasite in the blood.
Hæmatoplas'tic. Concerned in development of the blood.
Hæmatopoie'sis. The formation of the blood.
Hæmatopoiet'ic. Concerned in regeneration of the blood.
Hæmatopor'phyrin. Substance, $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$, formed by depriving hæmatin of iron.
Hæmatoporphyrinu'ria. Presence of hæmatoporphyrin in the urine.
Hæmatopo'sia. Blood-drinking.
Hæmatorrha'chis. Hemorrhage into spinal membranes.
Hæmatorrhœ'a. Hemorrhage.
Hæmatosal'pinx. Accumulation of blood in the oviduct.
Hæm'atoscope. Two glass plates for inspecting a thin layer of blood.
Hæmatos'copy (hem-ą-tos'ko-pi). Inspection of blood.
Hæmatosep'sis. Septicæmia.
Hæmato'sin. See *Hæmatin.*
Hæmato'sis. 1. Aeration of blood. 2. Hæmatopoiesis.
Hæmatospec'troscope. Spectroscope for studying blood.

Hæmatosper'mia. Presence of blood in semen.
Hæmatother'mal. Warm-blooded.
Hæmathō'rax. See *Hæmothorax.*
Hæmatotox'ic. Relating to blood-poisoning.
Hæmatox'ylin. Crystalline stain, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$, from logwood.
Hæmatox'ylon. Genus of plants. The heart-wood of *H. campechia'num*, or logwood, is mild astringent.
Hæmatozo'on. Animal parasitic in blood.
Hæmatu'ria. Passage of bloody urine.
Hæmau'tograph. Tracing formed by a jet of blood from a cut artery striking a moving paper.
Hæmautog'raphy. Production of a hæmautograph.
Hæ'mic (hī'mik). Pertaining to or formed in the blood. **H. calculus,** concretion of blood coagula. **H. murmur,** murmur due to alteration of blood.
Hæmidro'sis. See *Hæmatidrosis.*
Hæm'in (hem'*in*). Dark brown crystalline compound, $C_{34}H_{35}N_4FeO_5$.HCl, from blood.
Hæmochromatō'sis. Staining with coloring matters of blood.
Hæmochro'mogen. Crystalline substance, $C_{34}H_{37}N_4FeO_5$, from hæmoglobin.
Hæmochromom'eter. Instrument for making color-test of quality of blood.
Hæmocœ'lom. Portion of cœlom developing into the heart.
Hæmocy'anin. Same as *Hæmatocyanin.*
Hæm'ocyte (hem'o-sait). A blood-corpuscle.
Hæmocytol'ysis. Disintegration of blood-corpuscles.
Hæmocytom'eter. Apparatus for counting blood-corpuscles.
Hæmocytotryp'sis. Breaking up of blood-corpuscles by pressure.
Hæmodromom'eter. Instrument for measuring rapidity of blood-circulation.
Hæmodynamom'eter. See *Hæmadynamometer.*
Hæmofus'cin (hem-o-fus'*in*). Brown coloring matter from blood.
Hæmogal'lol. Brown powder from hæmoglobin: used in anæmia.
Hæmogen'ic (hem-o-*jen'*ik). Blood-producing.
Hæmoglo'bin. The red coloring matter of the blood.
Hæmoglobinæ'mia. Separation of hæmoglobin from red corpuscles and solution in blood-plasma.
Hæmoglobinom'eter. Instrument for measuring hæmoglobin in the blood.
Hæmoglobinu'ria. Presence of hæmoglobin in the urine.
Hæm'ol (hem'*ol*). Chalybeate powder from hæmoglobin.
Hæm'olymph. Blood and lymph.
Hæmol'ysis. Destruction of blood-corpuscles.
Hæmolyt'ic. Causing hæmolysis; also, an agent so acting.
Hæmomediasti'num. Effusion of blood into the mediastinum.
Hæmom'eter. Instrument for optical examination of blood.
Hæmome'tra. See *Hæmatometra.*
Hæmopericar'dium. See *Hæmatopericardium.*
Hæmoperitone'um. Presence of blood within the peritoneum.
Hæmophag'ocyte. A white blood-corpuscle.
Hæmophil'ia. State marked by strong tendency to hemorrhage.
Hæmophthal'mia, Hæmophthal'mus. Accumulation of blood in the eye.

Hæmopneumotho'rax. See *Hæmatopneumothorax.*

Hæmopoie'sis. See *Hæmatopoiesis.*

Hæmop'tysis. Spitting of blood from the lungs.

Hæmorrhage (hem'o-rêj). See *Hemorrhage.*

Hæmorrhœa (hem-o-rī'ą). See *Hemorrhage.*

Hæm'orrhoid. See *Hemorrhoid.*

Hæmosid'erin. Iron containing derivative from blood.

Hæmospa'sia. Withdrawal of blood.

Hæmos'tasis. Arrest of hemorrhage.

Hæmostat'ic. Arresting hemorrhage; also, an agent so acting.

Hæmotachom'eter. Instrument for measuring velocity of blood-current.

Hæmotho'rax. Accumulation of blood in pleural cavity.

Hair. The filamentous outgrowth of the skin. **H.-bulb,** bulbous expansion of lower end of hair-root. **H.-cell,** epithelial cell with hair-like processes. **H.-follicle,** flask-shaped depression in skin containing hair-root. **H.-papilla,** a papilla of corium projecting up into centre of hair-bulb.

Hairy heart. Heart covered with shaggy exudation. **H. tongue,** tongue whose papillæ have a hair-like appearance.

Halistere'sis. Lack of mineral salts in a part; osteomalacia.

Hal'itus (hal'ī-tus). An exhalation; breath.

Haller's acid elixir. Sulphuric mixture. **H.'s circles,** venous and arterial circles in the eye.

Hall's disease (hôlz). Spurious hydrocephalus.

Hallucina'tion. A false perception of the senses for which there is no external cause.

Hal'lux. The great toe. **H. val'gus,** outward bending of great toe. **H. va'rus,** inward bending of great toe.

Ha'lo (hē'lō). A ring around anything. **H. glaucomato'sus,** whitish ring around optic disk in glaucoma.

Hal'ogen (hal'o-jen). One of a group of elements combining with other elements to form salts resembling common salt. They are chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine.

Hal'oid salts. Salts formed by halogens.

Hal'stern's disease. Epidemic syphilis.

Ham. The popliteal region.

Hamame'lis. Genus of shrubs. Leaves of *H. virginia'na* are astringent, sedative, and tonic.

Ham'mer-toe. Claw-like bending of a toe.

Ham'string. Either of two tendons forming inner and outer boundaries of popliteal space.

Ham'ular. Hook-shaped.

Ham'ulus. A hook or hook-like process.

Hand-electrode. Electrode for holding in the hand.

Hanging-drop culture. Bacterial culture made by inoculating a drop of bouillon hanging from the under side of a cover-glass.

Hang-nail. Splitting of epidermis at side of nail.

Haphalge'sia (haf-ąl-jī'zi-ą). Sense of pain on touching objects.

Haphepho'bia. Dread of touching things or of being touched.

Hard chancre. A true chancre.

Harelip (hâr'lip). Congenital cleft of lip. **H. suture.** See *Twisted suture.*

Har'lequin fœtus. Fœtus with congenital ichthyosis.

Harmo'nia, Har'mony. Suture in which articulating surfaces are smooth and do not interlock.

Har'rison's groove. Groove on chest produced by contraction of diaphragm, as in dyspnœa.

Harts'horn. Horn of stag, used as a source of ammonia.

Häser's formula. See *Trapp's formula.*

Hash'isch, Hash'eesh. Leaves and stalks of *Cannabis indica.*

Has'ner's valve. Fold of membrane at nasal orifice of nasolachrymal duct.

Has'sal's corpuscles. Nucleated cells in the thymus gland.

Hat'ters' disease. Lung disease or mercurial poisoning in hatters.

Haunch bone. The ilium.

Haus'tus (hôs'tus). A draught. **H. ni'ger,** compound infusion of senna.

Haut mal (hô mâl). Epilepsy in its full development.

Haver'sian canals. Intercommunicating canals running through bone. **H. glands,** fringed folds of synovial membrane in joints. **H. spaces,** large irregular spaces in bone. **H. system,** system of canaliculi radiating from each H. canal.

Hawk (hôk). To clear the throat of phlegm.

Hay fever, Hay asthma. Acute catarrh of conjunctiva and nasal mucous membrane, recurring about the same time each year.

Hay'garth's nodosities. Knobs on the joints in arthritis deformans.

H. D. Abbreviation for *hearing distance.*

Head (hĕd). The uppermost division of the body, containing the brain. **H.-drop,** disease in Japan with hanging down of head. **H.-fold,** fold of blastoderm at head end of embryo. **H.-gut.** Same as *Foregut.* **H.-kidney,** the pronephros. **H.-lock,** catching together of chins of twins in labor. **H.-louse.** See *Pediculus capitis.*

Head'ache. Pain in the head.

Heal'ing (hĭl'ing). Restoration of wounded parts. **H. by first intention,** union without formation of scar. **H. by second intention,** union by formation of granulations. **H. by third intention,** union by adhesion of granulating surfaces.

Health. Normal state of body and mind.

Healthy pus. See *Laudable pus.* **H. ulcer,** ulcer with tendency to heal.

Hearing distance. Distance at which a given sound begins to be heard.

Heart (hârt). Hollow muscular organ which drives blood through the arteries. **H.-clot,** clot formed in the heart.

Heart'burn. See *Cardialgia.*

Heat-centres. Cerebral centres controlling bodily heat.

Heat-stroke. See *Insolation.*

Hebephre'nia. Form of insanity peculiar to age of puberty.

Heb'erden's asthma. Angina pectoris. **H.'s nodes,** nodosities at sides of distal phalanges.

Heb'etude (hĕb'ĕ-tiud). Mental dulness.

Hec'tic fever (hĕk'tik). Slow fever with irregular exacerbations in phthisis. **H. flush,** flush of cheeks in phthisis.

Hec'togramme, Hec'tolitre, Hec'tometre. One hundred grammes, litres, or metres.

Hedeo'ma. Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *H. pulegioi'des,* or pennyroyal, are stimulant and emmenagogue.

Hedge'hog crystals. Wedge-shaped, spiny crystals of uric acid.

Hed'rocele. Hernia of intestine through the anus.

Heel-bone. The calcaneum.

Hei'denhain's demilunes (hai'dẹn-hainz). Same as *Gianuzzi's crescents.* **H.'s rods,** rod-like bodies forming epithelium of convoluted tubules of kidney.

Heis'ter's valve. Spiral folds of mucous membrane in neck of gall-bladder and cystic duct.

Hel'coid. Resembling an ulcer.

Hel'coplasty. Plastic operation on ulcers.

Hel'enin. Yellow crystalline substance, C_6H_8O, from root of *Inʹula Heleʹnium:* stomachic, antiseptic, and germicidal.

Hel'icine (hel'*i*-sin). Tendril-like. **H. arteries,** convoluted arteries in erectile tissue of penis.

Hel'icis maʹjor, Hel'icis miʹnor. Two muscles of the helix.

Hel'icoid (hel'*i*-coid). Spirally coiled.

Helicotre'ma. Foramen between scala tympani and scala vestibuli.

Heliopho'bia. Morbid dread of sunlight.

Heliother'apy. Treatment by exposure to sunlight.

He'lium. A gaseous element from the atmosphere.

He'lix. Rounded outer edge of external ear.

Hel'lebore. Root of *Helleb'orus niʹger* and *H. virʹidis:* cathartic and emmenagogue.

Helm'holtz's ligament. Portion of anterior ligament of malleus attached to greater tympanic spine. **H.'s line,** line perpendicular to plane of axes of rotation of eyes.

Hel'minth. An intestinal worm.

Helmin'thagogue (hel-miʹn'tha-gog). A vermifuge.

Helminthi'asis. Condition of being infested with worms.

Helmin'thic. Same as *Anthelmintic.*

Helminthol'ogy. The science of intestinal worms.

Hema-, Hemat-. See *Hæma-, Hæmat-.*

He'mal. See *Hæmal.*

Hemalo'pia. 1. Same as *Day-blindness.* 2. Same as *Nyctalopia.*

Hemiachromatopsia. Color-blindness in one-half of visual field.

Hemialbu'min. Same as *Anti-albumin.*

Hemial'bumose. A proteid formed by digestion of proteids.

Hemialbumosu'ria. Presence of hemialbumose in urine.

Hemianæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia of lateral half of body.

Hemiano'pia, Hemianop'sia. Blindness in one-half of field of vision.

Hemiarthro'sis. A false synchondrosis.

Hemiatax'ia. Ataxia on one side of body.

Hemiatheto'sis. Athetosis on one side of body.

Hemiat'rophy (hem-i-atʹro-fi). Atrophy on one side of body.

Hem'ic. See *Hæmic.*

Hemicepha'lia (hem-*i*-se-fêʹli-ạ). Absence of lateral half of skull.

Hemichore'a. Chorea affecting one side of body.

Hemicra'nia. 1. Headache on one side. 2. Absence of anterior part of skull.

Hemidiaphore'sis. Sweating on one half of body.

Hemidysæsthe'sia. Dysæsthesia on one side of body.

Hemienceph'alus. Monster lacking sense-organs of brain.

Hemiep'ilepsy. Epilepsy on one side of body.

Hemiglossi'tis. Inflammation of one half of tongue.

Hemihyperæsthe'sia. Hyperæsthesia of one half of body.
Hemihyper'trophy. Hypertrophy of one half of body or part.
Hemim'elus. Monster with stunted limbs.
Hem'in. See *Hæmin.*
Hemineurasthe'nia. Neurasthenia of one side of body.
Hemio'pia. Same as *Hemianopia.*
Hemio'pic pupillary reaction. See *Wernicke's reaction.*
Hemip'agus. Twin monster united at thorax.
Hemiparanæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia of lower half of body on one side.
Hemiparaple'gia. Paralysis of lower half of body on one side.
Hemipar'esis. Paresis of one side of body.
Hemipep'tone. A peptone formed in digestion of proteids.
Hemiple'gia (hĕm-*i*-plē'ji-ą). Paralysis of one side of body. It is *alternate* or *crossed* when affecting one side of face and opposite side of body, *cerebral* when due to lesion of brain, *facial* when affecting one side of face, *spastic* when occurring in children and attended with spasm, convulsions, and atrophy, and *spinal* when due to lesion of cord.
Hemipro'tein. Same as *Antialbumid.*
Hemisec'tion (hĕm-*i*-sĕk'shun). Section of one half of a part.
Hem'ispasm. Spasm affecting one half of body.
Hem'isphere (hĕm'*i*-sfĭr). Either lateral half of cerebrum.
Hemisys'tole. Systole of one side of heart only.
Hemiter'ic. Characterized by deformity but not monstrosity.
Hem'lock. 1. See *Conium.* 2. One of several fir-trees.
Hemo-. See *Hæmo-.*
Hemoglo'bin. See *Hæmoglobin.*
Hem'orrhage. Escape of blood from the vessels; bleeding.
Hemorrha'gic. Relating to or attended with hemorrhage.
Hem'orrhoid. A pile; vascular tumor on rectal mucous membrane.
Hemorrhoi'dal. Pertaining to hemorrhoids or to the anus.
Hemp. See *Cannabis.*
Hen'bane. See *Hyoscyamus.*
Hen'ley's layer. Outer layer of inner root-sheath of hair-follicle. **H.'s loop,** U-like loop in course of uriniferous tubule. **H.'s membrane,** fenestrated membrane of an artery. **H.'s sheath,** perineurium of single fibres of medullated nerves. **H.'s sphincter,** muscular fibres surrounding prostatic urethra.
Hen'noch's purpura. Purpura with intestinal disturbance.
Hen'sen's disk or **line,** pale line passing transversely through sarcous element. **H.'s prop-cells,** columnar cells beneath outer hair-cell of Corti's organ.
Hep'par. The liver. **H. sul'phuris,** potassium sulphide.
Hepatal'gia (hĕp-ą-tal'ji-ą). Pain in the liver.
Hepatec'tomy (hĕp-ą-tĕk'to-m*i*). Excision of portion of liver.
Hepat'ic. Of or relating to the liver. **H. duct,** duct receiving bile from bladder and joining cystic duct. **H. lobes,** lobes composing the liver. **H. veins,** three veins from liver to inferior vena cava. **H. zones,** areas in a lobule of the liver.
Hepaticos'tomy. Formation of opening into hepatic duct.
Hepati'tis. Inflammation of the liver.
Hepatiza'tion. Conversion of tissue into liver-like substance.
Hepato-. Prefix denoting relation to the liver.
Hep'atocele. Hernia of liver.

Hepatocirrho'sis. Cirrhosis of the liver.
Hepatocys'tic. Pertaining to liver and gall-bladder.
Hepatodyn'ia. See *Hepatalgia*.
Hepatogen'ic, Hepato'genous. Developed in the liver.
Hepatolithi'asis. Formation of calculi in liver.
Hepatomala'cia (hep"ą-to-ma-lē'si-ą). Softening of the liver.
Hepatop'athy (hep-ą-top'ą-thi). Any liver disease.
Hep'atophage. Giant cell said to destroy liver-cells.
Hepator'rhaphy (hep-ą-tor'ą-fi). Act of suturing the liver.
Hepatot'omy. Incision into the liver.
Hephæs'tic hemiplegia, H. spasm. Kind of hemiplegia and of spasm in blacksmiths.
Hep'tad. Any element with valency of seven.
Hep'tane. Colorless liquid, C_7H_{16}, from petroleum and pine-trees.
Her'apathite. Quinine iodosulphate: used in scrofula.
Herb. A plant with soft, succulent stem.
Herbiv'orous (her-biv'o-rus). Living on herbs and grasses.
Hered'itary. Transmitted from parent to offspring. **H. ataxia,** form of ataxia beginning in youth and frequently hereditary.
Hered'ity. The principle according to which an offspring tends to resemble its ancestors.
Her'ing's theory. Theory that color-perception is dependent on a single visual substance in the retina which is modified on perception of different colors.
Hermaph'rodism, Hermaphrod'itism. State of being an hermaphrodite. **True h.,** double sex. **Spurious h.,** doubtful sex.
Hermaph'rodite. A person with both male and female organs of generation.
Hermet'ical (hēr-met'i-kąl). Air-tight.
Her'nia. Displacement of an organ or a tissue through an abnormal opening. **H. cer'ebri,** hernia of a part of the brain.
Her'niate (hēr'ni-ēt). To form a hernia.
Hernioenterot'omy. Combined herniotomy and enterotomy.
Her'niopuncture. Puncture of a hernia.
Herniot'omy (hēr-ni-ot'o-mi). Same as *Kelotomy*.
Hero'ic (hi-ro'ik). Bold; severe.
Her'pes. Inflammation of skin, marked by cluster of little vesicles. **H. circina'tus,** tinea circinata. **H. febri'lis,** a fever sore. **H. gestatio'nis,** herpes on extremities in pregnancy. **H. i'ris,** a form in rings on back of hands. **H. preputia'lis,** a form on genitals. **H. zos'ter,** shingles; a form in which vesicles follow course of cutaneous nerve.
Herpet'ic. Relating to herpes. **H. neuralgia,** neuralgia of herpes zoster.
Herpet'iform. Having appearance of herpes.
Her'petism. Same as *Dartrous diathesis*.
Hes'selbach's hernia. Femoral hernia with diverticulum through cribriform fascia. **H.'s triangle,** triangular space bounded by epigastric artery, margin of rectus muscle, and Poupart's ligament.
Heteradel'phus. Twin monster in which one twin is more developed than the other.
Heterade'nia. Abnormal formation of gland-tissue.
Heteraden'ic. Relating to or arising from heteradenia.
Heteradeno'ma. A hyaline cylindroma.

Hetera'lius. An extreme heteradelphus.

Heteroal'bumose. Variety of hemialbumose insoluble in water.

Heteroau'toplasty. Transplantation of tissue from different parts of same body.

Heterochron'ic. Occurring at an abnormal time; irregular.

Heterod'ymus. Monster with additional head on abdomen.

Hetere'cious (hĕt-ē-rī'shŭs). Living on one host in one generation and on another in the next.

Heteroge'neous. Dissimilar in nature.

Heterogen'esis. 1. Asexual generation. 2. Alternation of generation.

Heterogenet'ic. 1. Relating to heterogenesis. 2. Produced from others.

Heteroinfec'tion. Infection by virus from another organism.

Heteroinocula'tion. Inoculation from another.

Heterol'ogous (hĕt-ĕ-rol'o-gŭs). Not normal; composed of tissue differing from that of the part where found.

Heteromor'phous. Differing in shape; of abnormal shape.

Heteron'omous. 1. Abnormal. 2. Not independent.

Heteron'ymous. Opposite in position; crossed.

Heterop'agus. Monster with rudiments of another attached to abdomen.

Heterop'athy. 1. Allopathy. 2. Morbid sensibility to stimuli.

Heterophoral'gia (hĕt"ĕ-ro-fo-răl'ji-ă). Painful heterophoria.

Heteropho'ria. Lack of parallelism between visual axes.

Heteropla'sia. Formation of abnormal tissue.

Heteroplas'tic. Heterologous.

Het'eroplasty. Plastic operation with tissue from another person.

Heterotax'ia. Misplacement of viscera.

Heterot'opy. Misplacement of parts of organs.

Heterotro'pia. Strabismus.

Heteroxan'thine. Leucomaine, $C_6H_6N_4O_2$, from urine.

Heub'ner's disease (hoib'nĕrz). Syphilitic endocarditis.

Hexaba'sic. Having a basicity of six.

Hex'ad. See *Sexivalent*.

Hexatom'ic (hĕk-să-tom'ik). Containing six atoms.

Hexylam'ine. Poisonous base, $C_6H_{15}N$, from cod-liver oil and putrefying yeast.

Hey's ligament (hēz). Falciform process of fascia lata.

Hg. Symbol for mercury.

Hia'tus (hai-ā'tŭs). A gap or fissure. **H. Fallo'pii,** opening in petrous portion of temporal bone for Vidian nerve.

Hiberna'tion. The sleep of certain animals during winter.

Hic'cough (hik'up). Quick inspiratory sound from spasm of diaphragm and glottis.

Hide-bound disease. Scleroderma.

Hidropoie'sis. Formation of sweat.

Hidropoiet'ic. Concerned in hidropoiesis.

Hidrosadeni'tis. Suppurative inflammation of sweat-glands.

Hidro'sis (hi-dro'sis). Excessive sweating.

Hie'ra pi'cra. Powder of aloes and canella.

High lithot'omy. Suprapubic lithotomy.

High'more's antrum. Cavity in superior maxilla opening into middle meatus of nose. **H.'s body,** the mediastinum testis.

Hil'ton's muscle. The compressor sacculi laryngis. **H.'s sac,** the laryngeal pouch.

Hi'lum (hai'lum). Depression in the edge or border of an organ.

Hind-brain. Same as *Epencephalon*. **H.-gut,** part of embryonic intestine from which the colon is developed. **H.-kidney.** See *Metanephros*.

Hinge-joint. See *Ginglymus*.

Hip. Region between body and thigh. **H.-joint,** articulation between femur and innominate bone. **H.-joint disease,** tuberculosis of hip-joint.

Hippocam'pal convolution. Convolution on mesial surface of cerebrum in front of lingual lobule. **H. fissure,** fissure on mesial surface of cerebrum above temporal lobe.

Hippocam'pus ma'jor. Curved projection in floor of middle cornu of lateral ventricle. **H. mi'nor,** white eminence in floor of posterior cornu of lateral ventricle.

Hippocrat'ic face. See *Facies Hippocratica*. **H. sound,** splashing sound of fluid in a cavity.

Hippomel'anin. Black substance from tumors in horse.

Hippu'ria. Excessive presence of hippuric acid in urine.

Hippu'ric acid. Crystalline acid, $C_9H_9NO_3$, from horses' urine.

Hip'pus. Spontaneous contraction and dilatation of pupil.

Hir'sute (hĕr'siut). Hairy.

Hirsu'ties. Excessive growth of hair.

Hiru'do (*hi*-rû'dō). Genus of worms including leeches.

His'tioid. See *Histoid*.

Histochem'istry. Chemistry of organic tissues.

Histodial'ysis. Disintegration of tissue.

Histogen'esis (*his*-to-jen'*e-sis*). Development of tissue.

Histogenet'ic (*his*-to-je-*net'ik*). Producing tissue.

Histohæm'atin (*his*-to-hem'ą-*tin*). Red pigment from various tissues.

His'toid. Formed from a single tissue.

Histol'ogy. Science treating of minute structure and composition of tissue. When it treats of normal tissue it is *Normal h.*, when of diseased tissues, *Pathological h.*

Histol'ysis (*his*-tol'*i-sis*). Dissolution of tissue.

His'ton. Albumose from nuclei of cells.

Histon'omy. Science of laws of tissue development.

Histophysiol'ogy. Physiology of tissue elements.

Histother'apy. Treatment by administering animal tissues.

His'totome. Same as *Microtome*.

Histot'omy. Dissection of tissues.

His'tozyme. Enzyme from the blood producing enzymosis.

Histrion'ic spasm. Convulsive tic.

Hives (haivz). Urticaria, or any vesicular skin eruption.

Hl. Abbreviation for *latent hypermetropia*.

Hm. Abbreviation for *manifest hypermetropia*.

Hoang-nan. Chinese medicine from bark of *Strych'nos Gaulthe'ria:* used in syphilis and leprosy.

Hoarse'ness (hôrs'nes). Roughness of the voice.

Hob'nail liver. Diseased liver with small projections on its surface.

Hodg'kin's disease. Fatal disease marked by lymphomata and progressive anæmia.

Hoff'mann's anodyne. Compound spirit of ether.

Hog-cholera. Contagious febrile disease of hogs.

Hol'den's line. Slight furrow crossing thigh at level of hip-joint.

Hol'low-back. Lordosis.

Hol'lyhock. See *Althæa.*

Holm'gren's worsteds. Skeins of colored worsted used in testing color-blindness.

Holoblas'tic ova. Ova whose entire yolk undergoes segmentation.

Holorachis'chisis. Fissure of entire spinal cord.

Holos'chesis (ho-los'ki-sis). Direct cell-division; amitosis.

Holt'house's hernia. Inguinocrural hernia.

Homat'ropine. Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{20}NO_3$, from opium.

Home'sickness. Intense longing for home, with melancholy.

Homocen'tric rays (hō-mo-sen'trik). A conical or a rod-shaped pencil of light-rays.

Homocer'ebrin (hō mo-ser'e-brin). Principle derived from brain tissue.

Homœomor'phous. Similar in form and structure.

Homœop'athy. System of treatment professing to cure by infinitesimal doses of medicines which will cause in healthy tissue disease similar to the one to be cured.

Homœopla'sia. Formation of new tissue like that of the part on which it forms.

Homoge'neous (hō-mo-jī'ni-us). Of same quality throughout.

Homogen'esis, Homo'geny (ho-moj'e-ni). Reproduction in the same way in all generations.

Homogentis'ic acid. Acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, formed in the body.

Homologous (ho-mol'o-gus). Similar in structure.

Ho'mologue (hō'mo-log). An homologous part or thing.

Homology (ho-mol'o-ji). State of being homologous.

Homon'ymous. Corresponding in name or position. **H. diplopia,** direct diplopia.

Homosexual'ity. Sexual perversion towards a person of same sex.

Homother'mal. Warm-blooded.

Homoton'ic. Uniform in course and duration.

Ho'motype (hō'mo-taip). Part symmetrical with another part on opposite side.

Hondu'ras bark. Cascara amarga.

Hon'eycomb ringworm. Favus.

Honora'rium. A physician's fee.

Hook. Instrument with curved end for making traction.

Hooping-cough. See *Whooping-cough.*

Hop. See *Humulus.*

Horde'olum. See *Stye.*

Hor'deum, Barley.

Hore'hound. The plant *Marru'bium vulga're.* Leaves and tops are stomachic, tonic, and anthelmintic.

Hor'mion (hōr'mi-on). Anterior median point of spheno-occipital bones.

Hor'ner's muscle. The tensor tarsi muscle.

Hor'ny epithelium. Trachoma with horny granulations. **H. layer,** the stratum corneum of the skin.

Horop'ter. The surface including all points seen in binocular vision with the eyes fixed in one position.

Horripila'tion. A creepy sensation as if the hair were standing on end.

Horse-pox. A pustular disease of horses.

Horseradish. The plant *Cochlea'ria Armora'cia:* root is stomachic, tonic, and counterirritant.

Horse'shoe fistula. Semicircular fistula around rectum. **H. kidney,** union of ends of two kidneys forming an organ shaped like a horseshoe.

Hos'pital. A building for the treatment of the sick. **H. gangrene.** See *Gangrene.*

Hos'pitalism. Any morbid state due to impure atmosphere of hospital.

Host. Animal or plant upon which a parasite lives.

Hot drops. A tincture of capsicum and myrrh.

Hot'tentot apron. See *Pudendal apron.*

Hot'tentotism. Aggravated stammering.

Hour-glass contraction. Contraction of uterus, which becomes shaped like an hour-glass.

House'maid's knee. Inflammation of patellar bursa.

House-surgeon. Resident surgeon of a hospital.

Hous'ton's muscle. The compressor venæ dorsalis muscle. **H.'s valves,** oblique folds of mucous membrane in the rectum.

How'ship's lacunæ. Depressions in bone just beneath the periosteum.

Ht. Abbreviation for *total hypermetropia.*

Huguier's canal (ü-gi-ēz'). Canal in temporal bone outside of Eustachian tube. **H.'s glands,** two small glands opening into the vagina.

Hu'manized virus. Vaccine virus from man.

Hu'meral (hiū'mę-ral). Of or relating to the humerus.

Humerora'dial. Relating to humerus and radius.

Hu'merus. The bone of the upper arm.

Hu'mid gangrene (hiū'mid). See *Gangrene.*

Humid'ity. Moisture; particularly, degree of moisture of atmosphere.

Hu'mor. Any fluid of the body.

Hu'moral pathology. Pathology ascribing all disease to changes in the humors of the body.

Hu'moralism. Same as *Humoral pathology.*

Hu'mulus. Genus of plants. The strobiles of *H. Lu'pulus* are hops: tonic, stimuiant, and slightly narcotic.

Hu'mus. Dark-colored substance from decaying vegetable matter.

Hun'ger-cure. Treatment of disease by reducing diet.

Hunte'rian chancre. A variety of true chancre.

Hunter's canal. Triangular space between adductor longus and adductor magnus and vastus internus.

Hunya'di Janos water (yâ'nos). A laxative mineral water.

Husch'ke's canal (hûsh'kez). Canal formed by union of tubercles of tympanic ring.

Hutch'inson's teeth. Teeth with notched, narrow edges, in children with hereditary syphilis.

Hux'ham's tincture. Compound tincture of cinchona.

Hux'ley's layer. Inner layer of inner root-sheath of hair-follicle.

Hy'alin (hai'ą-lin). Substance from tissues with amyloid degeneration.

Hy'aline (hai'ą-lin). Glassy. **H. degeneration,** transformation of tissue into a transparent, shining substance. **H. membrane.** 1. Membrane between outer root-sheath and inner fibrous

layer of hair-follicle. 2. Basement membrane. **H. cartilage,** cartilage with transparent, homogeneous matrix.

Hyalinu'ria. Presence of hyalin in urine.

Hyali'tis. Inflammation of vitreous humor.

Hy'aloid (hai'ą-loid). Resembling glass. **H. artery,** branch of central artery of retina to posterior capsule of lens in fœtus. **H. canal,** canal in vitreous artery transmitting h. artery. **H. fossa,** excavation in vitreous humor containing the crystalline lens. **H. membrane,** delicate membrane surrounding vitreous humor.

Hyal'oplasm. The ground substance as distinguished from reticulum of protoplasm.

Hy'brid (hai'brid). Cross between two different species.

Hydanto'ine. Crystalline base, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$.

Hy'datid (hai'de-tid). The cyst formed by echinococcus. **H. cyst.** See *Hydatid.* **H. fremitus,** tremulous impulse on percussing h. cyst. **H. mole,** true mole. See *Mole.* **H. of Morgagni,** a cyst-like body attached to the oviduct or the testicle, representing remains of Müllerian duct of fœtus. **H. pregnancy,** pregnancy with formation of h. mole.

Hydatid'iform. Resembling a hydatid.

Hydra'cetin (hai-dras'e-tin). Dangerous antipyretic substance, $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$.

Hydra'cid (hai-dras'id). See *Hydrogen acid.*

Hydræ'mia (hai-drî'mi-ą). Watery condition of the blood.

Hydraëroperitone'um. Collection of pus and fluid in peritoneal cavity.

Hy'dragogue (hai'drą-gog). Causing watery discharges.

Hydram'nion. Dropsy of the amnion.

Hydrargyra'lia. Mercurial medicines.

Hydrargyr'ia, Hydrar'gyrism. Chronic mercury poisoning.

Hydrar'gyrum (hai-drâr'ji-rum). Latin for mercury.

Hydrarthro'sis. Effusion of fluid into a joint.

Hydrar'thrus. Same as *Hydrarthrosis.*

Hydras'tine. Alkaloid, $C_{21}NH_{21}O_6$, from *Hydrastis.*

Hydras'tis. Genus of plants. Root of *H. canaden'sis,* or golden seal, is tonic, aperient, and alterative.

Hy'drate. 1. Compound of a radical with hydroxyl. 2. Compound of a substance with water.

Hy'drated. Combined with water or hydroxyl.

Hydraul'ics (hai-drôl'iks). Science of liquids in motion.

Hydra'zin. Diamine, a gaseous compound, H_4N_2.

Hydre'mia (hai-drî'mi-ą). See *Hydræmia.*

Hydrenceph'alocele. Hernial protrusion of portion of brain, including portion of a ventricle.

Hydrenceph'alus. See *Hydrocephalus.*

Hy'drid, Hy'dride. Compound of hydrogen with an element.

Hydriod'ic acid. Gaseous acid, HI, used in aqueous solution.

Hydro'a (hai-drô'ą). Skin disease marked by patches covered with vesicles.

Hydrobiliru'bin. A bile-pigment, $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$.

Hydrobro'mate. A salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobro'mic acid. Irritating gaseous acid, HBr.

Hydrocar'bon. Compound of carbon with hydrogen.

Hy'drocele (hai'dro-sîl). A collection of watery fluid, especially about the testicle. **H. mulie'bris,** hydrocele of the canal of Nuck.

Hydrocephal'ic. Of or relating to hydrocephalus.

Hydroceph'alocele. See *Hydrencephalocele*.

Hydroceph'aloid. Resembling hydrocephalus. **H. disease,** state resembling hydrocephalus, but with depressed fontanelles, from severe diarrhœa.

Hydroceph'alus. Accumulation of fluid within the cranium.

Hydrochlo'ric acid. Colorless gas, HCl; also, its aqueous solution.

Hydrochlo'ride. A salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrocholecys'tis. Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hydrocir'socele. Simultaneous hydrocele and varicocele.

Hydrocol'lidine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{13}N$, from putrefying flesh.

Hydroco'nion. An atomizer.

Hydrocyan'ic acid. Volatile, poisonous liquid, HCN, from almonds, peach-pits, cherry leaves, etc.: used diluted as sedative.

Hy'drocyst (hai'dro-*sist*). Cyst containing watery liquid.

Hydrocysto'ma. Disease with formation on the face of small, hard cysts containing liquid.

Hydro-elec'tric bath. Bath in which electricity is administered through the water.

Hydro-electriza'tion. Electrization through water.

Hydrofluor'ic acid. Colorless, caustic liquid, HF.

Hy'drogen (hai'dro-*gen*). Colorless gas, the lightest element known. **H. acid,** an acid containing no oxygen. **H. disulphide,** gas, H_2S, with an unpleasant odor. **H. monoxide,** water. **H. peroxide,** colorless, oily fluid, H_2O_2: disinfectant and oxidizer.

Hydro'lein. Emulsified cod-liver oil with pancreatin and borax.

Hydrol'ogy. Science of the medicinal use of water.

Hydrol'ysis. Decomposition of substance by taking up water.

Hydrolyt'ic (hai-dro-*lit'*ik). Causing hydrolysis.

Hy'dromel (hai'dro-*mel*). Water impregnated with honey.

Hydromeningi'tis. 1. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane. 2. Hydrocephalus.

Hydromenin'gocele. 1. Encephalocele. 2. Spina bifida with protrusion of spinal membranes only.

Hydrom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of liquids.

Hydrome'tra. Collection of watery fluid in uterus.

Hydrom'phalus. Tumor of umbilicus containing water.

Hydromye'lia, Hydromye'locele. Formation of cavities filled with water in spinal cord of children.

Hydronaph'tol. Naphtol derivative used as intestinal disinfectant.

Hydronephro'sis. Accumulation of urine in pelvis of kidney.

Hydropath'ic. Pertaining to hydropathy.

Hydrop'athy. Treatment by use of water; water-cure.

Hydropericar'dium. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydroperitone'um. Ascites.

Hydroph'ilous (hai-drof'*i*-lus). Bibulous; absorbing water.

Hydropho'bia. Fear of water, the disease caused by bite of a rabid animal. See *Rabies*.

Hydrophobopho'bia. Morbid fear of hydrophobia.

Hydrophthal'mia, Hydrophthal'mus. Distention of eyeball from watery effusion.

Hydrop'ic (hai-drop'*ik*). Dropsical.
Hydropneumato'sis. Accumulation of fluid and gas in an organ.
Hydropneumopericar'dium. Collection of fluid and gas in pericardium.
Hydropneumotho'rax. Same as *Pneumohydrothorax.*
Hy'drops (hai'drops). Dropsy.
Hydroquin'one. Crystalline antipyretic, $C_6H_6O_2$, from quinone.
Hydrorhe'ostat. Rheostat in which water furnishes resistance.
Hydrorrha'chis. Accumulation of fluid around spinal cord.
Hydrorrhachi'tis. Hydrorrhachis with inflammation.
Hydrorrhœ'a (hai-dro-rĭ'a). A watery discharge. **H. gravida'rum,** escape of fluid from pregnant uterus.
Hydrosal'pinx. Accumulation of fluid in oviduct.
Hydrosar'cocele. Hydrocele combined with sarcocele.
Hydro'sis. Same as *Hidrosis.*
Hydrosphyg'mograph. Sphygmograph in which a column of water serves as an indicator.
Hydrostat'ic test. Test for live-birth, consisting of floating of lungs on water.
Hydrostat'ics (hai-dro-st*at'iks*). Science of liquids at rest.
Hydrosyringomye'lia. Presence of cavities in cord from distention of central canal and disintegration of cord tissue.
Hydrotherapeu'tics, Hydrother'apy. Treatment of disease by water.
Hydrothionæ'mia. Presence of hydrogen sulphide in the blood.
Hydrothionammonæ'mia. Presence of ammonium sulphide in the blood.
Hydrothionu'ria. Presence of hydrogen sulphide in the urine.
Hydrotho'rax. Effusion of fluid into pleural cavity.
Hydrot'omy. Dissection by powerful injections of water.
Hydrox'ide. Same as *Hydrate,* 1st def.
Hydrox'yl (hai-dro*k'sĭl*). The radical HO.
Hydroxylam'ine. Base, NH_2OH, whose hydrochloride is used in skin diseases.
Hy'drozone. Aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide.
Hydru'ria. Profuse secretion of watery urine.
Hy'giene. Department of medicine treating of health and its preservation.
Hygien'ic. Relating to or according to hygiene.
Hy'grine (hai'grin). Oily, mydriatic alkaloid from coca.
Hygro'ma. Tumor containing watery liquid.
Hygrom'eter. Instrument for measuring atmospheric moisture.
Hygrom'etry. Measurement of atmospheric moisture.
Hygroscop'ic. Absorbing moisture readily.
Hygrosto'mia. Chronic salivation.
Hy'men. Fold of mucous membrane extending across the vagina.
Hymeni'tis. Inflammation of hymen or of any membrane.
Hymenol'ogy (hai-m*e-nol'o-jĭ*). The science of membranes.
Hymen'otome. Instrument for cutting membranes.
Hyobasioglos'sus. See *Basioglossus.*
Hyocholal'ic acid. Acid. $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, from hog's bile.
Hyo-epiglottid'ean. Connecting hyoid bone and epiglottis.
Hyoglos'sal. Connecting hyoid bone and tongue.
Hyoglos'sus. See *Muscle table.*
Hy'oid (hai'oid). Shaped like Greek letter *ν.* **H. arch,** the second visceral arch. **H. bone,** U-shaped bone at base of tongue.

Hyopharynge'us. Middle constrictor of pharynx.

Hy'oscine. Syrupy alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from hyoscyamus: nerve depressant and mydriatic.

Hyoscy'amine. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from hyoscyamus: resembles atropine.

Hyoscy'amus (hai-o-sai'a-mus). Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *H. ni'ger* are nerve sedative, mydriatic, and analgesic.

Hypacou'sia, Hypacousis, Hypacusis. Defective hearing.

Hypalbumino'sis. Deficiency of elements of blood.

Hypax'ial. Beneath or anterior to body axis.

Hypera'cid (hai-pĕr-*as'id*). Excessively acid.

Hyperacid'ity (hai-pĕr-*a-sid'i-ti*). Excess of acidity.

Hyperacu'sis. Morbid acuteness of sense of hearing.

Hyperæ'mia. Excess of blood in a part.

Hyperæsthe'sia. Morbid increase of sensibility.

Hyperæsthet'ic. Related to or affected with hyperæsthesia.

Hyperalbumino'sis. Excessive amount of albuminoid matter in the blood.

Hyperal'gia. Over-sensitiveness to pain.

Hyperbrachycephal'ic. Having length-breadth index above 85.

Hypercathar'sis. Excessive purging.

Hyperchlorhy'dria. Excessive amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Hyperchromato'sis. Excessive pigmentation.

Hypercine'sia (hai-pĕr-*si-ni'zi-a*). Abnormal mobility.

Hypercryalge'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.

Hypercye'sis (hai-pĕr-sai-i'*sis*). Superfetation.

Hyperdicrotic. Extremely dicrotic.

Hyperdisten'tion. Over-distention.

Hyperdyna'mia. Excessive muscular action.

Hyperem'esis. Excessive vomiting.

Hypereneeph'alus. Monstrosity with top of brain exposed.

Hyperephidro'sis. Excessive sweating.

Hyperesopho'ria. Tendency of eyes to turn up and inward.

Hyperesthe'sia. See *Hyperæsthesia.*

Hyperexopho'ria. Tendency of eyes to turn upward and outward.

Hyperexten'sion. Extension beyond usual amount.

Hypergen'esis (hai-pĕr-*jen'e-sis*). Excessive development.

Hypergeusæsthe'sia, Hypergeu'sia (hai"pĕr-jûs-*es*-thi'si-a, hai-pĕr-jiû'si-a). Unusual acuteness of sense of taste.

Hyperglobu'lia. Excessive amount of red corpuscles in blood.

Hyperglycæ'mia. Increase of grape sugar in blood.

Hyperhidro'sis. Excessive perspiration.

Hyperinosæ'mia. Abnormal amount of fibrin in blood.

Hyperino'sis. Same as *Hyperinosæmia.*

Hyperinvolu'tion. Excessive involution.

Hyperkerato'sis. 1. Keratoglobus. 2. Hypertrophy of stratum corneum of skin. 3. Hypertrophy of cornea.

Hyperkine'sia, Hyperkine'sis. See *Hypercinesia.*

Hyperleucocyto'sis. Excessive number of leucocytes in blood.

Hypermas'tia. Hypertrophy of the mammary gland.

Hypermature (hai-pĕr-*ma*-tiur'). Over-ripe.

Hypermet'rope. Person affected with hypermetropia.

Hypermetro'pia. Far-sightedness; condition of eye in which parallel rays are focussed behind the retina.

Hypernor'mal. Above normal.

Hyperonych'ia (hai-pĕr-o-nik'i-a). Hypertrophy of the nails.

Hy'perope (hai'pĕr-ōp). Same as *Hypermetrope.*

Hypero'pia. Same as *Hypermetropia.*

Hyperorex'ia. Morbidly strong appetite.

Hyperos'mia. Exaggerated sense of smell.

Hyperosphre'sis. Same as *Hyperosmia.*

Hyperosto'sis. Hypertrophy of bone.

Hyperpho'ria. Tendency of visual axes to assume different levels.

Hyperpla'sia. Excessive tissue-formation.

Hyperplas'tic. Relating to or marked by hyperplasia.

Hyperpnœ'a. Exaggeration of respiratory movements.

Hyperprax'ia. Excessive activity.

Hyperpselaphe'sia. Abnormally acute sense of touch.

Hyperpyret'ic (hai-pĕr-pai-ret'ik). Affected with hyperpyrexia.

Hyperpyrex'ia. Unusually high fever.

Hyperres'onance. Extreme resonance.

Hypersecre'tion. Excessive secretion.

Hypersthe'nia. Same as *Hyperdynamia.*

Hyperthermalge'sia. Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperto'nia. Excessive tonicity or tension.

Hypertrichi'asis, Hypertricho'sis. Excessive hairiness.

Hypertroph'ic. Relating to or marked by hypertrophy.

Hyper'trophy. Abnormal enlargement of a part or an organ.

Hypertro'pia. Deviation of one eye above the other.

Hyphæ'mia. 1. Anæmia. 2. Extravasation of blood, especially within the eye.

Hyphidro'sis. Deficient perspiration.

Hypino'sis. Decrease of fibrin in blood.

Hyp'nal. Hypnotic compound of chloral and antipyrin.

Hypnogenet'ic. Producing sleep. **H. spots,** areas on body stimulation of which causes sleep.

Hyp'nolepsy (hip'no-lep-si). Abnormal sleepiness.

Hypnol'ogy (hip-nol'o-ji). The science of sleep.

Hyp'none (hip'nōn). See *Acetophenone.*

Hypno'sis. Production of sleep or of hypnotism.

Hypnot'ic. Inducing sleep; also, an agent so acting.

Hyp'notism. Condition resembling sleep, artificially induced.

Hyp'notize. To put into a state of hypnotism.

Hypo-acid'ity. Abnormal lack of acidity.

Hy'poblast. The most internal of the layers of the primitive embryo; the entoderm or endoderm.

Hypoblas'tic. Relating to or derived from the hypoblast.

Hypochlorhy'dria. Deficiency of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

Hypochon'driac (hai-po-kon'dri-ak). 1. Situated below the ribs. 2. One affected with hypochondriasis. **H. region.** Same as *Hypochondrium.*

Hypochondri'acal. Relating to or affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondri'asis. Mental disorder with unnecessary anxiety concerning the health.

Hypochon'drium. Either upper lateral region of the abdomen.

Hypochro'mia, Hypochro'sis. Deficiency in color.

Hypocyto'sis. Deficiency of red corpuscles in blood.

Hypodermat'ic. See *Hypodermic.*

Hypoder'mic. Situated or applied beneath the skin.

Hypodermoc'lysis (hai-po-dĕr-mok'li-sis). Hypodermic injection of fluids to supply deficiency of blood.

Hypogas'tric. Pertaining to the hypogastrium. **H. artery,** the umbilical artery of the fœtus. **H. plexus,** a plexus of the sympathetic distributed to the pelvic viscera. **H. region,** the hypogastrium.

Hypogas'trium. The lower middle region of the abdomen.

Hypogeu'sia. Deficiency of the sense of taste.

Hypoglobu'lia. Reduction in the proportion of red corpuscles.

Hypoglos'sal. Situated beneath the tongue. **H. nerve.** See *Nerve table.* **H. nucleus,** the nucleus of origin of h. nerve in medulla.

Hypoglot'tis. Ranula.

Hypog'nathus. Monster with rudimentary head on lower jaw.

Hypohidro'sis. See *Hyphidrosis.*

Hypoleucocyto'sis. Deficiency of leucocytes in the blood.

Hypoma'nia (hai-po-mā'ni-ą). Moderate degree of insanity.

Hypomelancho'lia. Moderate degree of melancholia.

Hyponi'trous acid. An acid, HNO.

Hypopep'sia. Dyspepsia from functional inactivity of stomach.

Hypophos'phite. A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophos'phorous acid. An acid, $PH.(OH)_2$.

Hypoph'ysis cer'ebri. The pituitary body.

Hypopla'sia. Incompleteness of structure.

Hypopselaphe'sia. Deficient tactile sensibility.

Hypopy'on. Accumulation of pus in anterior chamber of eye.

Hyposar'ca. Anasarca.

Hypos'mia. Deficiency of sense of smell.

Hypospa'dias. 1. Condition in which urethra opens on under side of penis. 2. State in which urethra opens into vagina.

Hypos'tasis. 1. Sediment; deposit. 2. Settling of blood in a part from feeble circulation.

Hypostat'ic. Relating to or caused by hypostasis.

Hyposthe'nia. Diminution of strength.

Hyposul'phurous acid. Thiosulphuric acid.

Hypoth'enar. Prominence on palm along bases of fingers and along ulnar margin.

Hypother'mal (hai-po-thĕr'mal). Moderately warm.

Hy'pothermy. Condition of lowered temperature.

Hypoto'nia, Hypot'onus, Hypot'ony. Diminished intraocular tension.

Hypotoxi'city. Diminished toxicity of a poisonous agent.

Hypoxan'thine. Leucomaine, $C_5H_4N_4O$, from animal and vegetable tissues.

Hypsiceph'alus, Hypsoceph'alus. Head with breadth-height index over 75.

Hysteral'gia (his-tę-ral'ji-ą). Pain in the uterus.

Hysterec'tomy. Excision of the uterus.

Hyste'ria (his-ti'ri-ą). Functional disease, especially of women, marked by lack of self-control over actions and emotions. **H. ma'jor,** hystero-epilepsy. **H. mi'nor,** hysteria with mild convulsion, but not loss of consciousness.

Hyster'ical. Relating to or dependent on hysteria. **H. ataxia,** ataxia of leg muscles in hysteria. **H. chorea,** form of hysteria with movements of a choreic character.

Hystericoneural'gic. Resembling neuralgia, but due to hysteria.
Hysteri'tis. Metritis.
Hysterocat'alepsy. Hysteria with cataleptic phenomena.
Hysteroclei'sis. Closure of os uteri.
Hystero-epilepsy. Severe form of hysteria with symptoms resembling those of epilepsy.
Hysterogastror'rhaphy. Suture of uterus to abdominal wall.
Hysterogen'ic. Causing hysterical phenomena.
Hys'teroid (*his'*tẹ-roid). Resembling hysteria.
Hysterol'ogy. The science of the uterus.
Hysterom'eter. Instrument for measuring the uterus.
Hysterom'etry. Measure of the uterus.
Hysteromyo'ma. Myoma of the uterus.
Hysteromyomec'tomy. Excision of hysteromyoma.
Hysteroneuro'sis. Neurosis due to uterine disease.
Hysterop'athy. Any disease of the uterus.
Hys'teropexy. Fixing of uterus to abdominal wall.
Hys'terophore. Pessary for supporting the uterus.
Hysteropto'sis. Prolapse of the uterus.
Hysteror'rhaphy. 1. Suture of lacerated uterus. 2. Hysteropexy.
Hys'teroscope. Instrument for examining the uterus.
Hys'terotome. Instrument for dividing cervix uteri.
Hysterot'omy. 1. Dissection of uterus. 2. Incision of uterus.
Hysterotrachelor'rhaphy. Plastic repair of laceration of cervix uteri.
Hysterotris'mus. Spasmodic contraction of uterus.
Hystrici'asis, Hys'tricism (*his-tri-*sai'ą-*sis*, *his'tri-sizm*). 1. Ichthyosis hystrix. 2. Morbid erection of hairs.

I

I. Chemical symbol for iodine.
Iamatol'ogy. The science of medicinal remedies.
Iatralip'tic method. Application of medicines to the skin with friction.
Iatralip'tics, Treatment by iatraliptic method.
Iatrochem'istry. Chemistry as the basis of therapeutics.
I'atrol (ai'ą-trol). Oxyindolmethylanilid: used as an antiseptic.
Iatrophys'ics. Treatment of disease by physical means.
Iatrotech'nics. The technique of therapeutical practice.
Ice-bag, I.-cap, I.-compress. A bag or poultice containing pounded ice, for local application.
Ice'land moss. See *Cetraria*. **I. spar,** transparent calcium carbonate, for making Nicol prisms.
I'chor (ai'kŏr). Thin fluid discharged from a raw surface.
Ichoræ'mia. Contamination of blood with septic matter.
I'chorous pus (ai'ko-rus). Thin, acrid pus.
Ichorrhæ'mia. See *Ichorœmia*.
Ichthyocol'la. Isinglass; fish-glue.
Ich'thyoid (*ik'*thi-oid). Fish-like.
Ich'thyol (*ik'*thi-ol). Brownish, syrupy liquid, $C_{26}H_{36}S_3O_6(NH_4)_2$, derived from a variety of bitumen: used in skin diseases.
Ichthyo'sis. Disease with dryness, thickening, and scaliness of skin. **I. hys'trix,** ichthyosis with hard, warty projections. **I. seba'cea,** seborrhœa. **I. simplex,** xeroderma.

Ichthyotox'icum. Poisonous principle from fish.
Ichthys'mus. Poisoning from eating stale fish.
Icter'ic (*ik-ter'ik*). Relating to or affected with jaundice.
Icteri'tious (*ik-tę-rish'us*). Having the color of jaundice.
Ic'teroid (*ik'tę-roid*). Resembling jaundice.
Ic'terus (*ik'tę-rus*). See *Jaundice.* **I. gra'vis,** acute yellow atrophy of liver. **I. neonato'rum,** jaundice in new-born infants due to absorption of surplus blood from compression of placenta.
Ic'tus (*ik'tus*). A stroke; a sudden attack.
Id. A chromomere, regarded as a component part of the idant.
I'dant. A chromosome, regarded as an element in heredity.
Ide'al paraplegia. Reflex paraplegia from emotion.
Idea'tion. Distinct mental representation of an object.
Idea'tional insanity. Insanity marked by perversion of ideation.
Iden'tical points. Corresponding points in retinas of two eyes.
Ideomo'tion. Motion induced by some dominant idea.
Ideomo'tor. Relating to ideomotion.
Ideophrenic insanity (*id-i-o-fren'ik*). Ideational insanity.
Id'iocy (*id'i-o-si*). Extreme dementia.
Idioglos'sia. Extremely defective speech, with production of meaningless sounds.
Idiomus'cular contraction. Contraction of muscle produced by direct stimulation of the muscle.
Idioneuro'sis. A neurosis arising from the nerves themselves.
Idiopath'ic. Self-originated; independent. **I. anæmia,** pernicious anæmia. **I. disease,** a disease existing by itself and not dependent on some other disease.
Id'ioplasm. The physical basis of inheritance in a cell.
Idiosyn'crasy. A disposition of mind or body peculiar to an individual.
Id'iot. One who is without understanding.
Idor'gan. A potential organism or organ.
Idro'sis. See *Hidrosis.*
Igasu'ric acid. Acid from nux vomica.
Igasu'rine. Mixture of alkaloids from nux vomica.
Igna'tia (*ig-nē'shi-ą*). Seed of *Strychnos Ignatia:* used like nux vomica.
Ig'nipuncture. Puncture with white-hot needles.
Ig'nis (*ig'nis*). Fire. **I. sa'cer,** herpes zoster.
Igni'tion (*ig-nish'un*). The act of taking fire or of setting on fire.
Il'eac passion. See *Ileus.*
Ileadel'phus. Double monster united at pelvis.
Ileec'tomy (*il-i-ek'to-mi*). Excision of ileum.
Ilei'tis (*il-i-ai'tis*). Inflammation of ileum.
Ileo-. Prefix denoting connection with ileum.
Ileocæ'cal (*il-i-o-si'kąl*). Between ileum and cæcum. **I. valve,** fold of mucous membrane between ileum and cæcum.
Ileocol'ic. Relating to ileum and colon. **I. valve.** Same as *Ileocæcal valve.*
Ileocoli'tis. Inflammation of ileum and colon.
Ileocolos'tomy. Formation of opening between ileum and colon.
Ileo-ileos'tomy. Formation of communication between two parts of ileum.

Ileoproctos'tomy. Formation of opening between ileum and rectum.

Ileorectos'tomy. Same as *Ileoproctostomy.*

Ileos'tomy (*il*-i-*os'*to-m*i*). Formation of opening into ileum.

Il'eum. Last portion of small intestine, ending in cæcum.

Il'eus. State of severe pain, with vomiting and prostration, from intestinal obstruction.

Il'iac (*il'*i-ak). Of or relating to the ilium. **I. crest,** upper free edge of ilium. **I. fascia,** fascia lining back part of abdomen and covering iliac and psoas muscles. **I. muscle.** See *Iliacus.* **I. passion.** Same as *Ileus.*

Ili'acus. See *Muscle table.*

Iliadel'phus. See *Ileadelphus.*

Iliocolot'omy. Colotomy in iliac region.

Iliocos'tal muscle. The sacrolumbalis.

Iliofem'oral. Connecting ilium and femur.

Iliohypogas'tric nerve. See *Nerve table.*

Ilioin'guinal. Supplying iliac and inguinal regions.

Iliopectine'al. Relating to the crest of the ilium. **I. line,** line along ilium and pubes marking brim of true pelvis.

Iliopso'as. The iliacus and psoas muscles together.

Iliotib'ial band. Part of fascia lata enclosing tensor fasciæ femoris muscle.

Iliotrochanter'ic ligament. Portion of capsular ligament of hip-joint.

Il'ium. The flat, upper portion of the innominate bone.

Illaquea'tion (*i*-la*k*-wi-ê'shun). Changing position of eyelash by drawing it with a loop around its base.

Illi'cium (*i*-li*s'*i-um). Genus of shrubs. Fruit of *I. ve'rum,* or star anise, furnishes oil of anise.

Illumina'tion. Act of lighting up by reflecting light upon.

Illu'sion. A false sensory impression of an object.

Illu'sional. Relating to or marked by illusions.

Imbecil'ity (*im*-bi-si*l'i-ti*). Feebleness of mind.

Imbed'. To encase an object in some fixing material preparatory to section-cutting.

Imbibi'tion. The property of taking up liquids.

Im'bricated. Overlapping like the tiles of a roof.

Immature' (*im*-e-tiûr'). Not fully developed.

Imme'diate. With nothing intervening. **I. agglutination,** union by first intention. **I. auscultation.** See *Auscultation.* **I. cause,** cause which directly produces a disease. **I. union,** union by first intention.

Immer'sion. 1. Act of plunging into a liquid. 2. Working of microscope with object and object-glass covered with some liquid.

Immobiliza'tion. Act of rendering a part incapable of moving.

Immune' (*i*-miûn'). Protected against disease, as by inoculation. **I. animal.** See *Control experiment.*

Immu'nity (*i*-miû'ni-*ti*). State of being immune.

Immuniza'tion. Act of rendering immune.

Immunotox'in. An antitoxin.

Impact'ed. Driven in; firmly fixed in anything.

Impac'tion. Condition of being packed or wedged in.

Impal'udism (*im*-pal'iu-dizm). Malarial poisoning.

Impar' (*im*-pâr'). Not even; unequal.

Imper'forate. Not open or pervious: said of orifices.

Imperfora'tion. Abnormal occlusion; atresia.
Imper'meable. Not affording a passage through.
Imper'vious (*im*-pēr'vi-us). Not penetrable.
Impeti'ginous (*im*-pi-tij'*i*-nus). Relating to or resembling impetigo.
Impeti'go. Skin disease marked by isolated, rounded pustules. **I. contagio'sa,** contagious variety of i. **I. herpetifor'mis,** severe form affecting pregnant women, marked by pustules in rings or groups. **I. syphilit'ica,** eruption of pustules in syphilis.
Implanta'tion. 1. Skin-grafting. 2. Introduction of a solid drug into the tissues.
Impon'derable. Without weight.
Im'potence, Im'potency. Want of power, especially sexual power.
Impregna'tion. 1. Act of making pregnant. 2. The act of saturating.
Impres'sio col'ica, I. duodena'lis, I. gas'trica, I. rena'lis. Impressions on under surface of liver made by colon, duodenum, stomach, and kidney respectively.
Impres'sion. 1. A depression or indentation. 2. An effect on the senses produced by external influences.
Impul'sive insanity. Insanity marked by sudden impulses to insane acts.
Inac'tose. Optically inactive sugar from certain plants.
Inad'equacy. Incompetence; insufficiency.
Inalimen'tal. Not affording nutrition.
Inan'imate (*in*-*an'i*-mēt). Lifeless.
Inani'tion (*in*-*a*-nish'un). Exhaustion from lack of food.
Inap'petency. Want of appetite.
Inartic'ulate (*in*-ârt-tik'iu-lēt). Not articulate.
In artic'ulo mor'tis. At the point of death.
Inassim'ilable. Not capable of being assimilated.
Incandes'cent (*in*-kan-des'ent). Luminous with heat.
Incar'cerated. Imprisoned; confined in its place.
Incarcera'tion. Act of imprisoning; unnatural retention.
In'cident nerve (*in'si*-dent). An afferent nerve.
Incinera'tion (*in*-*sin*-e-rē'shun). Act of reducing to ashes.
Incip'ient (*in*-*sip'i*-ent). Beginning; commencing.
Incised' wound. Wound made by a sharp cutting instrument.
Incis'ion (*in*-*sizh'un*). The act of cutting.
Inci'sive (*in*-sai'siv). Cutting or capable of cutting; also, pertaining to incisor teeth. **I. bone,** anterior part of superior maxillary bone.
Inci'sor (*in*-sai'zor). Cutting:—applied to the four front teeth of both jaws.
Incisu'ra. An incision or notch. **I. cerebel'li,** notch separating hemispheres of cerebellum.
Incis'ures of Schmidt and Lantermann. Oblique lines on sheath of medullated nerve-fibres.
Inclu'sion. State of being enclosed within something else.
Incoer'cible vomiting. Incontrollable vomiting.
Incohe'rent. Not coherent; not connected.
Incombus'tible. Incapable of burning.
Incompat'ible. Not suitable for simultaneous administration.
Incom'petence. Inability to perform allotted function. **I. of the valves,** defect of heart-valves resulting in imperfect closure.

Incompres'sible (*in*-kom-pres'*i*-bl). Not compressible.
Incon'tinence. Inability to retain natural evacuations.
Incoördina'tion. Lack of proper adjustment of muscular motions.
Incorpora'tion. Mixing of a substance with another.
In'crement (*in'* krĭ-mẹnt). Increase or growth.
Incrusta'tion. Formation of a crust.
Incuba'tion. Period between implanting of a disease and its development.
In'cubator. Device for rearing prematurely born infants.
In'cubus (*in*g'- or *in'* kiu-bus). Nightmare.
In'cudal (*in*g' kiu-dạl). Pertaining to the incus.
Incudostape'dial. Pertaining to incus and stapes.
Incu'rable (*in*-kiûr'a-bl). Not susceptible of cure.
Incur'vate (*in*-kẽr'vẽt). Bent or curved inward.
In'cus (*in*g' kus). Anvil-shaped ossicle of middle ear.
Indaga'tion. Careful search or examination.
Indenta'tion. A pit or depression.
In'dex. 1. The first finger. 2. Ratio of measurement of any part with a fixed standard. **I. movement,** compulsory movement in which animal turns round and round. **I. of refraction,** refractive capacity of any medium as compared with the air.
In'dian hemp. See *Cannabis*. **I. rubber,** caoutchouc. **I. tobacco,** lobelia.
In'dican. 1. Yellow principle, $C_{26}H_{31}NO_7$, from indigo plants. 2. Substance, $C_8H_7NSO_4$, from urine and sweat.
Indicanu'ria. Excessive amount of indican in urine.
Indica'tion. That which points out what ought to be done.
Indif'ferent. Not preferring one thing to another; neutral.
Indi'genous (*in*-dĭj'*e*-nus). Native to a place or country.
Indiges'tible (*in*-di-jes'*ti*-bl). Difficult to digest.
Indiges'tion (*in*-di-jes'tshun). Dyspepsia.
Indigita'tion. Thrusting of one part of intestine into another.
In'digo. Blue coloring matter from indigo plants (*Isatis*, *Indigofera*, etc.). **I. blue,** $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, the chief constituent of indigo. **I.-carmin,** sodium and potassium sulphindigotate, used as a stain.
In'digogen. Colorless substance, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$, from indigo.
Indigu'ria. Presence of indigo in the urine.
Indirect' cell-division. See *Karyokinesis*. **I. vision,** vision by a part of the retina other than the macula lutea.
Indiscrim'inate lesion. Lesion affecting distinct parts.
Indisposi'tion. State of being ill.
In'dol. Crystalline compound, C_8H_7N, from indigo.
In'dolent (*in'* do-lẹnt). Without pain; sluggish.
Induced' (*in*-diûst'). Produced by induction. **I. abortion.** See *Abortion*.
Induc'tion. Production of electricity in a body by influence of an electrified body near it. **I. coil,** apparatus for producing induced current.
Induc'togram (*in*-dŭk'to-gram). Same as *Skiagraph*.
Inductio'rium. Apparatus for producing induced currents.
In'durate, In'duratéd. Hardened.
Indura'tion (*in*-diu-rē'shun). State of hardness or hardening.
In'durative. Relating to or attended with induration.
Ine'briant (*in*-ē'bri-ạnt). Intoxicating; an intoxicating agent.
Inebria'tion, Inebri'ety. A state of drunkenness.

Inelas'tic (*in*-i-las'tik). Not elastic.
Iner'tia. Inactivity. **I. u'teri,** atony of uterus in labor.
In extre'mis. At the point of death.
In'fant. A young child; a babe.
Infan'ticide (*in*-fan'ti-said). Act of killing an infant.
In'fantile. Relating to an infant or to infancy. **I. hernia,** oblique inguinal hernia descending behind funicular process of peritoneum. **I. paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis.
Infarct' (*in*-fārkt'). A plug of extravasated matter, especially in a vessel.
Infarc'tion (*in*-fārk'shun). Formation of an infarct.
Infec'tion (*in*-fek'shun). Communication of disease from one to another.
Infec'tious (*in*-fek'shus). Communicable by infection.
Infecun'dity (*in*-fi-kun'di-ti). Sterility.
Infibula'tion. Fastening prepuce or labia majora with clasps to prevent copulation.
Infil'trate. Material deposited in tissue by infiltration.
Infiltra'tion. Diffusion of a morbid solid or fluid into tissue. **I. anæsthesia,** local anæsthesia by injection of solutions beneath the skin.
In' finite distance. In optics, a distance of over twenty feet.
Infir'mary (*in*-fēr'mą-ri). A hospital or dispensary.
Infir'mity. Weakness; disease causing feebleness.
Inflamma'tion. Condition of tissue marked by redness, pain, heat, and swelling.
Inflam'matory. Relating to, marked by, or due to inflammation.
Infla'tion (*in*-flē'shun). Act of distending with air.
Inflec'tion (*in*-flek'shun). Condition of being bent inward.
Influen'za. Epidemic disease with general depression, heaviness over eyes, and distressing fever.
Influen'zal. Relating to or caused by influenza.
Infra-ax'illary. Below the axilla.
Infraclavic'ular region. Region on chest between clavicle and third rib.
Infracos'tal. Below a rib.
Infrahy'oid (*in*-frą-hai'oid). Below hyoid bone.
Inframam'mary region. Space on chest below sixth rib.
Inframar'ginal convolu'tion. The superior temporal convolution.
Inframax'illary. Below the jaw.
Infraor'bital. Beneath the orbit of the eye.
Infrascap'ular. Beneath the scapula.
Infraspina'tus. See *Muscle table.*
Infraspi'nous. Beneath the spine of the scapula.
Infraster'nal (*in*-frą-stēr'nal). Beneath the sternum.
Infratroch'lear (*in*-frą-trok'li-ąr). Beneath the trochlea.
Infric'tion (*in*-frik'shun). Rubbing of medicaments on the skin.
Infundib'ular, Infundib'uliform. Funnel-shaped. **I. fascia, I. process,** process of transversalis fascia enclosing the cremaster.
Infundib'ulum. A funnel:—applied to (1) canal from third ventricle to pituitary body, (2) one of the divisions of renal pelvis, (3) passage between ethmoidal cells and meatus of nose, (4) the conus arteriosus, (5) cavity at upper end of cochlear canal, (6) one of the ultimate expansions of bronchioles, (7) cavity of fimbriæ of oviduct.

Infu'sible (*in*-fiû'*zi*-bl). Incapable of being fused.
Infu'sion. Steeping substance in water for obtaining solution of its soluble principle; also, the solution obtained.
Infusodecoc'tion. Mixture of infusion and decoction of same substance.
Infuso'ria. Microscopic animals in various infusions.
Infu'sum (*in*-fiû'sum). See *Infusion.*
Inges'ta (*in*-jes'tą). Food taken into the body.
Inges'tion (*in*-jes'tshun). Act of taking food.
Inglu'vin. Preparation from chickens' gizzards: used like pepsin.
Ingras'sias's apophysis or **process.** Lesser wing of sphenoid.
Ingraves'cent (*in*-gra-ves'ęnt). Increasing in severity.
In'growing nail. Condition of nail with edge overlapped with flesh.
In'guen (*ing*'gwen). The groin.
In'guinal (*ing*'gwi-nąl). Of or relating to the groin. **I. hernia,** hernia of intestine through an abdominal ring.
Inhala'tion. 1. Drawing of air into lungs. 2. A medicine to be inhaled.
Inha'ler. Apparatus for administering medicinal vapor.
Inhe'rent (in-hîr'ęnt). Implanted by nature; intrinsic. **I. cauterization,** deep cauterization.
Inhibi'tion. Arrest or suppression of any process.
Inhib'itory (*in*-hîb'*i*-to-ri). Producing inhibition.
In'iac, In'ial. Of or relating to the inion.
Inienceph'alus. Monster with fissure of occiput.
In'ion. Point at base of external protuberance of occiput.
Ini'tial (*i*-nish'ąl). Beginning; starting.
Ini'tis. Inflammation of muscular fibre.
Injec'ted. Filled by injection; filled with blood.
Injec'tion. 1. Act of throwing liquid into a part, especially the rectum and blood-vessels. 2. The substance thrown in.
In'let of pelvis. Upper extremity of pelvic cavity.
Innerva'tion (*in*-ĕr-vē'shun). Distribution of nerves.
In'nocent (*in*'o-sęnt). Not hurtful; benign.
Innom'inate. Unnamed. **I. aneurism,** aneurism of i. artery. **I. artery,** first branch of aorta. **I. bone,** the hip-bone, composed of ilium, ischium, and os pubis.
Innox'ious (*i*-nok'shus). Not harmful.
In'oblast. Any formative connective-tissue cell.
Inoculabil'ity. Transmissibility by inoculation.
Inoc'ulable. Transmissible by inoculation.
Inocula'tion. Insertion of virus into body to cause disease.
In'ogen. Hypothetical contractile substance of muscle.
Ino'ma (*i*-nō'mą). A fibrous tumor.
Inorgan'ic. Not organic. **I. acid,** acid which does not contain carbon. **I. analysis,** analysis of inorganic compounds. **I. chemistry,** chemistry of i. compounds. **I. compound,** compound which does not contain carbon.
Inos'culating (*in*-os'kiu-le-ting). Communicating directly.
Inoscula'tion. Direct communication of two vessels.
In'osite. Muscle sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from muscle and viscera.
Inositu'ria. Presence of inosite in urine.
Inosteato'ma. Fatty tumor with fibrous elements.
Inosu'ria (*in*-o-siû'ri-ą). Same as *Inosituria.*
In'quest. Judicial inquiry into manner of death.

Inquisi'tion. Systematic inquiry for legal purposes.
Insaliva'tion. Mixing food with saliva in mastication.
Insalu'brious (*in*-se-liū'bri-us). Unhealthy.
Insane' (*in*-sēn'). Affected with insanity.
Insan'itary (*in*-*san'i*-te-ri). Not sanitary.
Insan'ity. Disorder of mental faculties; unsoundness of mind.
Inscrip'tio tendin'ea. Tendon traversing a muscle and giving attachment to its fibres.
Inscrip'tion. Portion of prescription containing names and amounts of ingredients.
In'sect powder. Powder for poisoning insects, prepared from flowers of *Pyr'ethrum.*
Insec'ticide. Substance for killing insects.
Insemina'tion. Fertilization of ovum.
Insen'sible. 1. Devoid of sensibility. 2. Not perceptible to the senses.
Inser'tion. Attachment of a muscle to the bone which it moves.
Insid'ious (*in*-sid'i-us). Treacherous; stealthy.
In si'tu. In its natural position.
Insola'tion. Overwhelming by excessive heat; sunstroke.
Insol'uble (*in*-sol'iu-bl). Not soluble.
Insom'nia (*in*-som'ni-ą). Want of sleep; wakefulness.
Inspec'tion (*in*-spek'shun). Examination by the eye.
Insper'sion. Act of sprinkling powder upon.
Inspira'tion. Act of drawing in the breath.
Inspi'ratory. Pertaining to inspiration.
Inspis'sated (*in*-spis'e-ted). Thickened.
In'step (*in'*step). Dorsal part of arch of foot.
Instilla'tion. Act of dropping liquid into a cavity, as the eye.
In'stitutes of medicine. The essential principles of medical science.
In'strument. A mechanical appliance used in operations.
Instrumen'tal. Performed by instruments. **I. labor,** labor which is aided by instruments.
Instrumenta'tion. The care and use of instruments.
Insuffi'ciency. Lack of capacity for normal action.
Insuffla'tion (*in*-sū-flā'shun). Act of blowing into a cavity.
In'sufflator. Device for blowing powder into a cavity.
In'sula (*in'*siu-lą). The island of Reil.
In'sular. 1. Pertaining to the insula. 2. Isolated.
Insula'tion. Prevention of escape of electricity from a body by surrounding it with non-conductors.
In'sulator (*in'*siu-le-tọr). A non-conductor.
Integ'ument. The covering of the body; the skin.
Integumen'tary. Relating to or composed of skin.
In'tellect. The mind; the understanding.
Intem'perance. Immoderate use of food and drink.
Inten'sity. High degree of power or activity.
Inten'sive (*in*-ten'siv). Increasing in force or intensity.
Inten'tion. Agglutination of edges of wound in healing. See *Healing.* **I.-tremor,** tremor on attempting voluntary motion.
Interan'nular segment. Portion of nerve between two consecutive nodes of Ranvier.
Interartic'ular. Between articulating surfaces.
Interauric'ular (*in*-tĕr-ô-rik'iu-lar). Between the auricles.
In'terbrain. The thalamencephalon.

Interca'dence. Occurrence of an occasional extra beat between two pulse-beats.

Intercal'ary. Inserted between.

Intercarot'ic ganglion. Swelling on carotid plexus at bifurcation of common carotid.

Intercel'lular (*in-tĕr-sel'*iu-lar). Between the cells.

Intercen'tral. Between or connecting nerve-centres.

Interchon'dral. Between cartilages.

Intercil'ium. Space between the eyebrows.

Interclavic'ular. Between the clavicles.

Intercolum'nar fascia. Thin membrane between pillars of abdominal ring and enclosing spermatic cord.

Intercon'dylar, Intercon'dyloid. Between condyles.

Intercos'tal. Between ribs.

Intercosta'lis. See *Muscle table.*

Intercostohu'meral nerve. Lateral branch of second intercostal nerve to skin of arm.

Intercur'rent. Occurring between.

Interden'tal (*in-tĕr-den'*tal). Placed between the teeth.

Interdi'gital (*in-tĕr-dij'i-*tal). Between fingers and toes.

Interdigita'tion. An interlocking by finger-like processes.

Interfi'brillary. Between fibrils.

Interfi'lar. Between the filaments of a reticulum.

Interganglion'ic. Between ganglia.

Interglob'ular spaces. Irregular communicating spaces near periphery of dentin.

Interlob'ular. Between lobules. **I. emphysema,** emphysema produced by entrance of air between lobules of lung.

Intermax'illary. Between the maxillæ. **I. bone.** Same as *Incisive bone.*

Interme'diary amputation. Amputation during inflammatory fever. **I. hemorrhage,** hemorrhage after the stoppage of primary hemorrhage.

Intermediolat'eral tract. Tract of spinal cord between anterior and posterior horns.

Intermenin'geal. Between the membranes of brain or cord.

Intermis'sion. Interruption; period between two paroxysms.

Intermit'tent. Having periods of interruption. **I. cramp,** tetany. **I. fever,** fever whose paroxysm intermits and returns.

Intermus'cular. Between muscles.

Intern (*in-tĕrn'*). See *Interne.*

In'ternal capsule. Tract of fibres between crura and cortex of cerebrum. **I. ear,** the labyrinth.

Interne (*in-tĕrn'*). A resident surgeon or physician of a hospital.

In'ternode (*in'tĕr-*nōd). An interannular segment.

Internun'cial fibres. Fibres connecting nerve-cells.

Inter'nus. 1. Internal. 2. Rectus internus of eye.

Interol'ivary. Between two olivary bodies.

Interor'bital. Between the orbits of the eyes.

Interos'seous (*in-tĕr-os'*i-us). Between bones.

Interos'seus. A muscle between a metacarpal or a metatarsal bone and a phalanx.

Interpari'etal. Between parietal bones. **I. suture,** a sagittal suture.

Interpedun'cular space. Triangular space bounded by crura cerebri and optic tracts.

Interperios'teal fracture. Greenstick fracture.
Interpu'bic (*in-tĕr-piū'bĭk*). Between pubic bones.
Interrup'ted current. The faradaic current. **I. respiration,** breathing in which the sounds are not continuous. **I. suture,** a number of separate stitches.
Interrup'ter. Device for breaking an electric circuit.
Interscap'ular (*in-tĕr-skap'*iu-lạr). Between the shoulder-blades.
Interspina'lis. See *Muscle table.*
Intersti'tial. Situated between. **I. keratitis,** See *Keratitis.* **I. pregnancy,** pregnancy in part of oviduct passing through uterine wall. **I. tissue,** connective tissue between cellular elements of a structure.
Intertra'gicus. Muscle which dilates concha.
Intertri'go. Chafing of skin about anus, axilla, etc.
Intertrochanter'ic line. Rough line around base of neck of femur.
Intertu'bular (*in-tĕr-*tiū'biu-lạr). Between tubules. **I. tissue,** dense tissue of dentin in which dentinal tubes are embedded.
In'terval. Space between two things.
Interventric'ular. Between ventricles.
Interver'tebral. Between vertebræ.
Intes'tinal. Of or relating to intestines. **I. juice,** transparent liquid secreted by glands of Lieberkühn. **I. obstruction,** any hinderance to passage of feces.
Intes'tine. Membranous tube from the stomach to the anus. The first and narrower portion is the *small* i.; the last is the *large* i.
In'tima (*in'ti-*mạ). Inner coat of blood-vessels.
Intol'erance. Inability to withstand the effects of.
Intra-abdom'inal. Within the abdomen.
Intra-arte'rial. Within the arteries.
Intra-artic'ular (*in-*trạ-ạr-*tik'*iu-lạr). Within a joint.
Intracap'sular. Within the capsule of a joint.
Intracartila'ginous. Developing within cartilage.
Intracel'lular (*in-*trạ-*sel'*iu-lạr). Within a cell or cells.
Intracra'nial (*in-*trạ-krē'ni-ạl). Within the skull.
Intrafi'lar mass. Paramitome.
Intraligamen'tous. Within a ligament.
Intralob'ular. Within a lobe.
Intramu'ral. Within the walls of an organ.
Intramus'cular. Within muscular substance.
Intra-oc'ular (*in-*trạ-*ok'*iu-lạr). Within the eye.
Intrapari'etal. Within the substance of the walls.
Intraperitone'al. Within the peritoneal sac.
Intrapyret'ic amputation. Same as *Intermediary amputation.*
Intrathora'cic (*in-*trạ-tho-rē'sĭk). Within the thorax.
Intra-u'terine. Within the uterus.
Intravasa'tion. Entrance of abnormal matter into vessels.
Intrave'nous (*in-*trạ-vī'nus). Within veins.
Intraventric'ular. Within a ventricle.
Intrin'sic muscle. A muscle attached wholly to one organ.
Intro'itus (*in-*trō'*i-*tus). The entrance to a cavity.
Intromis'sion. Insertion of one thing or part into another.
Introsuscep'tion. Same as *Intussusception.*
Introver'sion. Pushing inward of a part.
Intuba'tion (*in-*tiu-bā'shun). Insertion of a tube.
Intumes'cence (*in-*tiu-*mes'*ens). A swelling.

Intumes'cent (*in*-tiu-mes'ęnt). Swelling; swollen.

Intumescen'tia ganglifor'mis. Same as *Geniculate ganglion.*

Intussuscep'tion. Invagination of a portion of intestine into an adjacent portion.

Intussuscep'tum. The portion of intestine which is pushed into another portion.

Intussusip'iens. The portion of intestine which receives the intussusceptum.

In'ula. Genus of plants. *I. Hele'nium* is tonic and stimulant.

In'ulol (*in*'iu-lol). Same as *Alantol.*

Inunc'tion. Rubbing of ointment into the skin.

Inva'ginated (*in*-vaj'*i*-ne-ted). Thrust in so as to form a pouch.

Invagina'tion. Pushing of a part inward so as to form a pouch.

In'valid. 1. Not strong and well. 2. A person who is not well and strong.

Inva'sion (*in*-vê'zhun). The onset or attack of a disease.

Invermina'tion. Diseased condition from presence of worms.

Inver'sion. Act of turning inward or upside down.

Inver'tin. A ferment from yeast and intestinal juice.

In'vert-sugar. Mixture of dextrose and levulose.

Invet'erate (*in*-vet'ę-ret). Confirmed and chronic.

In vit'ro. Within the glass, especially a reagent-glass.

In'volucre, Involu'crum. A sheath or covering.

Invol'untary. Performed without the will.

Involu'tion. A rolling inward; a reduction in size; degeneration.

I'odal. An hypnotic, C_2I_3HO, resembling chloral.

Iodantifeb'rine. Crystalline substance, $C_6H_4INH(C_2H_3O)$.

Iodantipy'rin. See *Iodopyrin.*

I'odate (ai'o-dêt). A salt of iodic acid.

Iod'ic acid (ai-od'*ik*). White powder, HIO_3.

I'odide (ai'o-daid). Combination of iodine with a radical.

I'odine. Non-metallic, crystalline element with peculiar odor and acrid taste: absorbent and counterirritant. **I. acne,** eruption from constant use of iodides.

I'odism. Derangement of system from overuse of iodides.

I'odized (ai'o-daizd). Containing iodine.

Iodocre'sol. Compound, C_7H_7IO, used like iodoform.

Iododer'ma. Iodine acne.

Iodo-eu'genol. Antiseptic compound of iodine and eugenol.

Io'doform (ai-ō'do-fōrm). Yellowish crystalline substance, CHI_3, with peculiar pungent odor: antiseptic and anæsthetic.

Iodofor'min. Antiseptic compound of iodoform and urotropine.

Iodofor'mism. Iodoform poisoning.

Iodo'genin (ai-o-doj'*e*-nin). Mixture of charcoal and some iodine compound: used in fumigation.

I'odol (ai'o-dol). Brownish antiseptic powder, $C_4I_4NH_4$.

Iodophena'cetin, Iodophe'nin. Reddish germicidal compound.

Iodopy'rin. Colorless antipyretic compound, $C_{11}H_{11}IN_2O$.

Iodother'apy. Therapeutic use of iodine.

Iodothy'mol. Aristol.

Iod'ozone. Antiseptic compound of iodine and ozone.

Io'dum. Latin for iodine.

I'on. An element freed by electrolysis.

Io'tacism. Defective pronunciation of the letter *i.*

Ip'ecac. See *Ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuan'ha. Root of *Cephaël'tis Ipecacua'nha:* diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

Ir. Abbreviation for *internal resistance.*

I'ridal (ai'*ri*-dąl). Pertaining to the iris.

Iridec'tome. Instrument for iridectomy.

Iridec'tomize. To perform iridectomy upon.

Iridec'tomy. Excision of portion of iris for artificial pupil.

Iridenclei'sis (*ir-i*-den-klai'*sis*). Strangulation of a portion of the iris in a corneal incision.

Iridere'mia (*ir-i*-de-rī'mi-ą). Defect of the iris.

Irid'esis. Formation of artificial pupil by binding a portion of the iris with a thread.

Irid'ic. Relating to the iris.

Ir'idocele. Hernia of a portion of the iris.

Iridochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of iris and choroid.

Iridocolobo'ma. Fissure of iris.

Iridocycli'tis. Inflammation of iris and ciliary circle.

Iridod'esis. Same as *Iridesis.*

Iridodial'ysis. 1. Separation of the iris from its attachments. 2. Formation of artificial pupil by exsecting portion of border.

Iridodone'sis. Trembling of the iris.

Iridople'gia (ai-*ri*-do-plī'ji-ą). Paralysis of the pupil.

Iridorrhex'is. Rupture of the iris.

Iridosclerot'omy. Puncture of sclerotic and division of edge of iris.

Iridot'omy. Cutting of iris for artificial pupil.

I'ris (ai'*ris*). 1. Delicate colored membrane behind cornea and perforated by pupil. 2. Genus of plants with purgative root.

I'rish moss (ai'*rish*). See *Chondrus.*

Irit'ic. Relating to iritis.

Iri'tis (ai-rai'*tis*). Inflammation of the iris.

Irit'omy (ai-*rit*'o-mi). See *Iridotomy.*

I'ron. A metallic element, used in medicine.

Irra'diating. Spreading out from a centre.

Irredu'cible (*ir-i*-diū'*si*-bl). Not reducible.

Irres'pirable. Not fit for respiration.

Irriga'tion. Washing of a part by a stream of water.

Irritabil'ity. State of being irritable.

Ir'ritable. Capable of responding to stimuli; also, unduly sensitive to stimuli.

Ir'ritant. Causing irritation; also, that which causes irritation.

Irrita'tion. 1. Act of stimulation. 2. State of over-excitation from excessive sensitiveness.

Ir'ritative. Pertaining to irritation.

Isambert's disease (ī-zâṅ-bĕrz'). Miliary tuberculosis of larynx.

Ischæ'mia. Diminution of blood-supply to a part.

Is'chiac, Ischiad'ic. Same as *Ischiatic.*

Is'chial (*is*'ki-ąl). Relating to the ischium.

Ischiat'ic. Relating to the ischium.

Ischidro'sis. Suppression of sweat.

Ischiobul'bar. Pertaining to ischium and bulb of urethra.

Ischiocaverno'sus. The erector penis muscle.

Is'chiocele. Hernia at the sacrosciatic foramen.

Ischiococcy'geus. 1. Hind part of levator ani. 2. The coccygeus muscle.

Ischiofem'oral. Relating to ischium and femur.
Ischioneural'gia. Sciatica.
Ischiop'agus. Double monster united at hips.
Ischiopubiot'omy. Division of ischiopubic and horizontal branches of pubis in impossible labor.
Ischiorec'tal. Pertaining to ischium and rectum. **I. abscess,** abscess in ischiorectal fossa. **I. fossa,** fossa between intestine and ischium.
Is'chium. The lower hind part of pelvis.
Ischome'nia. Suppression of menses.
Ischuret'ic (*is*-kiu-*ret'ik*). Relating to ischuria.
Ischu'ria (*is*-kiû'ri-a). Retention of the urine.
I'singlass. Glue from air-bladder of sturgeon: used as food and as adhesive plaster.
Island of Reil. A lobe of the cerebrum within the fissure of Sylvius.
Iso-amylam'ine. Ptomaine from putrefying yeast.
Isochromat'ic. Having the same color throughout.
Isoch'ronous. Lasting for equal times; equal in time.
Isoco'ria. Equality of pupils of two eyes.
Isodiamet'ric. Having the same diameter throughout.
Isodynam'ic foods. Foods generating equal amounts of force.
Iso-elec'tric. Equally electric throughout.
I'solate. To separate one from another.
Isola'tion. Separation of persons ill with infectious disease.
I'somer (ai'so-mĕr). An isomeric substance.
Isomer'ic. Composed of the same elements in the same proportions as another substance.
Isom'erism. State of being isomeric.
Isomet'ric muscle. A muscle whose tension changes on stimulation, its length remaining unaltered.
Isomor'phism. State of being isomorphous.
Isomor'phous (ai-so-mór'fus). Possessing the same form.
Isonaph'tol. Local antiseptic substance from naphtalene.
Isonitro'so-antipy'rin. Green substance, $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$, febrifuge and diuretic.
Isop'athy. System of treatment by administration of virus which causes the disease.
Isopep'sin. Pepsin modified by heating.
Isop'ter. Curve in field of vision expressing equality in visual acuity.
Isother'mal. Of the same temperature.
Isoton'ic muscle. Muscle contracting on stimulating, its tension remaining the same.
Isotrop'ic (ai-so-trop'*ik*). Singly refractive.
Is'sue. A suppurating ulcer formed and kept open by the insertion of an irritant body. **I.-pea,** a little ball of orris-root or other matter used in forming issues.
Is'tarin. Compound from brain-tissue.
Isthmi'tis. Inflammation of isthmus faucium.
Is'thmus. Narrow band of tissue connecting two larger parts. **I. of Eustachian tube,** narrowest portion of Eustachian tube. **I. faucium,** passage connecting mouth and fauces. **I. of thyroid,** band of tissue connecting lobes of thyroid body.
Ital'ian leprosy. Same as *Pellagra.* **I. rhinoplasty.** See *Taliacotian operation.*

Itch (*itsh*). Any disease attended with itching. **I.-mite.** See *Acarus* and *Sarcoptes*.

Itching (*itsh'ing*). Pruritus.

Iter (ai'tĕr). A way or passage. **I. ad infundib'ulum,** passage between third ventricle and infundibulum. **I. a ter'tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. **I. den'tium,** canal through which permanent tooth arises.

I'vain (ai've-in). Yellow substance, $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$, from *Achille'a moscha'ta*.

I'vory. 1. Dentin. 2. Bone-like substance from tusks of animals. **I.-black,** animal charcoal.

Ixo'des. Genus of ticks parasitic on man and animals.

Ixomyeli'tis. Inflammation of lumbar portion of cord.

I'zal (ai'zal). Proprietary disinfectant; a by-product in formation of coke.

J

J. Symbol of Joule's equivalent.

Jaboran'di. Shrub, *Pilocar'pus Selloa'nus*, of South America: powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue.

Jab'orine. Alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, from jaborandi.

Jacaran'da. Tree of tropical America: used in syphilis.

Jaccoud's sign (zha-kûz'). Prominence of aorta at suprasternal notch in leukæmia.

Jackso'nian epilepsy. Localized epileptiform spasm on one side of body without loss of consciousness.

Ja'cob's membrane. Rod-and-cone layer of retina. **J.'s ulcer,** rodent ulcer.

Ja'cobson's cartilage. Hyaline cartilage supporting Jacobson's organ. **J.'s nerve,** tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve. **J.'s organ,** organ rudimentary in man, consisting of a sac in nasal septum. **J.'s sulcus,** groove in middle ear lodging branches of tympanic plexus.

Jactita'tion. Tossing to and fro on the part of a patient.

Jadelot's lines or **furrows** (zhâd-lôz'). Furrows upon the face considered as indicative of disease.

Jail fever (jèl). Typhus fever.

Jal'ap, Jal'apa. Tuberous root of *Exogo'nium Pur'ga:* active cathartic.

Jal'apin. Purgative glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, from *Ipomœ'a orizaben'sis*.

Jamai'ca dogwood. The plant *Piscid'ia Erythri'na*.

James's powder. Antimonial powder.

James'town weed. See *Stramonium*.

Jan'iceps. Monster with two faces looking in opposite directions.

Japacon'itine. Poisonous alkaloid from Japanese aconite.

Jar'javay's muscle. The depressor urethræ.

Jas'mine. See *Gelsemium*.

Jat'ropha. Genus of plants. Seeds of *J. Cur'cas* furnish a purging oil. *J. Man'ihot* furnishes tapioca.

Jaun'dice. Yellowness of skin, eyes, and tissues from impregnation with bile pigment.

Jaw-bone. A maxillary bone. **J.-clonus, J.-jerk,** a tendon reflex on depressing lower jaw.

Je'cur (jĭ'kĕr). The liver.

Jeju'nal. Relating to the jejunum.

Jejuni'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunocolos'tomy. Formation of opening between jejunum and colon.

Jejuno-ilei'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum and ileum.

Jejuno-ileos'tomy. Formation of opening between jejunum and ileum.

Jejunos'tomy. Formation of opening through abdomen into jejunum.

Jeju'num. Portion of the small intestine between duodenum and ileum.

Jenne'rian. Relating to Edward Jenner, inventor of vaccination.

Jequir'ity (je-kwir'i-ti). Seeds of *A'brus Precato'rius* of India: used to cause conjunctivitis for cure of granulated lids.

Jerk'ing respiration. See *Interrupted respiration.*

Jer'vine. Alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$, from *Veratrum.*

Jes'samine. See *Gelsemium.*

Jes'uits' bark (jez'iu-its). Cinchona.

Jig'ger (jig'ĕr). Same as *Chigre.*

Jim'son-weed. See *Stramonium.*

Jobert's suture (zhō-bĕrz'). A suture for transverse intestinal wounds.

Jo'dum. Iodine.

Joint-disease. See *Charcot's arthropathy.*

Joule (jūl). Energy expended by a current of one coulomb exerting an electromotive force of one volt.

Joule's equivalent. Amount of work expended in raising one pound of water through 1° F.

Ju'gal (jū'gal). Relating to the cheek-bone. **J.-bone,** the malar bone. **J. process,** the zygomatic process.

Ju'glans. Genus of trees. Bark of root of *J. cine'rea,* or butternut, is mild cathartic.

Ju'gular. Relating to neck. **J. foramen,** foramen formed by j. fossa and occipital bone. **J. fossa,** depression in petrous portion of temporal bone lodging j. vein. **J. ganglion.** 1. Enlargement on glossopharyngeal nerve. 2. Swelling on root of pneumogastric. **J. process,** process of occipital bone behind j. foramen. **J. veins,** great veins in neck conveying blood from head.

Ju'gum pe'nis. Spring forceps for compressing the penis.

Ju'jube. Fruit of *Zizy'phus vulgaris,* used as a pectoral.

Ju'lep. A sweetened liquid medicine.

Jump'ers. Persons with peculiar nervous disease compelling them to do as they are commanded by others.

Jun'gle fever. Severe remittent in the tropics.

Ju'niper. Fruit of common juniper, furnishing a stimulant, diuretic oil.

Junk. Kind of cushions used in fracture-dressing.

Jun'ket. Milk curdled by rennet.

Junod's boot (zhü-nōz'). Case for foot and leg, fitted with an air-pump for relieving congestion in trunk.

Jurispru'dence. See *Medical jurisprudence.*

Jury-mast. Upright steel bar attached to body by straps for supporting head in spinal disease.

Jus'culum. Broth or soup.

Jus'to ma'jor. Larger than usual. **J. mi'nor,** smaller than usual.

Jute. A fibre used in surgical dressings.

Juvan'tia (ju-van'shi-ą). Medicines or remedies.
Juxtaposi'tion. Placing side by side or in position.

K

K. Chemical symbol of potassium.
Ka. Symbol of cathode.
Kai'rine (kai'rin). Antipyretic alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{13}NOHCl$, derived from quinoline.
Kai'roline. Compound, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, with properties somewhat like those of kairine.
Kak'ke. Same as *Beriberi*.
Kakos'mia (ka-koz'mi-ą). A disagreeable smell.
Kakot'rophy (ka-kot'ro-fi). See *Cacotrophy*.
Ka'li (kē'lai). Potash.
Kalim'eter. See *Alkalimeter*.
Ka'lium (kē'li-um). Potassium.
Kama'la. Glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallo'tus philippinen'sis:* actively purgative.
Kangaroo' ligature. Ligature from tendons of kangaroo's tail.
Ka'olin. A fine clay used as dressing and to coat pills.
Kapo'si's disease. Xeroderma pigmentosum.
Karyokine'sis. The process which the nucleus of a cell undergoes in indirect division.
Karyol'ysis (ka-ri-ol'*i*-sis). Same as *Karyokinesis*.
Kar'yomite. Same as *Chromosome*.
Karyomi'tome. The nuclear network of chromatin.
Karyomito'sis. Same as *Karyokinesis*.
Kar'yoplasm (kar'i-o-plazm). Same as *Nucleoplasm*.
Katab'olin, Katab'olism, etc. See *Catabolin, Catabolism*, etc.
Katacrot'ic. See *Catacrotic*.
Katelectrot'onus. See *Catelectrotonus*.
Kath'ode, Kat'ion. See *Cathode, Cation*.
Ka'va-ka'va. Root of plant from Pacific islands: used in gout, phthisis, and cystitis.
Keeper (kī'pĕr). Same as *Armature*.
Ke'fir, Ke'phyr. A drink from fermented milk.
Ke'lectome. Instrument for removing portion of tumor.
Ke'lene (kī'lin). Same as *Chelene*.
Ke'lis (kī'lis). See *Keloid*.
Ke'loid. New growth on the skin, consisting of dense whitish or reddish nodules, lines, or plates.
Ke'los. Same as *Keloid*.
Keloso'mus. See *Celosomus*.
Kelot'omy. Cutting of stricture in strangulated hernia.
Kenopho'bia. Fear of large empty spaces.
Keph'alin (kef'ą-lin). See *Cephalin*.
Ke'phyr (kī'fer). See *Kefir*.
Ker'asin (ker'ą-sin). See *Cerasin*.
Keratecta'sia. Protrusion of the cornea.
Ker'atin (ker'ą-tin). Substance the basis of horny tissues.
Kerat'inous (ke-rat'*i*-nus). Containing keratin.
Kerati'tis. Inflammation of the cornea. **Fascicular** or **Phlyctenular k.,** formation of ulcers near margin of cornea in scrofulous children. **Interstitial k.,** chronic k. with deposits in cornea associated with congenital syphilis. **K. neuropara-**

lyt'ica, superficial exfoliation of cornea in trigeminal paralysis. **Sclerosing k.,** interstitial k. with scleritis.

Kerat'ocele. Protrusion of Descemet's membrane through cornea.

Keratoco'nus. Cone-shaped deformity of the cornea.

Kerato'genous (ker-ą-toj'ę-nus). Producing horny tissue.

Keratoglo'bus. Globular enlargement of the cornea.

Keratohelco'sis. Ulceration of the cornea.

Kerato-iri'tis. Inflammation of cornea and iris.

Keratol'ysis (ker-ą-tol'i-sis). Peeling off of the skin.

Kerato'ma (ker-ą-tō'mą). A growth of horny tissue.

Keratomala'cia (ker"ą-to-mą-lē'si-ą). Softening of the cornea.

Ker'atome (ker'ą-tōm). A knife for cutting the cornea.

Keratom'eter. Instrument for measuring shape of the cornea.

Keratom'etry (ker-ą-tom'e-tri). Use of the keratometer.

Keratomyco'sis. Fungous disease of the cornea.

Keratonyx'is. Puncture of the cornea.

Ker'atoplasty. Plastic surgery of the cornea.

Ker'atoscope. Instrument for examining the cornea.

Keratos'copy. 1. Use of the keratoscope. 2. Skiascopy.

Kerato'sis (ker-ą-tō'sis). Formation of horny tissue or growth. **K. pila'ris,** formation of a hard conical elevation around each hair-follicle. **K. seni'lis,** dry, harsh state of the skin in old age.

Ker'atotome (ker'ą-to-tōm). See *Keratome.*

Keraunoneuro'sis. Neurosis from stroke of lightning.

Keraunopho'bia. Insane fear of lightning.

Kerec'tomy (ke-rek'to-mi). Excision of portion of the cornea.

Ke'rion (kī'ri-on). A pustular disease of the scalp.

Ker'kring's valves. The valvulæ conniventes.

Ker'mes. Insect found on a species of oak: used as a dye. **K. mineral,** antimony oxysulphide.

Ke'tone (kī'tōn). A compound of the radical CO with two univalent hydrocarbons.

Key and Retzius's foramina. Two foramina in inferior choroid tela of fourth ventricle.

Kibe (kaib). A chilblain.

Kid'ney. One of two glandular bodies in the lumbar region, concerned in secreting urine.

Kies'tein (kai-es'ti-in). See *Kyestein.*

Kil'ogramme, Kil'olitre, Kil'ometre. One thousand grammes, litres, or metres.

Kinæsthe'sis. Sense by which muscular movement is appreciated.

Kinæsthet'ic. Pertaining to perception of muscular movements.

Kinemat'ics. The science of movements of bodies.

Kinesal'gia. Pain on muscular movement.

Kinesiæsthesiom'eter. Instrument for testing muscular sense.

Kinesiat'rics. Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesim'eter, Kinesiom'eter. Instrument for measuring movements.

Kinesioneuro'sis. Disorder of movement from derangement of nervous system.

Kinesip'athy (kin-i-sip'ą-thi). Same as *Kinesitherapy.*

Kinesither'apy. Treatment of disease by gymnastic exercise.

Kinesod'ic. Relating to or forming the path of convergence of motor impulses.

Kinet'ic energy. See *Energy.*

King's evil. Scrofula. **K.'s yellow,** arsenic trisulphide.

Ki'no (kī'nō). Inspissated juice of *Pterocar'pus Marsu'pium:* mild astringent.

Kinom'eter. Instrument for measuring uterine displacement.

Kin'one (kin'ōn). See *Quinone.*

Kiono-. See *Ciono-.*

Ki'otome (kai'o-tōm). Instrument for excising uvula.

Kiot'omy (kai-ot'o-mi). Use of the kiotome.

Kis'singen water. Saline tonic and laxative water from Bavaria.

Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. The bacillus of diphtheria.

Kleptoma'nia. Irresistible propensity to steal.

Klump'ke's paralysis. Atrophic paralysis and anæsthesia of muscles of hand.

Knee (nī). Region of articulation of leg and thigh. **K.-cap,** the patella. **K.-jerk,** upward jerk of the foot on striking the patellar ligament with leg hanging flexed.

Knife-rest crystals. Peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate in urine.

Knit'ting (nit'ing). Union of fractured bone.

Knock-knee. Condition in which legs are bent inward at knee.

K. O. C. Cathodal opening contraction.

Koch's lymph (kōks). See *Tuberculin.*

Kohl'rausch's fold. Fold of mucous membrane projecting from right side into rectum.

Ko'la. Seeds of *Stercu'lia acumina'ta:* nervous and cardiac stimulant.

Kolysep'tic. Preventing septic processes.

Koosso (kū'sō). See *Kousso.*

Kopf-tetanus. Tetanus from wounds on the head.

Kopio'pia. See *Copiopia.*

Koro'nion. Point at apex of coronoid process of inferior maxilla.

Koros'copy. See *Skiascopy.*

Ko'sin. Same as *Brayerin.*

Kou'miss (kū'mis). Nutritious drink from fermented milk.

Kous'so (kū'sō). Flowers of *Hage'nia abyssin'ica:* used against tapeworm.

Krame'ria. Genus of shrubs from South America. Root of certain species is tonic and astringent.

Krauro'sis vul'væ. Dry, shiny condition of mucous membrane of vulva.

Krause's bulbs or **corpuscles** (kraus'iz). Rounded bodies forming nerve-termination in mucous membrane of mouth, eyes, nose, and genitals. **K.'s line,** line passing through the white bands of a muscular fibril. **K.'s membrane,** membrane assumed to separate disks of sarcous matter of muscle.

Kre'atine (krī'ą-tin). See *Creatine.*

Kreat'inine. See *Creatinine.*

Kre'sin. See *Cresin.*

Kre'sol. See *Cresol.*

Kris'haber's disease. Nervous disease with hyperæsthesia, delusions of sense, and vertigo.

Krön'lein's hernia. Inguinoproperitoneal hernia.

Ku'miss, Ku'myss. See *Koumiss.*

Kuss'maul's coma. Comatose state with acetone in the urine from diabetes.

Kyes'tein (kai-*es'*ti-*in*). Albuminoid substance floating on urine of pregnant women.
Ky'mograph. Instrument for recording undulatory motions.
Ky'moscope. Apparatus for observing blood-current.
Kynure'nic acid (*kin*-iu-rī'*nik*). See *Cynurenic acid.*
Kyphoscolio'sis. Combined kyphosis and scoliosis.
Kypho'sis (kai-fō'*sis*). Hump-back.
Kyphot'ic (kai-*fot'ik*). Relating to or affected with kyphosis.
Kysthi'tis (*kis*-thai'*tis*). Vaginitis.

L

L. Abbreviation for *left* and *light-sense.*
Labarraque's solution. Solution of chlorinated soda.
La'bia (lē'bi-ą). Plural of *labium.*
La'bial. Relating to the lips or to a labium majus.
Labidom'eter. Instrument for measuring fetal head in pelvis.
Lab'ile (*lab'il*). Gliding; moving from place to place.
Labiochore'a. Choreiform movements of lips causing stuttering.
Labioglossolaryn'geal paralysis. Bulbar paralysis.
La'bioplasty (lē'bi-o-plas-*ti*). See *Cheiloplasty.*
Labiotenac'ulum. Tenaculum for pulling the lip forward.
La'bium (lē'bi-um). A lip or lip-like structure. **L. ma'jus** (pl. *la'bia majo'ra*), one of the folds of integument covered with hair which form the sides of the vulva. **L. mi'nor** (pl. *la'bia mino'ra*), one of the folds of delicate skin inside the labia majora.
La'bor (lē'bor). The act of bringing forth a child.
Lab'oratory. A room fitted for experimental work.
Lab'yrinth. The internal ear, made up of a membranous and an osseous portion.
Labyrin'thine (*lab-i-rin'thin*). Relating to the labyrinth.
Labyrinthi'tis. Inflammation of the labyrinth.
Lac (*lak*). Latin for milk.
La'cerated (*las'*ę-re-ted). Torn; produced by tearing.
Lacera'tion (*las*-ę-rē'shun). A tearing; a torn wound.
Lacer'tus fibro'sus. Band of aponeurosis from tendon of biceps to fascia of forearm.
Lach'rymal (*lak'ri-mal*) Relating to tears. **L. bone,** thin bone at inner angle of orbit. **L. caruncle,** red eminence at inner angle of eye. **L. duct,** duct conveying tears into the nose. **L. gland,** gland in upper and outer part of orbit, secreting tears. **L. puncta,** small openings into the l. sac. **L. sac,** dilatation at upper end of l. duct.
Lachryma'tion. The secretion and flow of tears.
Lachrymot'omy. Incision of lachrymal sac or duct.
Lac'tagogue (*lak'*tą-gog). See *Galactagogue.*
Lactalbu'min. Proteid in milk.
Lac'tate (*lak'*tēt), A salt of lactic acid.
Lacta'tion (*lak*-tē'shun). The secretion of milk.
Lac'teal (*lak'*ti-ąl). 1. Relating to milk. 2. A lymphatic containing chyle.
Lactes'cence (*lak-tes'*ens). A milky condition.
Lac'tic acid (*lak'tik*). Syrupy liquid, $HC_3H_5O_3$, occurring in four varieties. **L. fermentation,** fermentation of milk producing lactic acid.
Lactif'erous (*lak-tif'*ę-rus). Conveying or producing milk.

Lac'tifuge (lak'ti-fûj). Preventing secretion of milk.
Lacti'gerous (lak-tij'ẹ-rus). Producing milk.
Lac'tin (lak'tin). Same as *Lactose*.
Lactiv'orous (lak-tiv'o-rus). Living on milk.
Lac'tocele (lak'to-sēl). See *Galactocele*.
Lac'tochrome (lak'to-krōm). Alkaloid, $C_6H_{18}NO_6$, from milk.
Lac'tol. Naphthyl lactate: an intestinal antiseptic.
Lactom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of milk.
Lac'tone. Aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, from lactic acid.
Lactopep'sin. A proprietary remedy for dyspepsia.
Lactophe'nin. Antipyretic and hypnotic crystalline compound.
Lactophos'phate. Salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.
Lactopro'teid (lak-to-prō'ti-id). A proteid from milk.
Lac'toscope. Instrument for measuring the cream in milk.
Lac'tose. Milk sugar: a white sugar found in milk.
Lactosu'ria. Presence of lactose in urine.
Lactu'ca. Lettuce; genus of plants furnishing lactucarium.
Lactuca'rium. Concrete juice of lettuce: anodyne and narcotic.
Lactu'cerin. Waxy principle from lactucarium.
Lacu'na (le-kiû'nạ). A small depression or pit. **L. magna,** largest of glands of Littre on upper surface of fossa navicularis.
Lacu'nar. Having or resembling lacunæ.
Lacu'nula (le-kiû'niu-lạ). A small lacuna.
La'cus lachryma'lis. Triangular space between the two eyelids at the inner canthus.
Lady Web'ster's pills. Pills of aloes and mastic.
Lævogy'rous, Lævoro'tatory. Rotating the ray of polarized light to the left.
Læv'ulose (lev'iu-lōs). See *Levulose*.
Lævulosu'ria. Presence of levulose in the urine.
Lafayette's mixture. Mixture of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, and liquor potassæ.
Lage'na (la-ji'nạ). The third upper extremity of the scala media.
Lagophthal'mus. State in which the eyelids cannot be closed.
La grippe. See *Influenza*.
La'ky blood. Dark, transparent blood due to destruction of red corpuscles.
Lalla'tion, Lall'ing. Excessive stammering.
Laloneuro'sis. Nervous disturbance of speech.
Lalop'athy (le-lop'ạ-thi). Any disorder of speech.
Lamb'da. Point of union of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.
Lamb'dacism. Inability to pronounce the letter *l* correctly.
Lamb'doid. Shaped like the Greek letter Λ. **L. suture,** suture between occipital and parietal bones.
Lamel'la. 1. A thin plate, as of bone. 2. A medicated disk.
Lamel'lar. Relating to or composed of lamellæ. **L. cataract,** zonular cataract.
Lam'ina. A thin plate or layer. **L. cine'rea,** layer of gray matter above optic commissure. **L. cribro'sa.** 1. Either of the perforated spaces of the brain. 2. Portion of sclera through which filaments of optic nerve pass. 3. Cribriform plate of ethmoid. **L. fus'ca,** inner pigmented layer of sclerotic coat. **L. pro'pria,** middle layer of tympanic membrane. **L. reticula'ris,** perforated membrane covering organ of Corti. **L. spira'lis,** spiral partition dividing the cochlear cavity.
Lamina'ria. Genus of seaweeds, used as tents.

Lam'inated (lam'*i*-ne-ted). Same as *Laminar*.

Lamina'tion. 1. Conversion into laminæ. 2. Embryotomy in which the skull is cut in slices.

Laminec'tomy, Lamnec'tomy. Excision of the lamina of a vertebra.

Lamp'black. Impure carbon from combustion of oils, gas, etc.

Lan'cet (*lan'set*). Two-edged, pointed knife for making small incisions.

Lan'cinating pain. Severe tearing and darting pain.

Lancisi's nerves (lân-tshī'*zi*z). Longitudinal striæ on upper surface of corpus callosum.

Landouzy-Dejerine atrophy (lăñ-du-zī"dĕzh-rīn'). Atrophy of muscles of face and scapulohumeral region.

Landry's paralysis (lâñ-drī'). Acute ascending paralysis.

Land-scurvy. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Lan'olin. A fat obtained from sheep's wool: used in ointments.

Lan'termann's incisures. See *Incisures*.

Lanu'go (le-nū'gō). The fine hair of the body.

Laparocholecystot'omy. Incision of gall-bladder through abdominal section.

Laparocolos'tomy. Colostomy through abdomen.

Laparocolot'omy. Colotomy through abdomen.

Laparocystec'tomy. Excision of cyst through abdomen.

Laparocystot'omy. Removal of contents of cyst through abdomen.

Laparo-elytrot'omy. Removal of fœtus by abdominal and vaginal incisions.

Laparo-enterot'omy. Incision into intestine through abdomen.

Laparogastrot'omy. Incision into stomach through abdomen.

Laparohysterec'tomy. Excision of uterus through abdomen.

Laparohystero-oophorec'tomy. Removal of uterus and ovaries through abdominal section.

Laparohysterot'omy. Incision into abdominal wall and uterus.

Laparo-ileot'omy. Incision into ileum through abdomen.

Laparomyomec'tomy. Removal of myoma by abdominal incision.

Laparonephrec'tomy. Excision of kidney through abdomen.

Laparosalpingec'tomy. Excision of oviduct through abdomen.

Laparosplenec'tomy. Excision of spleen through abdomen.

Laparot'omy. Operation of cutting through abdominal wall.

La'pis (lē'*pis*). Latin for stone.

Lap'pa. Burdock, whose leaves and seeds are diuretic and alterative.

Lard. Subperitoneal fat of the hog.

Larda'cein (lâr-dē'si-*in*). Proteid deposited in amyloid degeneration.

Larda'ceous (lâr-dē'shus). Resembling lard.

Lark'spur. Plant used in dropsy and asthma.

Lar'rey's amputation. Variety of amputation at the shoulder-joint. **L.'s spaces,** interspaces between portions of the diaphragm attached to ribs and sternum respectively.

Laryn'geal (le-*rin'*ji-*ăl*). Relating to the larynx.

Laryngec'tomy (*lar-in-jek'*to-*mi*). Removal of the larynx.

Laryngis'mus strid'ulus. Disease of childhood, marked by sudden spasm of larynx and crowing inspiration.

Laryngi'tis (*lar-in-*jai'*tis*). Inflammation of the larynx.
Laryngocente'sis. Incision of the larynx.
Laryngofis'sure. Surgical division of thyroid cartilage.
Laryn'gograph. Instrument for recording movements of larynx.
Laryngol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of larynx.
Laryngoparal'ysis. Paralysis of larynx.
Laryngop'athy (*lar-in-*gop'ą-*thi*). Any disease of larynx.
Laryngophan'tom. Model of larynx used for study.
Laryngopharyn'geal. Pertaining to larynx and pharynx.
Laryngophar'ynx. Portion of pharynx below larynx.
Laryngoph'ony. Sound of voice heard on auscultation over larynx.
Laryn'goplasty (*la-*ring'go-plas-*ti*). Plastic surgery of larynx.
Laryngople'gia (*la-*ring-go-plī'ji-ą). Paralysis of larynx.
Laryn'goscope. Instrument for inspecting larynx.
Laryngos'copy (*lar-in-*gos'ko-*pi*). Use of laryngoscope.
Laryn'gospasm (*la-*ring'go-spazm). Laryngismus stridulus.
Laryngosteno'sis. Narrowing of cavity of larynx.
Laryngot'omy. Act of cutting into larynx.
Laryngotrachei'tis. Inflammation of larynx and trachea.
Laryngotracheot'omy. Incision of larynx and trachea.
Lar'ynx (*lar'inks*). Portion of air-passages between base of tongue and trachea.
La'ta, La'tah. Neurosis endemic in Java, in which the will is deficient.
La'tent (lē'tent). Concealed; hidden. **L. heat,** heat which bodies absorb without increasing their temperature. **L. period,** period between application of a stimulus and the resulting effect.
Lat'erad (*lat'*ę-*rad*). Towards one side.
Lat'eral. Relating to or situated upon a side. **L. sinuses,** veins of dura mater diverging from occipital protuberance.
Lateri'tious (*lat-*ę-*rish'* us). Resembling brick-dust.
Lateroflex'ion. Flexion to one side.
Lateropul'sion. Tendency to move sidewise.
Laterover'sion (*lat"*ę-ro-*vēr'* shun). Version to one side.
Lath'yrism (*lath'i-rizm*). Chronic poisoning with chickpea.
Latis'simus col'li. The platysma myoides. **L. dor'si.** See *Muscle table.*
Lau'dable pus. Thick, creamy pus without odor.
Lau'danine. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, from opium.
Lau'danum (*lŏ'*dą-num). Tincture of opium.
Laugh'ing gas (*laf'* ing). Nitrogen monoxide.
Laurocer'asus (*lŏ-*ro-*ser'* ą-sus). See *Cherry-laurel.*
Lavage (lą-vązh'). A washing out.
Lavan'dula. See *Lavender.*
Lava'tion. See *Lavage.*
Lav'ender. Plant, *Lavan'dula ve'ra,* furnishing a stimulant, carminative oil.
Laveran's bodies (la-vrąⁿ'). See *Plasmodium.*
Lax. Loose; slack.
Lax'ative. Mildly purgative; also, a medicine so acting.
Laxa'tor. A muscle which relaxes a part.
Lazaret'to. A hospital for contagious diseases.
Lb., Lib. Abbreviation for *pound* (L. *li'bra*).
Lead (*led*). A soft, gray, flexible metallic element. **L. colic,** colic occurring in plumbism. **L. encephalopathy,** brain disease

from lead poisoning. **L. palsy,** paralysis of arm-muscles from lead poisoning. **L. plaster,** adhesive plaster with lead oxide.

Le'ber's disease (lā'bĕrz). Hereditary atrophy of optic nerve.

Le'cithin (les'*i*-thin). Fatty compound, $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$, found in the body.

Lec'tual (lek'tiu-al). Relating to or confining to bed.

Leech. An aquatic worm used for drawing blood.

Lees (lēz). The dregs of wine and liquors.

Left-lateral position. Same as *Sims's position.*

Leg. Part of lower extremity between knee and ankle.

Legit'imacy (li-jit'*i*-me-*si*). Condition of being born in wedlock.

Legu'min (le-giū'min). Principle resembling casein, from plants.

Leiomyo'ma. Myoma of non-striated muscle.

Leiter's coil (lai'tĕrz). Coil of thin metal tubing wound round a part to vary temperature by passing water through it.

Lembert's suture (loṅ-bĕrz'). A suture for intestinal wounds.

Lemnis'cus (lem-*nis*'kus). Same as *Fillet.*

Length-breadth index. Same as *Cephalic index.*

Len'itive (len'*i*-tiv). Demulcent; gently laxative.

Lens (lenz). 1. See *Crystalline lens.* 2. A lentil-shaped piece of glass.

Lentico'nus. Extreme curvature of crystalline lens.

Lentic'ular. Shaped like a lens or lentil. **L. arteries,** arteries supplying l. nucleus. **L. ganglion.** Same as *Ciliary ganglion.* **L. nucleus,** portion of corpus striatum external to third ventricle.

Lenticulostri'ate. Supplying lenticular and caudate nucleus.

Lenti'go (len-tai'gō). A freckle.

Leonti'asis. Leprosy with swollen, lion-like appearance of face and body.

Lep'er. Person affected with leprosy.

Lepido'sis. Any scaly eruption.

Lep'ra. See *Leprosy.*

Lep'rosy. A chronic, infectious skin disease, with swellings, redness, and infiltration of skin.

Lep'rous. Relating to or affected with leprosy.

Leptan'dra. Genus of plants. Root of *L. virgin'ica* is cholagogue cathartic.

Leptoceph'alus (lep-to-*sef*'ą-lus). Monster with very small head.

Leptomeningi'tis. Inflammation of arachnoid and pia mater.

Lep'torrhine (lep'to-rin). Having a slender nose.

Lep'tothrix. Genus of bacteria from tartar of teeth.

Lep'tus autumna'lis. Harvest-bug, a mite burrowing under the skin.

Le'sion (lē'zhun). A hurt, wound, or disease of a part.

Leth'al (leth'ąl). Fatal.

Leth'argy. State of drowsiness and stupor.

Letter-blindness. Condition in which letters, although seen, convey no idea to the mind.

Let'tuce (let'*is*). See *Lactuca.*

Leucæ'mia (liū-sē'mi-ą). See *Leukæmia.*

Leucas'mus (liū-kaz'mus). See *Leucoderma.*

Leuce'mia (liu-sē'mi-ą). See *Leukæmia.*

Leu'cine (liū'*s*in). Crystalline substance, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, occurring in many organs of the body.

Leuci'tis (liū-sai'*t*is). Same as *Sclerotitis.*

Leu'coblast (liū'ko-blast). An immature white blood-corpuscle.

Leu'cocyte. A colorless amœboid mass of protoplasm, as a white blood-corpuscle.

Leucocythæ'mia. Same as *Leukæmia.*

Leucocytogen'esis. Development of leucocytes.

Leucocytol'ysis. Destruction of leucocytes.

Leucocyto'ma. Tumor containing leucocytes.

Leucocytopla'nia. Wandering of leucocytes.

Leucocyto'sis. Increase in number of leucocytes in the blood.

Leucocytu'ria. Presence of leucocytes in the urine.

Leucoder'ma. Abnormal whiteness of skin.

Leu'col, Leu'coline. Same as *Quinoline.*

Leucokerato'sis. Leucoplakia.

Leucol'ysis (liû-kol'*i*-sis). Same as *Leucocytolysis.*

Leuco'ma (liu-kō'mą). White opacity of the cornea.

Leucomainæ'mia. Presence of leucomaines in the blood.

Leucoma'ine. Any one of a class of alkaloids normally found in living animal tissue.

Leucom'atous, Relating to or affected with leucoma.

Leucomyeli'tis. Inflammation of white matter of cord.

Leuconecro'sis. Form of gangrene with white slough.

Leuconu'clein. Nuclein from digestion of leucocytes.

Leucopath'ia, Leucop'athy. See *Leucoderma.*

Leucophlegma'sia. A form of solid œdema.

Leu'copin. Visual white into which rhodopsin is converted by the action of light.

Leucopla'cia or **Leucopla'kia bucca'lis.** Formation of whitish patches on mucous membrane of cheeks and tongue.

Leucopla'sia (liû-ko-plē'si-ą). See *Leucoplacia.*

Leucoplas'tid. Colorless, starch-forming granule of protoplasm.

Leucorrhœ'a. Whitish discharge from female genitals.

Leucosarco'ma. An uncolored sarcoma.

Leukæ'mia. Usually fatal disease with abnormal increase in number of white blood-corpuscles.

Leukæ'mic. Relating to or affected with leukæmia.

Leva'tor. A muscle which lifts a part. See *Muscle table.*

Leviga'tion. Grinding of a substance to a fine powder while moist.

Levogy'rous, Levoro'tatory. See *Lævogyrous.*

Levulo'san. Carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from heating levulose.

Lev'ulose. Fruit sugar, a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from honey and fruits.

Levulosu'ria. Presence of levulose in urine.

Lew'inine (liû'*i*-nin). Powerful local anæsthetic resin from kava.

Ley'den jar. Apparatus for accumulating static electricity.

Li. Chemical symbol of lithium.

Libid'inous. Having strong sexual desire.

Li'bra (lai'brą). A pound weight.

Li'chen (lai'k*e*n or l*i*tsh'*i*n). 1. One of a group of plants growing on trees and rocks. 2. A papular eruption on the skin. **L. pla'nus,** variety with broad, flat papules. **L. ru'ber,** a variety with small, red, itching papules. **L. trop'icus,** prickly heat, a variety with small red papules, itching, and sweating.

Li'chenoid (lai'ke-noid). Resembling lichen.

Lic'orice (l*i*k'o-ris). Plant, *Glycyrrhi'za gla'bra,* whose root and its extracts are demulcent.

Lie'ben's test (lī'bęnz). A test for acetone in urine.

Lie'berkühn's crypts or **glands** (lī'bęr-kunz). Tubular glands in the intestine.

Lie'big's extract (lī'bigz). Preparation of extractives of beef.
Li'en (lai'en). The spleen.
Lie'nal (lai-ī'nąl). Of or relating to the spleen.
Lieni'tis (lai-e-nai'tis). Same as *Splenitis*.
Lienomala'cia (lai"e-no-mą-lē'si-ą). Softening of spleen.
Lienomyelo'genous. Derived from spleen and bone-marrow.
Lienter'ic. Relating to or marked by lientery.
Li'entery. Diarrhœa in which undigested food is discharged.
Lig'ament. A fibrous band connecting ends of movable bones.
Ligamen'tous. Relating to or of the nature of ligament.
Ligamen'tum. Latin for ligament. **L. arcua'tum,** arched ligament of lumbar vertebræ. **L. denticula'tum,** fibrous band along either side of spinal cord. **L. muco'sum,** a synovial fold. **L. patel'læ,** ligament connecting patella with tibia. **L. spira'le,** thickened portion of basilar membrane of cochlea. **L. te'res.** See *Round ligament*.
Liga'tion (lai-gē'shun). Act of applying a ligature.
Lig'ature. Thread for tying about a part.
Light'ning pains. Lancinating pains of locomotor ataxia.
Lig'num (lig'num). Latin for wood.
Lig'ula. Strip of white matter along lateral border of fourth ventricle.
Limatu'ra. Filings.
Limb (lim). One of the extremities of the body.
Lim'bic. Relating to a limbus; marginal.
Lim'bus. A border. **L. lam'inæ spira'lis.** Same as *Crista spiralis*. **L. lu'teus,** the macula lutea.
Lime (laim). 1. See *Calcium*. 2. Fruit of *Cit'rus a'cida:* used like lemons.
Li'men na'si. Line marking boundary between bony and cartilaginous parts of nasal cavity.
Lim'inal. Barely appreciable.
Lim'itans. See *Membrana limitans*.
Limo'sis. Excessive hunger.
Limother'apy. Treatment of disease by reducing amount of food.
Linc'tus (link'tus). A thick, viscid, syrupy medicine.
Lin'ea (lin'i-ą). Latin for line. **L. al'ba,** tendinous line down the middle of the abdomen. **Lineæ albican'tes,** white lines on skin from linear atrophy. **L. as'pera,** rough line forming posterior border of femur. **L. quadra'ti,** line on femur for insertion of quadratus femoris. **Lineæ semiluna'res,** pair of curved lines on either side of l. alba. **L. splen'dens,** fibrous band down middle of spinal pia mater.
Lin'ear. Relating to or resembling a line.
Ling'ism, Ling's system. Kinesitherapy.
Lin'gua (ling'gwą). The tongue. **L. geograph'ica.** See *Geographical tongue*.
Lin'gual (ling'gwąl). Pertaining to the tongue. **L. bone,** the hyoid bone. **L. delirium,** utterance of senseless and unconnected words. **L. ganglion,** the submaxillary ganglion. **L. tonsil,** mass of lymphoid tissue at base of tongue.
Lingua'lis. A muscle of the tongue. See *Muscle table*.
Lin'gula. A lobule of the cerebellum. **L. sphenoida'lis,** process of body of sphenoid. **L. Wrisber'gi,** fibres connecting sensory and motor roots of trigeminus.
Lin'iment. A liquid preparation for rubbing into the skin.

Linimen'tum. Latin for liniment.
Li'nin (lai'nin). Achromatin.
Lin'seed. Seeds of *Li'num usitatis'simum:* emollient and demulcent.
Lint. Soft absorbent dressing made by picking to pieces linen cloth.
Li'num (lai'num). See *Linseed.*
Lipacidæ'mia. Presence of fatty acids in the blood.
Lipacidu'ria. Presence of fatty acids in the urine.
Lipæ'mia. Presence of fat in the blood.
Lip'anin. Mixture of olive oil and oleic acid: used for cod-liver oil.
Lip'arocele. Fatty tumor of the scrotum.
Lipe'mia. See *Lipæmia.*
Lipo'chrin. Pigment from fat-globules of retina.
Lip'ochrome. A fatty pigment from animal tissue.
Lipofibro'ma. Tumor of fatty and fibrous tissue.
Lipo'ma (li-pō'mą). A tumor of fatty tissue.
Lipomato'sis. Excessive amount of fat in tissues.
Lipomyxo'ma. Myxoma with fatty elements.
Lipothym'ia. Faintness.
Lip'ping. Formation of an abnormal lip of bone in osteoarthritis.
Lip'pitude (lip'i-tiud). Marginal blepharitis.
Lipu'ria (li-piū'ri-ą). Presence of fat in the urine.
Liquefa'cient. Liquefying or making liquid.
Liquefac'tion. Change into liquid.
Liquidam'bar. Genus of trees furnishing aromatic gums.
Liquor (lik'ọr or lai'kwŏr). A liquid. **L. am'nii,** the fluid within the amnion. **L. Cotun'nii.** See *Perilymph.* **L. pu'ris,** liquid portion of pus. **L. san'guinis,** blood-plasma. **L. Scar'pæ.** See *Endolymph.*
Liq'uorice (lik'o-ris). See *Licorice.*
Lisfranc's amputation (li-frâñz'). Variety of amputation of arm at shoulder. **L.'s tubercle,** tubercle on first rib for scalenus anticus muscle.
Lisp'ing. Substitution of *th* sound for *s, sh,* and *z.*
Lis'sauer's zone (lis'sau-ĕrz). Area of white matter at tip of posterior horn of gray matter of cord.
Lis'terine. A proprietary antiseptic solution.
Lis'terism. Principles of antiseptic and aseptic surgery.
Li'ter (lī'tĕr). See *Litre.*
Lit'eral agraphia. See *Agraphia.*
Lithæ'mia. Excess of uric acid and urates in the blood.
Lith'agogue. Expelling calculi.
Lith'arge (lith'ârj). Lead oxide.
Lith'ate (lith'ēt). Same as *Urate.*
Lithec'tasy. Removal of calculus by perineal incision.
Lith'ia (lith'i-ą). Lithium oxide, LiO_2.
Lithi'asis (li-thai'ą-sis). Formation of calculi.
Lith'ic acid. Same as *Uric acid.* **L. diathesis,** tendency to lithæmia.
Lith'ium. White, metallic element, used in medicine.
Lithoceno'sis. Lithotrity.
Lith'oclast, Lith'oclasty. See *Lithotrite* and *Lithotrity.*
Lith'oclysmy. Injection of solvents into bladder.
Lithodial'ysis. 1. Litholysis. 2. Lithotrity.
Litholapax'y. Crushing of calculus and removal of fragments.

Lithol'ogy (li-thol'o-ji). The science of calculi.
Litholysis (li-thol'i-sis). Solution of calculi by solvents.
Lithontrip'tic. Dissolving calculi.
Lithopæ'dium. A fœtus converted into a stony mass.
Lith'ophone. Instrument for detecting stone in bladder by sound.
Lith'oscope. Instrument for examining stone in bladder.
Lith'otome (lith'o-tōm). Knife used in lithotomy.
Lithot'omy. Cutting into the bladder to remove calculi.
Lithotre'sis. Act of drilling into calculi.
Lith'otripsy. Crushing of stone in bladder.
Lith'otrite. Instrument for crushing stone in bladder.
Lith'otrity (lith'o-trai-ti). Same as *Lithotripsy.*
Lith'ous (lith'us). Relating to calculi.
Lithure'sis. Passage of calculi in the urine.
Lithu'ria. Excess of uric acid or urates in the urine.
Lit'mus. Blue pigment from lichens turned red by acids. **L. paper,** paper impregnated with litmus.
Litre (li'tr). A measure of 1000 cubic centimetres.
Lit'ter. A movable couch for transporting wounded.
Littre's colotomy (li'trēz). Inguinal colotomy. **L.'s glands,** racemose glands in spongy portion of urethra. **L.'s hernia.** Same as *Diverticular hernia.*
Live'do (li-vi'dō). Patch of red or bluish color on skin.
Liv'er (liv'ẽr). Largest glandular organ of body, secreting bile. **L.-fluke.** See *Distoma.* **L. spots,** chloasma.
Livid'ity, Li'vor. Black and blue state from congestion.
Lixivia'tion. Percolation of ashes to obtain lye.
Lixiv'ium (lik-siv'i-um). See *Lye.*
Lo'bar. Relating to or affecting a lobe.
Lo'bate. Having lobes.
Lobe. Rounded prominent part of an organ.
Lobe'lia (lō-bil'ya). Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *L. inflata* are emetic, antispasmodic, and expectorant.
Lo'beline. Alkaloid from *Lobelia.*
Lob'ular. Relating to or affecting a lobule.
Lob'ulated. Composed of lobules.
Lob'ule (lob'iul). A small lobe.
Lobulette' (lob-iu-let'). A minute lobule.
Lo'bus. A lobe. **L. cauda'tus.** See *Caudate lobe.*
Lo'cal (lō'kal). Limited to a particular part. **L. asphyxia.** See *Raynaud's disease.*
Localiza'tion. Determination of location of a disease.
Lo'calized (lō'ka-laizd). Restricted to a limited area.
Lo'chia (lō'ki-a). Discharge from genitals after delivery.
Lochiome'tra. Retention of lochia within the uterus.
Lochiorrhœ'a. Excessive flow of lochia.
Lock'jaw. See *Trismus.*
Locomo'tion. Act of moving from place to place.
Locomo'tor. Pertaining to locomotion. **L. ataxia,** disease due to degeneration of posterior columns of cord, and marked by lightning flashes of pain, locomotor incoordination, loss of reflexes, and incontinence of urine.
Lo'co weed. Plant of Western United States, poisoning cattle.
Lo'cus. Latin for place or spot. **L. cæru'leus,** the area on upper part of floor of fourth ventricle. **L. mino'ris resisten'-**

tiæ, portion of body least able to resist disease. **L. ni'ger,** dark mass between crusta and tegmentum of crus cerebri.

Lœmol'ogy (lĭ-mol'o-jĭ). Science of contagious diseases.

Löf'fler's bacillus. Bacillus of diphtheria.

Logoneuro'sis. Neurosis with disorder of speech.

Logop'athy (lo-gop'ą-thĭ). Any disorder of speech.

Logople'gia (log-o-plĭ'jĭ-ą). Paralysis of speech.

Logorrhœ'a. Excessive flow of words.

Log'wood. See *Hæmatoxylon.*

Loin. Portion of back between ribs and pelvis.

Lom'bardy leprosy. Pellagra.

Lon'don paste. Caustic mixture of slaked lime and caustic soda.

Longev'ity (lon-jev'*i*-tĭ). Long life.

Longis'simus dor'si. See *Muscle table.*

Longsight'edness. See *Hypermetropia.*

Lon'gus col'li. A muscle of the neck. See *Muscle table.*

Loop of Hen'le. See *Henle's loop.*

Lordo'ma, Lordo'sis. Forward curvature of the spine.

Lordoscolio'sis. Combined lordosis and scoliosis.

Lore'ta's operation. Gastrotomy with dilatation of pylorus.

Lore'tin (lo-rĭ'tin). Yellow antiseptic powder.

Los'ophan. Yellow powder, $C_6HI_3(CH_3)OH$, used in skin diseases.

Lostor'fer's corpuscles. Granular bodies from the blood in syphilis.

Lo'tion (lō'shun). Liquid preparation for bathing a part.

Louse. See *Pediculus.*

Lous'iness. State of being infested with lice.

Low'er's tubercle. Tubercle on right wall of right auricle of heart.

Löwe's ring (lö'vez). Ring in visual field caused by image of macula lutea.

Lox'a bark (lok'są). Pale cinchona.

Loz'enge (loz'ĕnj). See *Troche.*

Lu'cid interval (lū'sid). A sane interval between paroxysms of insanity.

Lud'wig's angina. Cellulitis of neck following diphtheria or scarlet fever.

Lu'es (lū'ēz). Any pestilential disease, especially syphilis.

Luet'ic (lu-*et'*ik). Syphilitic.

Lugol's caustic (lu-golz'). Solution of 1 part each of iodine and potassium iodide in 2 parts of water. **L.'s solution,** compound solution of iodine.

Lumba'go. Neuralgia in the lumbar region.

Lum'bar. Relating to the loins.

Lumbocolos'tomy. Colostomy by incision in loins.

Lumbocolot'omy. Incision through loins into colon.

Lumbocos'tal. Relating to loins and ribs.

Lumbrica'lis. See *Muscle table.*

Lum'bricoid. Resembling an earthworm.

Lum'bricus. 1. An earthworm. 2. An *Ascaris.*

Lu'men. Empty space between the walls of a tube.

Luminif'erous ether. A supposed substance whose vibrations produce light.

Lump'y-jaw. Same as *Actinomycosis.*

Lu'nacy (lū'ną-sĭ). Insanity.

Lu'nar caustic (liû'nar). Silver nitrate.

Lung. The organ of respiration filling either side of the chest. **L.-fever,** croupous pneumonia.

Lu'nula. The whitish patch at base of nail.

Lu'piform (liû'pi-fôrm). Resembling lupus.

Lu'pinine. Poisonous alkaloid from lupine, a leguminous plant.

Lupino'sis. Poisoning by fungous lupine.

Lu'pulin. Yellow powder from hops: narcotic, sedative, and gastric tonic.

Lu'pulus (liû'piu-lus). Hops.

Lu'pus. Disease of skin, of tuberculous nature.

Luschka's bursa (lûsh'kạz). The pharyngeal bursa. **L.'s gland.** Same as *Coccygeal gland.* **L.'s tonsil,** mass of glands on posterior wall of pharynx.

Lu'sus natu'ræ. A freak of nature; a monstrosity.

Lute (liût). Soft material for covering joints of vessels, etc.

Lu'tein. Coloring matter of yolk of egg, corpus luteum, etc.

Luxa'tion (luk-sē'shun). A dislocation.

Lux'us consumption. Consumption of food above the needs of the body.

Lycan'thropy. Insanity in which patient believes himself a wolf.

Ly'cetol (*lis'e*-tol). A piperazine compound used in gout and lithæmia.

Lycopo'dium. Genus of plants. Sporules of several species are used as dusting powder.

Lye (lai). Alkaline solution percolated from wood-ashes.

Ly'ing-in. The puerperal state.

Lymph (limf). 1. The clear fluid circulating in the lymphatics. 2. Any liquid resembling lymph. **L. channels.** See *L. spaces.* **L. corpuscles,** corpuscular matter of lymph. **L. scrotum,** dilatation of lymphatics of scrotum. **L. spaces,** open spaces in connective tissue containing lymph.

Lymphadenec'tasis. Dilatation of lymph-channels.

Lymphadeni'tis. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeno'ma. See *Lymphoma.*

Lymphæ'mia. Leukæmia in which the lymphatics are affected.

Lymphangiec'tasis. Dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphangiog'raphy. Description of the lymphatics.

Lymphangio'ma. A tumor of distended lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangi'tis. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphat'ic. 1. Containing lymph. 2. A lymphatic vessel. **L. gland,** a mass of adenoid tissue contained in a capsule connected with lymphatic vessels. **L. leukæmia,** leukæmia from disease of the lymphatics. **L. system,** collective name for lymphatic glands, vessels, spaces, and lacteals. **L. vessels,** vessels for conveying lymph.

Lym'phatism (lim'fa-tizm). Lymphatic temperament.

Lymphati'tis. See *Lymphangitis.*

Lymphiza'tion. Formation of lymph.

Lym'phocyte (lim'fo-sait). A corpuscle of lymph.

Lymphocythæ'mia. Increase of lymph-corpuscles in the blood.

Lympho'dermia. Disease of the lymphatics of the skin.

Lymphœde'ma. Œdema from obstruction of the lymphatics.

Lympho'genous (lim-foj'*e*-nus). Producing lymph.

Lym'phoid (lim'foid). Resembling lymph. **L. tissue,** adenoid tissue.

Lympho'ma. A tumor of lymphoid tissue.
Lymphorrha'gia, Lymphorrhœ'a. Discharge of lymph from ruptured lymph-vessels.
Lymphosarco'ma. Sarcoma of a lymphatic gland.
Lypema'nia. Melancholia.
Lypothym'ia (lai-po-thī́m'i-ą). Morbid despondency.
Ly'ra, Lyre (lai'rą, lair). Triangular depression on under side of fornix, crossed by various striæ.
Lys'atine. Base, $C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$, from casein.
Lys'idine. Crystalline substance used in lithæmia.
Ly'sin. A product of bacteria capable of destroying alexins.
Ly'sis (lai'sis). Gradual decline of a disease.
Ly'sol (lai'sol). Disinfectant and antiseptic preparation from cresol.
Lys'sa (*lis'ą*). Hydrophobia.
Lys'sin. Zymotic principle of hydrophobia.
Lyssopho'bia. Same as *Hydrophobophobia.*
Lyte'rian (lai-tī'ri-ąn). Relating to lysis.

M

M. Abbreviation for *mis'ce* (mix), *mil'le* (thousand), *minim*, and *myopia.*
m. Abbreviation for *meta-.*
McBurney's point. Point on abdomen corresponding to normal position of appendix vermiformis.
Macdow'el's frænum. Fibres strengthening intermuscular septum of arm.
Mace (mês). Membranous substance enveloping nutmeg.
Macera'tion. Breaking up of a solid by soaking in liquid.
Ma'cies (mē'si-iz). Wasting; emaciation.
Macroæsthe'sia. State in which an object feels larger than it is.
Macrobio'sis (*mȧk-ro-bai-ō'sis*). Long life.
Macroceph'alous. Having an unusually large head.
Macroceph'aly (*mȧk-ro-sef'ą-li*). Excessive size of head.
Macrochei'lia (*mȧk-ro-kai'li-ą*). Excessive size of lip.
Macrococ'cus. A large one-celled microörganism.
Mac'rocyte (*mȧk'ro-sait*). A very large red blood-corpuscle.
Macrocythæ'mia. Accumulation of macrocytes in the blood.
Mac'rodont (*mȧk'ro-dont*). Having large teeth.
Macroglos'sia. Abnormal largeness of tongue.
Macrom'elus. A monster with large limbs.
Mac'romere (*mȧk'ro-mir*). A large blastomere.
Macronu'cleus. A large nucleus.
Mac'rophage, Macroph'agus. A large phagocyte.
Macrop'sia. State in which objects seem larger than they are.
Macrosce'lia (*mȧk-ro-skī'li-ą*). Excessive size of legs.
Macroscop'ic. Easily seen with the eye; large.
Macrosoma'tia, Macroso'mia. Excessive size of body.
Macrosto'mia. Excessive size of mouth.
Mac'ula (*mȧk'iu-lą*). A spot or stain. **M. acus'tica,** thickened area in saccule and utricle of ear. **M. cor'neæ,** an opacity of cornea. **M. cribro'sa,** perforated area on inner wall of vestibule, for passage of filaments of auditory nerve. **M. lu'tea,** spot at centre of retina; point of sharpest vision.
Mac'ular (*mȧk'iu-lar*). Consisting of maculæ.
Mac'ulate (*mȧk'iu-lêt*). Spotted.

Macula'tion (mak-iu-lē'shun). State of being spotted.

Mad. Insane.

Madaro'sis. Loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes.

Mad'der. Plant, *Ru'bia tinctō'rum;* root used as dye.

Madu'ra foot or **disease.** See *Mycetoma.*

Magen'die's foramen (ma-zhoṅ-diz'). Foramen between fourth ventricle and subarachnoid space. **M.'s solution,** three per cent. aqueous solution of morphine sulphate.

Magen'ta (maj-en'ta). Same as *Fuchsin.*

Magistery (maj'is-te-ri). 1. A medicine with great virtues. 2. A precipitate.

Mag'ma. The mass left after expressing the liquid from a substance.

Magne'sia (mag-nē'zha). Magnesium oxide.

Magne'sium (mag-nī'zhi-um). Silver-white, metallic element. **M. carbonate** is used like the oxide. **M. oxide,** white powder, MgO, used as dusting-powder and in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

Mag'net operation. Removal of metallic particles by magnet.

Magneto-electri'city. Electricity produced by induction from a magnet.

Magnetother'apy. Treatment of disease by magnet.

Magnifica'tion. The magnifying power of a microscope.

Maid'enhead. 1. Virginity. 2. The hymen.

Ma'idism (mē'i-dizm). Poisoning by maize; pellagra.

Main en griffe. Same as *Claw-hand.*

Maize (mēz). Indian corn, *Ze'a Ma'ys.*

Make (mēk). To close or complete an elcctric circuit.

Makro. See *Macro.*

Mal (mal). Illness. **M. de mer,** sea-sickness. **M. de pinto,** kind of psoriasis in Mexico.

Ma'la (mē'la). The cheek or cheek-bone.

Mal'abar itch. Skin disease on the Malabar coast.

Mala'cia (ma-lē'si-a). Morbid softness of a part.

Mal'acin (mal'a-sin). Yellow crystalline antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Malaco'ma, Malaco'sis. Same as *Malacia.*

Malacos'teon. Softness of the bones.

Malacot'omy. Same as *Laparotomy.*

Mal'ady (mal'a-di). A sickness or disease.

Malaise (mal-ēz'). Uneasiness; indisposition.

Ma'lar (mē'lar). Of or relating to cheek. **M. bone,** the cheek-bone. **M. point,** a point on the external tubercle of malar bone.

Mala'ria. A febrile disease due to poisonous emanations from marshy ground.

Mala'rial. Relating to or causing malaria. **M. cachexia,** chronic malaria. **M. fever,** periodically recurring fever of malaria.

Malassimila'tion. Defective assimilation.

Mal'ate (mal'ēt). A salt of malic acid.

Malaxa'tion. 1. Process of kneading into softness. 2. Kneading movement in massage.

Male (mēl). Of the sex that begets; not female. **M. fern.** See *Aspidium.*

Malforma'tion. Defective formation.

Malgaigne's hooks (mal-gēnz'). Pair of adjustable double hooks for holding together fragments of fractured patella.

Malias'mus. Glanders.

Ma'lic acid (mē'lik). Acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, from certain fruits.

Malig'nancy. State of being malignant.

Malig'nant. Virulent; very fatal. **M. cholera,** Asiatic cholera. **M. œdema,** kind of anthrax producing œdema. **M. pustule,** anthrax with small pustule at lesion.

Malin'gerer (ma-ling'gĕr-ĕr). One who feigns disease.

Mallea'tion. Repeated spasmodic movements of the hands.

Mal'lein. Liquid extracted from cultures of glanders bacillus.

Malleo-incu'dal. Pertaining to malleus and incus.

Malle'olar. Relating to the malleolus.

Malle'olus. Either of the projections on tibia and fibula forming part of ankle-joint.

Mal'let-finger. Permanent flexion of last phalanx of finger.

Mal'leus. 1. The hammer-shaped bone of the middle ear 2. Glanders.

Malnutri'tion. Imperfect nutrition.

Malpig'hian bodies. Small bodies in kidney at beginning of uriniferous tubules. **M. capsule,** membranous capsule of a M. body. **M. layer,** the rete mucosum of the skin. **M. tuft,** mass of capillaries enclosed in M. capsule.

Malposi'tion (mal-po-zish'un). Abnormal position.

Malprac'tice. Wrong or negligent treatment.

Malpresenta'tion. Abnormal presentation.

Malt (môlt). Grain which has undergone artificial germination: it is nutritive. **M. liquor,** any alcoholic liquor prepared from malt. **M. sugar.** See *Maltose.*

Mal'ta fever (môl'tą). See *Mediterranean fever.*

Mal'tine (môl'tin). A proprietary malt preparation.

Maltodex'trin. Kind of dextrin convertible into malt.

Mal'tose. Malt sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$, from digestion of starch.

Ma'lum (mē'lum). A disease. **M. per'forans pe'dis,** perforating ulcer of foot.

Mam'ma. The breast; the mammary gland.

Mam'mary. Relating to breast or mammary gland. **M. gland,** the gland that secretes milk. **M. line,** vertical line through nipple.

Mammil'la. The nipple.

Mammil'laplasty. Plastic operation on the nipple.

Mam'millated. Having small nipple-like projections.

Mammi'tis (ma-mai'tis). Same as *Mastitis.*

Mam'mose (mam'ōs). Having large breasts.

Mammot'omy. Incision into the mamma.

Man'aca (man'ą-ką). Brazilian plant: its bark and root are purgative and diuretic.

Man'dible. The inferior maxillary bone.

Mandib'ular. Of or relating to the mandible.

Mandrag'ora. Genus of plants; mandrake: emetic, narcotic, and purgative.

Mandrag'orine. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, from mandragora.

Man'drake. See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum.*

Man'drin (man'drin). A guide for a flexible catheter.

Manduca'tion (man-diu-kē'shun). Mastication.

Man'ganese. Gray, hard, metallic element. **M. dioxide,** substance, MnO_2, used in syphilis and skin diseases. **M. sulphate,** substance, $MnSO_4$, a violent purgative.

Mange (mēnj). Kind of scabies affecting domestic animals.

Ma'nia. Insanity with excessive mental activity. **M. a potu,** insanity from excessive drinking.

Ma'niac (mē'ni-ak). An insane person.

Mani'acal. Relating to or affected with mania.

Man'icure. 1. To care for the finger-nails. 2. A person who cares for the finger-nails.

Man'ihot (man'i-hot). See *Cassava.*

Man'ikin (man'i-kin). A model for teaching anatomy.

Manipula'tion. Skilled use of hands in effecting some object.

Manip'ulus (ma-nip'iu-lus). A handful.

Man'na (man'a). Concrete exudation of *Frax'inus Or'nus:* gently laxative.

Man'nite (man'ait). A sugar, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, from manna.

Man'nitose. Syrupy substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from mannite.

Manom'eter. Instrument for measuring pressure of liquids or gases.

Man'ual. Relating to or performed by the hands.

Manu'brium. 1. Uppermost part of sternum. 2. Inferior portion of malleus.

Ma'nus (mē'nus). The hand.

Manustupra'tion. Same as *Masturbation.*

Maran'ta (ma-ran'ta). See *Arrow-root.*

Maran'tic. Relating to or caused by marasmus.

Maraschi'no (mar-as-ki'nō). A cordial from small bitter cherries.

Maras'mic (ma-ras'mik). Same as *Marantic.*

Maras'mus. Wasting away; progressive loss of vital forces.

Marc. Refuse after expressing oil or juice from fruit.

Margar'ic acid. Fatty acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$.

Mar'garin. Glyceryl trimargarate, $C_3H_5(C_{17}H_{33}O_2)_3$, from fats.

Mar'ginal (mâr'ji-nal). Relating to or situated at the border.

Marginoplas'ty. Surgical restoration of a border or margin.

Mar'go (mâr'gō). Latin for border.

Marie's disease (mâ-rīz'). Acromegaly.

Mariotte's law (mâ-ri-ots'). Same as *Boyle's law.* **M.'s spot,** the blind spot of the eye.

Maritonu'cleus. Nucleus of ovum after entrance of sperm-cell.

Mar'row. Fatty substance in cavities of long bones and in cancellous tissue. **M.-cell,** large cells characteristic of true marrow. **M.-spaces,** cavities in cancellous tissue containing marrow.

Marru'bium. Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *M. vulga're,* or horehound, are tonic and laxative.

Marsh fever. Malarial fever. **M. gas,** methane.

Mar'shall's fold. Same as *Vestigial fold.* **M.'s vein,** vein crossing left auricle of heart.

Marsh'mallow. See *Althæa.*

Marsh's test. A test for arsenous acid.

Marsu'pia patella'ria. Alar ligaments of knee.

Mar'tial (mâr'shal). Containing iron.

Mar'tin's bandages. India-rubber bandages for varicose veins. **M.'s depilatory,** calcium sulphydrate. **M.'s hæmostatic,** surgeons' agaric treated with ferric chloride.

Mas'culine (mas'kiu-lin). Male; relating to the male sex.

Mask. Bandage over the face.

Masked (maskt). Concealed; disguised.

Mas'ochism (*mas'o*k-*izm*). Sexual perversion with pleasure in being cruelly treated.

Mas'ochist. One addicted to masochism.

Mass. A collection or lump of matter.

Mas'sa. Medicinal substance in plastic state for division into pills.

Massage' (*ma*-sâzh'). Therapeutic use of systematic rubbing, kneading, and stroking of the body.

Masse'ter. Short, thick muscle of lower jaw.

Masseter'ic. Of or relating to the masseter.

Masseur (*ma*-sĕr'). Man who performs massage.

Masseuse (*ma*-sĕz'). Woman who performs massage.

Mas'sicot. Yellow lead monoxide.

Mas'sive pneumonia. Pneumonia in which air-cells and bronchi are filled with exudate.

Massother'apy. Treatment by massage.

Mastal'gia (*mas*-*tal'ji*-*ą*). Pain in mammary gland.

Mast-cells. Basophile cells in blood of leukæmia.

Mas'tic. Stimulant, tonic resin from *Pista'cia Lentis'cus.*

Mastica'tion. Act of chewing the food.

Mas'ticatory. 1. Relating to mastication. 2. A medicine to be chewed but not swallowed.

Masti'tis (*mas*-*tai'tis*). Inflammation of female breast.

Mastodyn'ia (*mas*-*to*-*din'i*-*ą*). Pain in the female breast.

Mas'toid. Shaped like a teat. **M. antrum.** See *Antrum mastoideum.* **M. bone,** the m. process of temporal bone. **M. cells.** Same as *M. sinuses.* **M. operation,** opening and draining of mastoid cells in mastoiditis. **M. portion,** lower hind portion of temporal bone. **M. sinuses,** cells within mastoid portion of temporal bone.

Mastoidi'tis. Inflammation of mastoid antrum and cells.

Masto-occip'ital. Between mastoid process and temporal bone.

Masturba'tion. Production of venereal orgasm by the hand.

Maté (mâ'tê). Dried leaf of South American plant; diuretic and diaphoretic.

Mate'ria med'ica. Branch of medicine treating of drugs, their natures, sources, and preparations.

Mate'ries mor'bi. The principle or substance causing a disease.

Mater'nal (*ma*-*tĕr'nal*). Of or pertaining to the mother.

Mat'ico. South American shrub, *Pi'per angustifo'lium:* leaves are aromatic, stimulant, and tonic.

Matrica'ria. Genus of plants. Flower-heads of *M. Chamomil'la* are mild tonic and emetic.

Matric'ulate. To enroll one's name on the register of a college.

Ma'trix. 1. The womb. 2. That part of a tissue in which the cells are embedded.

Mat'toid. A crank.

Mat'tress suture. Continuous suture applied back and forth through the wound.

Matura'tion. State of ripening; conversion into pus.

Mature (me-tiûr'). Fully developed.

Matu'tinal. Happening early in the morning.

Matzoon' (*mat*-zûn'). Nutrient substance from fermented milk.

Maxil'la. A jaw-bone, especially the upper.

Max'illary. Relating to a jaw-bone. **M. bone.** Same as *Maxilla.* **M. fissure,** fissure on upper jaw-bone receiving m. process of palate bone. **M. sinus,** the antrum of Highmore.

Max'imal. Greatest. **M. dose,** largest allowable dose of a drug.

Max'imum. 1. The greatest possible quantity or effect. 2. The acme of a disease.

Max'well's ring. Faint ring seen when eye rests on blue or gray surface.

May-apple. See *Podophyllum.*

Me'able (mĭ'ą-bl). Capable of being passed through.

Mead'ow saffron (med'ô). See *Colchicum.*

Mea'sles (mĭ'zlz). 1. A contagious eruptive fever with catarrh of eyes, ears, and air-passages. 2. Disease of domestic animals caused by cysticercus.

Mea'tal (mi-ê'tąl). Pertaining to a meatus.

Meatom'eter. Instrument for measuring a meatus.

Meatot'omy. Operation of cutting urinary meatus.

Mea'tus (mi-ê'tus). A passage. **M. audito'rius,** the passage of the ear. **M. of the nose,** any of the three passages composing the cavity of the nose. **M. urina'rius,** the distal opening of the urethra.

Mec'ca balsam. See *Balsam of Mecca.*

Mechan'ical antidote. Antidote acting by intervention between the poison and the surface it would attack.

Mechan'ics. The science of matter and force.

Meck'el's cartilage. The cartilage of the mandibular or first visceral arch. **M.'s diverticulum,** an occasional appendage to the ilium near the cæcum. **M.'s ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s rod.** Same as *M.'s cartilage.*

Meconar'cein. Mixture of alkaloids from opium.

Mec'onate (mek'o-nêt). A salt of meconic acid.

Mecon'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_7H_4O_7$, from opium.

Mec'onin. White principle, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, from opium: used hypodermically as hypnotic.

Mec'onism (mek'o-nizm). Opium poisoning.

Meco'nium. Dark-green substance in large intestine of fœtus.

Me'dial (mĭ'di-ąl). Situated in the middle.

Me'dian. In the middle. **M. artery,** branch of anterior interosseous artery. **M. nerve,** branch of brachial plexus running down the forearm.

Medias'tinal. Pertaining to the mediastinum.

Mediastini'tis. Inflammation of mediastinum.

Mediastinopericardi'tis. Inflammation of mediastinum and pericardium.

Mediasti'num. Space in middle of chest between pleuræ of the two sides. **M. tes'tis,** the incomplete septum of the testicle.

Me'diate. Indirect. **M. auscultation.** See *Auscultation.*

Med'ic (med'ik). A medical student.

Med'ical. Of or relating to medicine. **M. jurisprudence,** branch of medicine made use of in courts of law.

Med'icament. A medicine.

Med'icated. Combined or impregnated with medicine.

Medica'tion (med-i-kê'shun). Administration of drugs.

Medi'cinal (me-dis'i-nąl). Useful as a medicine.

Med'icine (med'i-sin). 1. The science of healing by use of drugs. 2. A drug or medicinal preparation.

Medicine'rea. Internal part of gray matter of brain.

Medicochirur'gical. Relating to medicine and surgery.

Medicole'gal. Relating to medical jurisprudence.
Med'icus (med'*i*-kus). A physician.
Medi'na worm (me-di'na). The *Fila'ria medinen'sis.*
Mediolat'eral lithotomy. Lithotomy with incision in the middle line and to one side of it.
Mediopon'tine. At the middle of the pons.
Mediotar'sal. Through the middle of the tarsus.
Mediterra'nean fever. A fever occurring along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
Me'dium. The substance or conditions surrounding a body.
Medul'la. 1. Marrow. 2. The medulla oblongata. **M. oblonga'ta,** the prolongation of the spinal cord into the brain. **M. os'sium,** the marrow of bones. **M. spina'lis,** the spinal cord.
Med'ullary (med'u-le-ri). Relating to marrow or to the medulla oblongata. **M. canal.** 1. Canal in back of embryo, forming the rudiments of nervous system. 2. The central canal of bone containing the marrow. **M. foramen.** Same as *Nutrient foramen.* **M. groove,** furrow on back of embryo developing into m. canal. **M. membrane,** the endosteum. **M. rays,** bundles of uriniferous tubules within the cortex of the kidney. **M. sheath,** sheath of white matter enclosing axis-cylinder of a nerve.
Med'ullated nerve-fibre. See *Nerve-fibre.*
Medullispi'nal. Relating to spinal cord.
Medulli'tis. 1. Myelitis. 2. Osteomyelitis.
Medulliza'tion. Morbid increase in marrow-spaces of bone.
Megacephal'ic (meg-a-se-fal'*ik*). Having a large head.
Megacoc'cus. A large-sized coccus.
Megal'oblast. A very large red blood-corpuscle.
Megalocephal'ic (meg"a-lo-se-fal'*ik*). See *Megacephalic.*
Megalocor'nea. Abnormal largeness of the cornea.
Meg'alocyte. A very large red blood-cell.
Megalodac'tylous. Having very large fingers.
Megaloglos'sia. Enlargement of the tongue.
Megaloma'nia. Delirium of grandeur.
Megalop'sia. Same as *Macropsia.*
Meg'aloscope. A magnifying speculum.
Meg'aseme. Having the orbital index more than 89.
Megas'toma intestina'le. Infusorian animal found in intestine and causing enteritis.
Megophthal'mus. Same as *Buphthalmus.*
Me'grim (mi'grim). Same as *Migraine.*
Meibo'mian glands. Small glands beneath the conjunctiva or within the tarsal cartilages. **M. stye.** See *Stye.*
Meiocar'dia. Contraction of the heart in systole.
Meio'sis (mai-o'*sis*). See *Miosis.*
Meiot'ic (mai-*ot'ik*). See *Miotic.*
Meiss'ner's corpuscles. Tactile corpuscles. **M.'s ganglion** or **plexus,** plexus of nerve-fibres in submucous tissue of intestine.
Mel. Latin for honey.
Melæ'na (me-li'na). Passage of feces dyed black by altered blood.
Melanæ'mia. Presence of black pigment masses in the blood.
Melancho'lia. Form of insanity with great mental depression.
Melanephidro'sis. Black perspiration.
Mel'anin. A blackish pigment from the choroid, skin of colored people, pigmented tumors, etc.
Mel'anism. Condition marked by excessive pigmentation.

Melanocarcino'ma. A pigmented carcinoma.

Melanoder'ma. Black discoloration of the skin.

Melanœde'ma (mĕl-ą-ni-dĭ'mą). Same as *Anthracosis.*

Mel'anoid. Relating to or resembling melanosis.

Melano'ma. A melanotic or discolored tumor.

Melanop'athy. Excessive pigmentation of the skin.

Melanorha'gia, Melanorrhœ'a. Same as *Melœna.*

Melanosarco'ma. A pigmented sarcoma.

Melanoscir'rhus (mĕl-ą-no-skĭr'us). A pigmented scirrhus.

Melano'sis (mĕl-ą-nō'sis). Same as *Melanism.*

Melanot'ic. Marked by black pigmentation.

Melanu'ria. Passage of dark-colored urine.

Melas'ma (mĕ-las'mą). Any dark discoloration of the skin. **M. Addiso'nii.** See *Addison's disease.*

Mele'na. See *Melœna.*

Melez'itose. Sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, from Briançon manna.

Melice'ra, Melice'ris. 1. A cyst containing honey-like matter. 2. Any skin disease with syrupy exudation.

Melis'sa. Genus of plants. Leaves and tops of *M. officina'lis* are fragrant and aromatic.

Melitæ'mia. Excess of sugar in the blood.

Melitag'ra (mĕl-*i*-tag'rą). Same as *Melicera,* 2d def.

Mel'itose. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from Australian manna.

Melitu'ria (mĕl-*i*-tiū'ri-ą). Diabetes mellitus.

Mellite (mĕl'ait). A preparation with honey as a menstruum.

Melom'elus. A monster with accessory limbs.

Melon-seed bodies. Seed-like bodies in joints and sheaths of tendons.

Mel'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Melt'ing point. The temperature at which a solid melts.

Membra'na. Latin for membrane. **M. basila'ris.** See *Basilar membrane.* **M. decid'ua.** See *Decidua.* **M. flac'cida.** Same as *Shrapnell's membrane.* **M. granulo'sa,** layer of cells lining Graafian vesicles. **M. pro'pria,** the basement membrane of mucous membranes. **M. tecto'ria.** Same as *Corti's membrane.* **M. tym'pani,** the drum-membrane; circular membrane at bottom of auditory meatus.

Mem'brane (mĕm'brēn). A thin tissue covering some surface or organ. **M. bone,** a bone developed directly from membrane.

Membrano-cartila'ginous. Composed of membrane and cartilage.

Mem'branous. Composed of or relating to membrane.

Mem'brum viri'le. The penis.

Menidro'sis. Sweating of blood in place of menstrual flow.

Ménière's disease (mĕ-ni-ĕrz'). Vertigo due to disease of the labyrinth of the ear.

Menin'geal (mi-nĭn'ji-ąl). Relating to membranes of brain.

Menin'ges (mi-nĭn'jīz). The plural of *meninx.*

Meningit'ic. Relating to meningitis. **M. streak,** congested streak produced on the skin by pressure in nervous disorder.

Meningi'tis. Inflammation of membranes of brain or spinal cord.

Meningitopho'bia. State resembling meningitis, due to fear of the disease.

Menin'gocele. Protrusion of the meninges of brain or cord.

Meningocerebri'tis. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Meningo-enceph'alocele. Hernia of portion of brain enclosed in its membranes.

Meningomyeli'tis. Inflammation of substance and membranes of spinal cord.

Meningomy'elocele. Protrusion of cord and membranes from the spine.

Meningorhachid'ian. Relating to the membranes of spinal cord.

Meningo'sis. Union of bones by membranes.

Me'ninx, pl. *menin'ges.* A membrane, especially one of the brain or the spinal cord.

Menis'cus. 1. An interarticular fibrocartilage. 2. A concavoconvex lens.

Menisper'mum. Genus of plants. Roots of *M. canaden'se* are tonic.

Menoce'lis (men-o-sē'lis). Formation of spots on skin from suppression of menses.

Men'opause. The period at which menstruation ceases.

Menopla'nia. Metastasis of menses.

Menorrha'gia. Immoderate flow of menses.

Menorrhœ'a (men-o-rē'ą). Excessive menstruation.

Menos'tasis (me-nos'tą-sis). Suppression of menstruation.

Men'ses. The monthly discharge from the uterus.

Men'strual. Relating to the menses. **M. climacteric.** See *Climacteric.* **M. colic,** colic pain in uterus due to menstruation.

Menstrua'tion. The occurrence of the menses.

Men'struum (men'stru-um). A solvent.

Mensura'tion (men-siu-rē'shun). The act of measuring.

Mentag'ra (men-tag'rą). Same as *Sycosis.*

Mentagroph'yton. The *Microsporon mentagrophytes.*

Men'tal. Pertaining to the mind or to the chin.

Men'tha. Genus of plants. *M. piperi'ta* is peppermint, and *M. vir'idis* is spearmint.

Men'thene. Colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}$, from oil of peppermint.

Men'thol. A stearoptene, $C_{10}H_{20}O$, from oil of peppermint: antiseptic and locally anodyne.

Men'tum (men'tum). The chin.

Mephit'ic (mi-fit'ik). Noxious; foul.

Meral'gia (mi-ral'ji-ą). Pain in the thigh.

Mercap'tan. An alcohol in which sulphur replaces oxygen.

Mercier's bar (mĕr-si-ĕz'). A bar at the neck of the bladder.

Mercu'rial. 1. Pertaining to mercury. 2. A preparation of mercury. **M. palsy,** paralysis due to poisoning by mercury. **M. rash,** rash due to excessive local use of mercury.

Mercu'rialism. Chronic mercurial poisoning.

Mercu'ric chloride. White, crystalline substance; corrosive sublimate. **M. oxide,** a yellow or a red powder, HgO.

Mer'curous chloride. Calomel, a white powder used as a cholagogue purgative.

Mer'cury. Silver-white metallic element.

Merismope'dia. A genus of bacteria.

Mer'ispore. A spore formed by division of another spore.

Meroblas'tic ova. Ova in which only a portion of the yolk undergoes segmentation.

Me'rocele (mĕ'ro-sēl). Femoral hernia.

Merorrhachis'chisis. Fissure of portion of spinal cord.

Mer'ycism. Regurgitation of food from the stomach and chewing it again.

Me'sad. Towards the centre or the mesial line.

Me'sal (mĭ'sal). See *Mesial.*

Mesamœ'boid. Wandering cell given off from epiblast or hypoblast and forming part of mesoblast.

Mesara'ic (mes-ą-rē'ĭk). Mesenteric.

Mesarteri'tis. Inflammation of middle coat of artery.

Mesaticephal'ic. Having a cephalic index between 75 and 80.

Mesenceph'alon. The middle cerebral vesicle of the embryo from which are formed the corpora quadrigemina, cerebral crura, and ventricular aqueduct.

Mesen'chyma (mes-eng'ki-mą). The entire mesoderm of embryo except the lining of the body cavity.

Mesenter'ic. Of or pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesenteri'tis. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesen'teron. The archenteron after formation of mesothelium.

Mes'entery. A fold of peritoneum attaching intestine to abdominal wall.

Me'siad (mĭ'si-ad). Same as *Mesad.*

Me'sial (mĭ'si-al). Situated in the middle; median.

Me'sion. The median anteroposterior plane of the body.

Mes'merism (mes'mĕr-izm). See *Hypnotism.*

Meso-appen'dix. Fold of peritoneum attaching appendix to ileum.

Mesoa'rium (mes-o-ā'ri-um). See *Mesovarium.*

Mes'oblast. The middle of the three layers of the primitive embryo.

Mesobronchi'tis. Inflammation of middle coat of bronchi.

Mesocœ'cum (mes-o-sē'kum). The process of peritoneum to which the cæcum is attached.

Mesocephal'ic. 1. Relating to the mesocephalon. 2. Having a medium-sized head.

Mesoceph'alon. Same as *Mesencephalon.*

Mesocol'ic hernia. Hernia enclosed in pouch of mesocolon.

Mesoc'olon. Process of peritoneum to which colon is attached.

Mes'oderm (mes'o-dĕrm). Same as *Mesoblast.*

Mesogas'ter (mes-o-gas'tĕr). The midgut.

Mesogas'tric. Relating to the middle of the belly.

Mesogas'trium. 1. The mesentery of the stomach in the embryo. 2. The umbilical region.

Mesogna'thic. Having a gnathic index of 98-103.

Mesogna'thion. Outer portion of premaxillary bone.

Mesolo'bus (mes-o-lō'bus). The corpus callosum.

Mes'on (mes'on). See *Mesion.*

Mesoneph'ric duct. The Wolffian duct.

Mesoneph'ron, Mesoneph'ros. The Wolffian body.

Mesoneuri'tis. Inflammation of connective tissue of nerve.

Mesoph'ryon (me-sof'ri-on). The glabella.

Mesor'chium (mes-ōr'ki-um). Fold of peritoneum holding testicle before its descent.

Mesorec'tum. Process of peritoneum to which rectum is attached.

Mesoret'ina. Middle layer of retina.

Mes'orrhine. Having a nasal index of 48-50.

Mes'oseme (mes'o-sēm). Having an orbital index of 84-89.

Mes'ostate. Any product of cell-action; metastate.

Mesoster'num. The body of the sternum.
Mesothe'lium. Specialized mesoderm lining body-cavity of the embryo.
Mesothe'nar. The adductor pollicis muscle.
Mesova'rium. Fold of peritoneum holding ovary in place.
Metab'asis (*me-tab'ą-sis*). Change.
Metabol'ic (*met-ą-bol'ik*). Relating to metabolism.
Metab'olism. Process of change produced in matter by action of living cells.
Metab'olite. A substance resulting from metabolism.
Metacar'pal (*met-ą-kâr'pąl*). Pertaining to the metacarpus.
Metacar'pus. The group of bones between carpus and fingers.
Metachlo'ral. White substance, C_2Cl_3HO, resembling chloral hydrate.
Metach'ysis (*me-tak'i-sis*). The process of transfusion.
Metacine'sis. Stage in karyokinesis in which daughter stars separate from each other.
Met'acœle (*met'ą-sil*). The fourth ventricle.
Metagas'ter. The permanent alimentary canal of the embryo.
Metagas'trula. Gastrula whose cleavage differs from the regular type.
Metagen'esis (*met-ą-jen'e-sis*). Alternation of generation.
Met'al. An element marked by its peculiar lustre, ductility, malleability, and power of conducting heat and electricity.
Metalbu'min. A proteid from ovarian cysts.
Metal'lic. Pertaining to or consisting of metal. **M. tinkling,** metallic ringing sound heard along with respiration in pneumothorax.
Met'alloid (*met'ą-loid*). A non-metallic element.
Metallos'copy. Diagnosis by application of metals to the body.
Metallother'apy. Treatment of disease by application of metals to the body.
Metamer'ic (*met-ą-mer'ik*). Characterized by metamerism.
Metam'eride (*me-tam'ę-raid*). A metameric substance.
Metam'erism. Isomerism in which the elements are the same but are differently arranged.
Metamorphop'sia. Condition of eye in which objects appear distorted.
Metamor'phosis. Change of form or structure.
Metaneph'ron, Metaneph'ros. 1. Posterior segment of primitive kidney of embryo. 2. The permanent kidney.
Metaphosphor'ic acid. Glacial phosphoric acid.
Metapla'sia. Transformation of one kind of tissue into another.
Metaplas'tic bone. Bone formed from periosteum.
Metapneumon'ic. Following pneumonia.
Metapoph'ysis (*met-ą-pof'i-sis*). One of the tubercles projecting from superior articular processes of lumbar vertebræ.
Metapyret'ic. Performed after subsidence of inflammatory fever.
Metas'tasis. Shifting of disease from one part to another.
Metastat'ic. Relating to or caused by metastasis.
Metaster'num (*met-ą-stĕr'num*). The ensiform cartilage.
Metasyph'ilis. Inherited syphilis with general degeneration and without local lesions.
Metatarsal'gia (*met-ą-târ-sal'ji-ą*). Pain in the metatarsus.
Metatarsophalan'geal. Between metatarsus and phalanges.

Metatar'sus. The group of bones between tarsus and toes.

Metath'esis. 1. Artificial transference of a disease. 2. Substitution of one or more atoms in a molecule by other atoms.

Metencepha'lon (met-en-sef'ą-lon). 1. The hind-brain; the anterior part of posterior cerebral vesicle of embryo. 2. The afterbrain; the posterior part of posterior cerebral vesicle of embryo.

Me'teorism (mē'ti-or-izm). Tympanites.

Me'ter (mī'tĕr). See *Metre*.

Metha'cetin (me-thas'i-tin). Antipyretic and anodyne substance, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$.

Methæmoglo'bin. Modified hæmoglobin in decomposed blood.

Methæmoglobinæ'mia. Presence of methæmoglobin in blood.

Methæmoglobinu'ria. Presence of methæmoglobin in urine.

Meth'ane (meth'ēn). Marsh gas; colorless, odorless gas, CH_4, from decomposing organic matter.

Methoma'nia. Insanity from excessive drinking.

Metho'zin (me-thō'zin). Same as *Antipyrin*.

Meth'yl (meth'il). The radical, CH_3, of wood spirit. **M. alcohol,** colorless liquid, CH_3OH, distilled from wood: narcotic and sedative. **M. ether,** colorless gas $(CH_3)_2O$: anæsthetic. **M. salicylate,** artificial oil of wintergreen. **M. violet.** See *Pyoktanin*.

Meth'ylal (meth'i-lal). See *Formal*.

Methylam'ine. Gaseous ptomaine, NCH_5, from decaying fish.

Meth'ylene blue. Blue dye, used as stain and also as analgesic. **M. dichloride,** colorless, anæsthetic liquid, CH_2Cl_2.

Methylguan'idine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_2H_7N_3$, from decaying fish.

Methyluram'ine. Same as *Methylguanidine*.

Metop'agus. Twin monster joined at forehead.

Meto'pion. Point in middle line between frontal protuberances.

Me'tra (mī'trą). The uterus.

Me'tre (mī'tĕr) A measure of length equal to 39.371 inches. **M.-angle,** angle between the visual axes of two eyes when looking on a point one metre distant.

Metrec'topy (me-trek'to-pi). Displacement of the uterus.

Met'ric system. System of weights and measures with the metre as the basis. See *Weight*.

Metri'tis (me-trai'tis). Inflammation of the uterus.

Me'troclyst (mī'tro-klist). Apparatus for washing out uterus.

Metrocol'pocele. Protrusion of uterus into vagina like hernia.

Metrocysto'sis. Formation of cysts in uterus.

Metrody'nia (mī-tro-din'i-ą). Pain in the uterus.

Metrop'athy (mi-trop'ą-thi). Any uterine affection.

Metroperitoni'tis. Inflammation of uterus and peritoneum, or peritonitis due to uterine disease.

Metrophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

Metrorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the uterus.

Metrorrhœ'a (mī-tro-rī'ą). Discharge from the uterus.

Metrortho'sis. Correction of uterine displacement.

Metrosalpingi'tis. Inflammation of uterus and oviducts.

Met'roscope. Instrument for examining uterus.

Metrostax'is. Slow escape of blood from uterus.

Met'rotome, Metrot'omy. Same as *Hysterotome, Hysterotomy*.

Metro-ure'throtome. Urethrotome with attachment for regulating amount divided.

Mey'nert's commissure (mai'nĕrts). Commissure of nerve-fibres running from floor of third ventricle through optic tracts to subthalamic body.

Meze'reon, Meze'reum. Bark of *Daph'ne Meze'reum:* diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative.

Mg. Chemical symbol of magnesium.

Mi'asm (mai'azm). A noxious emanation.

Miasmat'ic (mai-az-mat'ik). Relating to or caused by miasm.

Mi'ca pa'nis. Bread-crumb.

Micel'la (mai-sel'a). See *Tagma.*

Micreceph'alon (mai-kren-sef'a-lon). Cretinism.

Mi'crobe (mai'krōb). Any living microörganism.

Micro'bic (mai-krō'bik). Relating to or resembling microbes.

Microbici'dal (mai-kro-bi-sai'dal). Destructive to microbes.

Micro'bicide (mai-krō'bi-said). A medicine destructive to microbes.

Microbiohæ'mia. Presence of microbes in the blood.

Microbiol'ogy (mai"kro-bai-ol'o-ji). The study of microbes.

Mi'crobism. 1. Condition of a microbe. 2. Infection with microbes.

Mi'croblast (mai'kro-blast). An unusually small blood-corpuscle.

Microbleph'ary. Smallness of the eyelids.

Microbra'chius. Monster with abnormally small arms.

Microcephal'ic, Microceph'alous. Having a small head.

Microceph'alus. Person with very small head.

Microceph'aly (mai-kro-sef'a-li). State of having a small head.

Microchem'istry. Chemistry in which the manipulations are carried on with the aid of the microscope.

Microci'dine. Antiseptic powder, $C_{10}H_7ONa$; sodium naphtolate.

Micrococ'cus. Genus of bacteria or schizomycetes. **M. a'cidi lac'tici,** a species found in fresh milk, and producing lactic-acid fermentation. **M. a'gilis,** a species found in drinking water, producing a rose-colored pigment. **M. amylov'orus,** found in saccharine solutions, producing fermentation: causes pear and apple blight. **M. aqua'tilis,** found in water. **M. ascofor'mans,** a species found in pelvic growths of the horse: produces septicæmia. **M. can'dicans,** found in water and in air, and as a frequent impurity on gelatin plates. **M. capillo'rum,** found in the scalp, changing the color of the hair. **M. car'neus,** found in aqueduct water: causes a deep-red pigment. **M. chlori'nus,** a species forming a yellowish-green pigment. **M. cit'reus,** found in water: produces light-yellow pigment. **M. Crepus'culum,** a species found in putrefying liquids. **M. cumula'tus ten'uis,** a species found in the mucus of the nose: non-pathogenic. **M. cya'neus,** a species forming a cobalt-blue pigment. **M. diffluens,** saprophytic species from dust and feces. **M. endocardi'tidis ruga'tus,** pathogenic species found in the vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis. **M. fervido'sus,** a species found in water. **M. Fick'ii,** a species found in the conjunctival sac. **M. fla'vus conjuncti'væ,** pathogenic species found on the normal human conjunctiva. **M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens,** found in air, water, and the respiratory tract. **M. fla'vus tardig'radus,** a species found in air and water: produces a chrome-yellow pigment. **M. fœ'tidus of Klamann,** species found in the nasopharynx: cultures develop a fetid odor. **M. fœ'tidus of Rosenbach,** species found in carious teeth. **M. fus'cus,**

species found in water: gelatin-cultures produce a putrefactive odor. **M. gelatino'sus,** species found in milk, which it coagulates. **M. gingi'væ pyo'genes,** pathogenic species found in the buccal cavity. **M. gonorrhœ'æ,** pathogenic species from discharge of gonorrhœa. **M. hæmato'des,** species from hair of persons having red sweat. **M. liquefa'ciens conjuncti'væ,** pathogenic species from the healthy human conjunctiva. **M. Loewenberg'ii,** pathogenic species found in the secretion of ozæna. **M. lu'teus,** species found in water, soil, and room-dust. **M. of mastitis in the cow,** species found in the mixed milk and pus of the affected glands in mastitis of cows: pathogenic only for cows: sours milk. **M. masto'bius,** pathogenic species from milk and œdematous fluid of sheep affected with a specific gangrenous mastitis. **M. nasa'lis,** non-pathogenic species found in the nasopharynx. **M. nitrifi'cans,** species found in soil: converts ammoniacal substances into nitrates. **M. of osteomyelitis,** pathogenic species found in the pus of osteomyelitic foci. **M. Pasteur'i,** species found in saliva. **M. Pflü'geri,** species found in potatoes, boiled albumin, and phosphorescent meat. **M. plumo'sus,** species found in water. **M. of pneumonia of cattle.** Same as *Streptococcus Weissii.* **M. porcello'rum,** pathogenic species found in hogs affected with hepatitis. **M. of progressive lymphoma,** pathogenic species from sputum of pneumonia following measles. **M. pyo'genes ten'uis,** species found in large abscesses. **M. radia'tus,** species found in air and water. **M. restit'uens,** species which changes the peptone of gastric digestion into albumin. **M. Rosenbach'ii,** species found in the pus of abscesses. **M. rosetta'ceus,** species found in aqueduct water. **M. ro'seus,** species from sputum during epidemic of influenza. **M. saliva'rius sep'ticus,** pathogenic species from patients with puerperal septicæmia. **M. sialosep'ticus.** Same as *M. salivarius septicus.* **M. su'is.** Same as *Bacillus suis.* **M. tetra'genus,** pathogenic species found in phthisical sputum. **M. tetra'genus mo'bilis ventric'uli,** species found in the stomach. **M. tetra'genus subfla'vus,** species found in healthy nasal mucus. **M. tetrag'nus,** pathogenic species found in vesicles and pustules of smallpox. **M. ul'ceris mol'lis,** found in sores on the arm produced by inoculation with virus of chancroid. **M. ure'æ.** Same as *Streptococcus ureæ.* **M. versic'olor,** species from air and water: produces a yellowish-green pigment. **M. visco'sus.** Same as *Streptococcus fermenti.* **M. viticulo'sus,** species found in air and water.

Microcor'nea. Abnormal smallness of cornea.

Microcos'mic salt. Sodium and ammonium phosphate.

Microcou'lomb. Millionth part of a coulomb.

Mi'crocrith. Weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Microcrys'talline. Composed of crystals of microscopic size.

Mi'crocyst (mai'kro-sist). A minute cyst.

Mi'crocyte. Small-sized red blood-corpuscle.

Microcythæ'mia, Microcyto'sis. Presence of microcytes in the blood.

Microdactyl'ia. Abnormal smallness of the fingers.

Mi'crodont (mai'kro-dont). Having small teeth.

Microglos'sia. Smallness of the tongue.

Microgna'thia (mai-kro-gnē'thi-ą). Smallness of the jaws.

Mi'crogramme (mai'kro-gram). One-millionth of a gramme.

Microg'raphy (mai-krog'ra-fi). Microscopy.
Microgyr'ia. Smallness of convolutions of the brain.
Microma'nia. Insanity in which the patient believes his body is reduced in size.
Microm'elus. Monster with abnormally small limbs.
Microm'eter. Apparatus for measuring minute objects examined with the microscope.
Microm'etry. Measurement with micrometer.
Micromye'lia. Shortness or smallness of spinal cord.
Mi'cron (mai'kron). Millionth part of a metre.
Microör'ganism. An organism of microscopic size; a microbe.
Micropathol'ogy. Pathology treating of diseases caused by microbes.
Mi'crophage, Microph'agus. A small phagocyte.
Mi'crophone. Instrument for rendering feeble sounds audible.
Micropho'tograph. 1. A photograph of microscopic size. 2. A photomicrograph.
Microphthal'mus. 1. State of having small eyes. 2. A person with very small eyes.
Mi'crophyte (mai'kro-fait). A vegetable microörganism.
Microp'sia. Condition in which objects appear smaller than they are.
Mi'cropus. One with abnormally small feet.
Mi'cropyle. Opening in ovum through which the spermatozoon enters.
Mi'croscope. Instrument for examining minute objects.
Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical. Relating to or discernible only with the microscope.
Micros'copy. The art of using microscopes.
Mi'croseme. Having an orbital index less than 83.
Microso'mia (mai-kro-sō'mi-ą). Abnormal smallness of body.
Microspec'troscope. Combined microscope and spectroscope.
Micros'poron. Genus of fungi causing tinea and sycosis.
Microsto'mia (mai-kro-stō'mi-ą), Abnormal smallness of mouth.
Micro'tia (mai-krō'shi-ą). Abnormal smallness of ear.
Mi'crotome (mai'kro-tōm). Instrument for cutting thin slices of tissue for microscopical study.
Microt'omy (mai-krot'o-mi). Art of cutting sections.
Mi'crovolt (mai'kro-vōlt). One-millionth of a volt.
Mi'crozyme. A fermentation-causing microbe.
Micturi'tion (mik-tiu-rish'un). Act of passing water.
Mid'brain. See *Mesencephalon.*
Mid'gut. Portion of embryonic alimentary canal from which the jejunum and the ileum are developed.
Mid'riff. The diaphragm.
Mid'wife. A woman who delivers women with child.
Mid'wifery. Obstetrics.
Migraine' (mi-grēn'). Sick headache of a periodic character, often affecting one side only.
Mig'ranine. Double citrate of caffeine and antipyrin.
Mi'grating (mai'gre-ting). Moving from place to place.
Mi'kron (mai'kron). One-millionth of a metre.
Mil'dew. Parasitic fungus on plants.
Mil'foil. See *Achillea.*
Milia'ria (mil-i-ē'ri-ą). 1. Miliary fever. 2. Prickly heat.
Mil'iary (mil'i-e-ri). Resembling a millet-seed. **M. fever,** epi-

demic febrile disease with profuse sweating and an eruption of small pimples. **M. tubercle,** tubercle of the skin, resembling a millet-seed, due to retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland.

Mil'ium (mĭl'i-um). Same as *Miliary tubercle.*

Milk. The fluid secreted by the mammary gland of the female. **M.-crust.** Same as *Crusta lactea.* **M.-cyst,** cyst containing milk from stoppage of galactophorous duct. **M.-fever,** fever accompanying secretion of milk after delivery. **M.-leg.** See *Phlegmasia dolens.* **M.-sickness,** poisoning by contaminated milk. **M.-spot.** See *Strophulus.* **M.-sugar.** See *Lactose.* **M.-teeth,** the first or temporary teeth. **M.-tumor,** swelling of mammary gland from retention of milk.

Mil'liampere. One-thousandth of an ampere.

Mil'ligramme (mĭl'i-gram). One-thousandth of a gramme.

Mil'lilitre (mĭl'i-lī-tĕr). One-thousandth of a litre.

Mil'limetre. One-thousandth of a metre.

Millon's reagent (mĭ-yoṅz'). Mixture of mercuric and mercurous nitrates.

Mimet'ic, Mim'ic. Imitating; marked by expression or gesticulation. **M. convulsion,** convulsion of facial muscles. **M. labor,** false labor. **M. paralysis.** See *Bell's paralysis.*

Min. Abbreviation for *minim.*

Mind-blindness. Blindness from some brain lesion.

Mind-cure. Cure of disease through influences on the mind.

Mind-deafness. Deafness from brain disease without any ear-defects.

Min'derer's spirit. Solution of ammonium acetate.

Min'eral. An inorganic crystalline substance found in the earth. **M. oil,** petroleum. **M. pitch,** bitumen. **M. water,** water containing inorganic salts.

Mi'ners' anæmia. See *Ankylostomiasis.* **M.s' cachexia.** See *Ankylostomiasis.* **M.s' elbow,** swelling of bursa over the olecranon in miners. **M.s' nystagmus,** nystagmus in miners from dimness of light and their recumbent position. **M.s' phthisis,** pulmonary phthisis in miners from inhalation of particles of dust.

Min'im (mĭn'ĭm). The sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

Min'imal. The least which will produce an effect.

Min'imum. The smallest amount. **M. deviation,** the smallest deviation of light-ray that a prism can produce. **M. dose,** the smallest dose that will produce an effect.

Min'ium (mĭn'i-um). Red lead oxide.

Mi'nor surgery. The smaller surgical operations, as bandaging, dressing, etc.

Miod'ymus. Monster with two heads united by the occiputs.

Mi'opus (mai'o-pus). Double monster with fused heads, one of the faces being very rudimentary.

Mio'sis. Abnormal or excessive contraction of the pupil.

Miot'ic (mai-ot'ĭk). Causing contraction of the pupil; also, an agent so acting.

Miryach'it. Nervous disease with weakness of will and imitative actions.

Miscar'riage. See *Abortion.*

Mis'ce (mĭs'i). Latin for mix.

Missed labor. Retention of fœtus after attempt to expel it.

Mis'tletoe. Parasitic shrub, growing on various trees: powder of its leaves is nervine.

Mistu'ra (mis-tiū'ra). A mixture.

Mite (mait). A minute insect of low type.

Mithrida'tism. Immunity to a poison secured by administering it in gradually increased doses.

Mit'igated caustic or **stick.** Silver nitrate diluted with potassium nitrate.

Mito'ma, Mi'tome. The thread-like basis of protoplasm.

Mitos'chesis. Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Mito'sis (mi-tō'sis). Same as *Karyokinesis.*

Mi'tral (mai'tral). Shaped like a mitre. **M. disease,** disease of mitral valve. **M. murmur,** murmur from disease of mitral valve. **M. stenosis,** narrowing at mitral valve. **M. valve,** the valve closing orifice between left auricle and left ventricle.

Mixed. Showing two or more characteristics; affecting several parts at once: as *M. aphasia, M. astigmatism, M. lesion.*

Mix'ture. A compound of several ingredients.

Mm. Abbreviation for *millimetre.*

Mn. Chemical symbol for manganese.

Mnemon'ics (ni-mon'iks). Art of cultivating the memory.

Mo'bile spasm. Tonic spasm with slow, irregular movements of the extremities.

Mobil'ity (mo-bil'*i*-ti). State of being readily moved.

Mobiliza'tion. The act of making movable.

Modi'olus. The central pillar of the cochlea of the ear.

Mogigra'phia (mog-*i*-grē'fi-a). Writers' cramp.

Mogila'lia (mog-*i*-lē'li-a). Difficulty in speaking.

Mogipho'nia (mog-*i*-fō'ni-a). Difficulty in using the voice.

Mohr'enheim's space. Depression on deltoid muscle between cephalic vein and cephalic artery.

Moist gangrene. See *Gangrene.* **M. râle.** See *Râle.*

Mo'lar. 1. A grinder tooth. 2. Bulky. **M. death,** death in mass, as necrosis or gangrene. **M. pregnancy,** pregnancy in which the ovum forms a mole.

Mole (mōl). 1. A small, brownish spot on the skin. 2. Fleshy mass found in the uterus, either the result of abortive conception (*true m.*) or a membranous growth (*false m.*).

Molec'ular (mo-lek'iu-lar). Relating to or consisting of molecules. **M. death,** death of cellular elements of the body, as by ulceration. **M. layer.** 1. Outer layer of cerebral or cerebellar cortex. 2. One of the two layers of the retina. **M. lesion,** lesion too fine to be seen even with microscope. **M. weight,** weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Mol'ecule (mol'*e*-kiul). A small particle of matter; especially, the smallest portion of a compound which can exist by itself.

Moli'men. An effort; especially, effort of the generative organs to produce menstrual flow.

Mol'lin. A kind of soft soap, used as basis for ointments.

Molli'ties (mo-lish'i-iz). Softness. **M. os'seum,** osteomalacia.

Mollus'cous (mo-lus'kus). 1. Soft. 2. Pertaining to molluscum.

Mollus'cum. One of two skin diseases. **M. epithelia'le, M. contagio'sum,** disease with firm rounded tubercles containing semifluid substance. **M. fibro'sum, M. sim'plex,** disease with formation of fibrocellular tumors of various sizes.

Molybde'num. Silvery metallic element: sp. gr., 8.6; atomic weight, 95.9.

Momen'tum. Quantity of motion in a body.

Mon'ad. 1. A single-celled infusorium. 2. A univalent element or radical.

Monar'da. Genus of plants. *M. puncta'ta* is stimulant and carminative.

Monartic'ular. Affecting one joint.

Monas'ter. The single star-shaped figure formed in karyokinesis.

Monatom'ic. Consisting of one atom; saturating only one atom of hydrogen.

Moner'ula. An impregnated ovum without a nucleus.

Money-jingle sound. See *Cracked-pot sound.*

Monil'ethrix. Infantile disease in which the hair is beaded and brittle.

Monil'iform (mo-nil'*i*-fôrm). Beaded.

Monks'hood. Aconite.

Mono-anæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia of a single part.

Monoba'sic. Having one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

Monoblep'sis. 1. State in which objects are seen distinctly only with one eye. 2. Color-blindness in which only one color is perceived.

Monobra'chius. Monster with only one arm.

Monoceph'alus. Monster with one head and two bodies.

Monochlorphe'nol. Volatile liquid, C_6H_4ClOH, inhaled in lung diseases.

Monochore'a. Chorea affecting one part only.

Monochromat'ic. Having only one color.

Monococ'cus. A micrococcus in which the cocci remain distinct.

Monocra'nus. Monster with single cranium but double face.

Monoc'ular (mo-nok'iu-lar). Relating to or having only one eye.

Monoc'ulus (mo-nok'iu-lus). A bandage for one eye.

Monogen'esis (mon-o-jen'*e*-*sis*). A sexual reproduction.

Mon'ograph (mon'o-graf). A treatise on one subject.

Monohy'drated. Combined with one molecule of water or of hydroxyl.

Monoloc'ular. Having only one cavity or cell.

Monoma'nia (mon-o-mê'ni-a). Insanity on one subject only.

Monom'phalus. Twin monster with a common umbilicus.

Mononu'clear. Uninuclear.

Monoparæsthe'sia. Paræsthesia of a single part.

Monopar'esis (mon-o-par'*e*-*sis*). Paresis of a single part.

Monopha'sia. Aphasia with ability to utter only a single word or sentence.

Monopho'bia. Morbid fear of being alone.

Monoplasmat'ic. Composed of one substance only.

Mon'oplast (mon'o-plast). A unicellular organism.

Monople'gia (mon-o-plî'ji-a). Paralysis of a single part.

Mon'ops (mon'ops). Monster with one eye only.

Mon'opus. Monster with one foot only.

Monor'chis (mon-ôr'kis). A person with only one testicle.

Monoso'mian. Double monster with a single body.

Mon'ospasm (mon'o-spazm). Spasm of some one part.

Monosymptomat'ic. Having only a single symptom.

Monox'ide. An oxide containing a single atom of oxygen.

Monro's' foramen. Y-shaped opening under arch of fornix.

Mons Ven'eris. Rounded prominence of tissue in front of pubes of a woman.

Mon'sel's salt. Basic ferric sulphate. **M.'s solution,** styptic solution of ferric sulphate.

Mon'ster. Fœtus with excess, deficiency, or malformation of parts.

Monstros'ity. 1. Deviation from the normal form. 2. A monster.

Montgom'ery's glands. Sebaceous glands of areolæ of nipple.

Month'lies, Month'ly sickness. The menses.

Montic'ulus cerebel'li. Projecting portion of superior vermiform process of cerebellum.

Mor'al insanity. Insanity with perversion of moral sense.

Morand's disease (mo-rânz'). Paresis of the extremities.

Mor'bid. Diseased; relating to disease. **M. anatomy.** See *Anatomy.*

Morbid'ity. 1. State of being diseased. 2. The proportion of disease in a community.

Morbif'ic (mŏr-*bif'i*k). Causing disease.

Morbil'li. Measles.

Mor'bus (mŏr'bus). A disease. **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cæru'leus,** cyanosis. **M. coxa'rius,** coxalgia. **M. re'gius,** jaundice.

Morcella'tion, Morcellement. Act of dividing in pieces and removing piecemeal.

Mor'dant (mŏr'dant). A substance used to fix a stain.

Morgagni's caruncle (mŏr-*gan'yi*z). The middle lobe of the prostate. **M.'s hydatid.** See *Hydatid of Morgagni.* **M.'s liquor,** fluid between lens and its capsule. **M.'s sinuses,** three small dilatations at the beginning of the aorta.

Morgag'nian cataract. Fluid cataract with a hard nucleus.

Morgue (mŏrg). Place where unknown dead bodies are kept for recognition.

Mo'ria (mō'ri-a). Dementia.

Mor'ibund (mor'*i*-bund). Dying; about to die.

Mo'rioplasty. Replacing of deficient parts by plastic operation.

Morn'ing sickness. Nausea and vomiting in pregnant women on rising in the morning.

Morphe'a. See *Morphœa.*

Morphine. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$, from opium.

Mor'phinism. Morbid state from excessive use of morphine.

Morphinoma'nia, Morphioma'nia. Morbid desire for morphine.

Mor'phism (mŏr'fizm). See *Morphinism.*

Morphœ'a (mŏr-ff'a). Disease marked by formation on the skin of irregular patches of pinkish tinge surrounded by purple areola.

Morphol'ogy. The science of structure and form of organisms.

Morphom'etry. Measurement of form.

Mor'phon. A distinct individual organism or element.

Morpho'sis (mŏr-fō'*sis*). The process of formation.

Morphot'ic. Taking part in the formation of a structure.

Mor'rhuine. Ptomaine, $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$, from cod-liver oil.

Mor'rhuol. Aromatic, oily principle from cod-liver oil.

Mors (mŏrz). Death.

Mor'sus Diab'oli. The fimbriæ of the oviduct.

Mor'tal. 1. Subject to death. 2. Causing death.

Mortal'ity. Death-rate.

Mor'tar. A vessel used to hold solids for pulverization with pestle.

Mortifica'tion (mŏr-*ti-fi*-kā'shun). Gangrene.

Mor'tuary (mŏr'tiu-e-*ri*). Of or relating to death.

Mor'ula. The segmented ovum at that stage when it resembles a mulberry.

Mor'van's disease. Paresis of upper extremity, with analgesia and ulceration of the digits.

Mos'chus (mos'kus). See *Musk.*

Moth. See *Chloasma.*

Mother. 1. A female parent. 2. Film on surface of fermenting liquids. **M. cell,** a cell from which other cells are developed. **M. liquor,** liquor remaining after separation of crystallizable part of solution. **M. star,** the monaster.

Mother's mark. A nævus.

Mo'tile (mō'til). Capable of moving spontaneously.

Motil'ity (mo-til'i-ti). Power of moving.

Mo'tor. 1. A mover:—applied to muscles, nerves, etc. 2. Relating to motion. **M. aphasia,** ataxic aphasia. See *Aphasia.* **M. area,** ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **M. centre,** nerve-centre regulating motion. **M. oc'uli,** the third cranial nerve. **M. point,** point on surface of body at which electric stimulation will produce contraction of corresponding muscle.

Moto'rial end-plate. See *End-plate.*

Moto'rium. The motor apparatus of the body.

Moto'rius. A motor nerve. **M. oc'uli commu'nis,** the third cerebral nerve.

Mould (mōld). Any one of several fungi on organic matter.

Mound'ing. The rising in a lump of muscle-fibres when struck.

Moun'tain fever. 1. See *M.-sickness.* 2. Fever, resembling typhoid, occurring in mountains. **M.-sickness,** disease with vertigo, nausea, and headache, produced by ascent of mountains.

Mount'ing. Preparation of specimens for preservation and study.

Mouth. The cavity from the lips to the pharynx.

Movement-cure. Treatment by active and passive exercise.

Mox'a. Any soft substance burned on the skin for cautery.

Mu'cedin (miū'se-din). A proteid from gluten.

Mu'cic acid. Acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, from oxidation of gums.

Mu'cigen (miū'si-jen). A substance generating mucus.

Mu'cilage (miū'si-lēj). 1. An aqueous solution of gum. 2. A viscid liquid extracted from plant-juices.

Mucila'ginous. Gummy; sticky.

Mu'cin (miū'sin). The essential constituent of mucus.

Mucin'ogen (miu-sin'o-jen). See *Mucigen.*

Mu'cinoid (miū'si-noid). Resembling mucin.

Mucinu'ria. Presence of mucin in urine.

Mucip'arous. Producing or secreting mucus.

Mu'coccle (miū'ko-sīl). Catarrhal enlargement of lachrymal sac.

Mu'coid (miū'koid). Resembling mucus.

Mucomem'branous. Composed of mucus and membrane.

Mucopu'rulent. Composed of mucus and pus.

Mu'copus (miū'ko-pus). Mucus containing pus-cells.

Mu'cor (miū'kōr). A genus of mould-fungi.

Muco'sa (miu-kō'sa). A mucous membrane.

Muco'sin. The mucin of the thicker kinds of mucus.

Mu'cous, Mu'cose. Resembling or secreting mucus. **M. cells,** cells which secrete mucus. **M. degeneration,** degeneration in which tissue-cells are converted into a glutinous liquid. **M. glands,** glands containing mucous cells. **M. membrane,** membrane covered with epithelium, lining cavities and canals

which communicate with the external air. **M. patch,** raised, congested patch of syphilitic membrane. **M. polyp,** any soft polypoid growth. **M. tissue,** form of gelatinous connective tissue like that of the umbilical cord. **M. tumor,** a myxoma.

Mucu'na. Genus of plants. Hairs from pod of *M. pru'riens* are vermifuge.

Mu'cus (miū'kŭs). The viscid secretion of a mucous membrane.

Mul'berry calculus. Dark urinary calculus with tubercles like a mulberry. **M. mark,** a nævus. **M. mass.** See *Morula.*

Mul'der's test. Indigo-carmin test for glucose.

Mul'lein (mŭl'in). See *Verbascum.*

Mülle'rian ducts. Organs of female embryo from which internal genitals are formed.

Mül'ler's ducts. See *Müllerian ducts.* **M.'s fibres,** supporting fibres of neuroglia in the retina. **M.'s fluid,** a hardening fluid of 1 part sodium sulphate, 2 parts potassium dichromate, 100 parts distilled water. **M.'s muscle.** 1. Superior and inferior palpebral muscles. 2. Circular fibres of ciliary muscle. 3. Smooth muscle in tissue of orbit. **M.'s ring,** ring of muscular fibres at junction of cervical canal and body of uterus.

Multicel'lular (mŭl-*ti*-sel'iu-lăr). Having many cells.

Multicus'pidate. Having many cusps: said of molar teeth.

Mul'tifid (mŭl'*ti*-fid). Split into many parts.

Multigrav'ida. A woman who has been pregnant several times.

Multilob'ular (mŭl-*ti*-lob'iu-lăr). Having many lobes.

Multiloc'ular (mŭl-*ti*-lok'iu-lăr). Having many cells.

Multinu'clear (mŭl-*ti*-niū'kli-ăr). Having many nuclei.

Multip'ara. A woman who has borne many children.

Multip'arous. Bearing several young at a birth.

Mul'tiple neuritis. Inflammation of several nerves at once. **M. pregnancy,** pregnancy with more than two embryos. **M. sclerosis,** sclerosis of brain and cord occurring in scattered patches.

Multipo'lar. Having more than two processes.

Mummifica'tion. Conversion into a dry mass; dry gangrene.

Mumps. Contagious febrile disease of children, with inflammation of parotid gland.

Mu'ral. Relating to a wall. **M. gestation** or **pregnancy,** pregnancy with fœtus embedded in substance of uterine wall.

Murex'ide. Ammonium purpurate, $C_8H_8N_6O_6 + H_2O$, from guano: used as test for uric acid.

Mu'riate. A chloride or hydrochlorate.

Mu'riated (miū'ri-e-*ted*). Combined with chlorine.

Muriat'ic acid. Hydrochloric acid.

Mur'mur. A gentle, blowing sound heard in auscultation.

Mur'phy's button. Two metal plates with stem joining them for approximating ends of divided intestine.

Mur'rain. A fatal infectious disease of cattle.

Mus'ca hispanio'la. Cantharides.

Mus'ca volitan'tes. Floating specks before the eyes.

Mus'carine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{15}NO_3$, from agaric.

Mus'cle. The contractile tissue producing the movements of the body. **M.-curve,** a myogram. **M.-plasma,** liquid constituent of muscle-tissue. **M.-plate,** segment of embryonic mesoderm developing into a series of muscles. **M.-serum,** muscle-plasma after separation of myosin. **M.-sugar,** inosite.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ALPHABETICAL)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Abduc'tor hallu'cis.	Inner tuberos. os calcis.	First phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Abducts great toe.
Abduc'tor min'imi di'giti.	Pisiform bone.	First phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Abducts little finger.
Abduc'tor min'imi di'giti.	Outer tuberosity os calcis, and plantar fascia.	First phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Abducts little toe.
Abduc'tor pol'licis.	Trapezium.	First phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Abducts thumb.
Accelera'tor uri'næ.	Central tendon of perineum, and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous part of penis.	Perineal.	Ejects urine.
Adduc'tor bre'vis.	Ramus of pubes.	Upper part of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor hallu'cis.	Tarsal ends of three middle metatarsals.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Adduc'tor lon'gus.	Front of pubes.	Middle of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adduc'tor mag'nus.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Linea aspera of femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh and rotates it outward.
Adduc'tor pol'licis.	Third metacarpal.	First phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws thumb to median line.
Ancone'us.	Back of external condyle of humerus.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.

Aryte'no-epiglottid'eus infe'rior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly).	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses saccule of larynx.
Aryte'no-epiglottid'eus supe'rior.	Apex of arytenoid.	Arytæno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts aperture of larynx.
Arytenoi'deus.	Posterior and outer border of one arytenoid.	Back of other arytenoid.	Superior and recurrent laryngeal.	Closes back part of glottis.
Attol'lens au'rem.	Occipitofrontalis aponeurosis.	Pinna.	Branch cervical plexus.	Elevates pinna.
At'trahens au'rem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances pinna.
Az'ygos u'vulæ.	Posterior nasal spine of palate bone.	Uvula.	Facial through sphenopalatine ganglion.	Raises uvula.
Bi'ceps (*2 heads*) (hu'meri).	1. Long—Glenoid cavity. 2. Short—Coracoid process.	Tuberosity of radius.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm.
Bi'ceps (*2 heads*) (fem'oris).	1. Ischial tuberosity. 2. Linea aspera.	Head of fibula.	Great sciatic.	Flexes and rotates leg outward.
Biven'ter cervi'cis.	Transverse processes, two to four upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital.	Portion of complexus.	Retracts and rotates head.
Brachia'lis anti'cus.	Lower half shaft of humerus.	Coronoid process of ulna.	Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.	Flexes forearm.
Buccina'tor.	Alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Facial.	Compresses cheeks.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Cervica'lis ascen'dens.	Angles of five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps neck erect.
Coccy'geus.	Ischial spine.	Coccyx.	Sacral.	Supports coccyx, and closes pelvic outlet.
Complex'us.	Transverse process seventh cervical and three upper dorsal, and articular processes of fourth to sixth cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical.	Retracts and rotates head.
Compres'sor na'ris.	Superior maxillary.	Fellow muscle.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compres'sor na'rium mi'nor.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compres'sor ure'thræ.	Ramus of pubes.	Fellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses urethra.
Constric'tor (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external laryngeal.	Contracts pharyngeal calibre.
Constric'tor (middle).	Cornua of hyoid and stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and glossopharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharyngeal calibre.
Constric'tor (superior).	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygomax. lig., jaw, and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharyngeal calibre.

Cor'aco-brachia'lis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Inside shaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Draws arm forward and inward.
Corruga'tor supercil'ii.	Superciliary ridge.	Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and in.
Crico-arytenoi'deus latera'lis.	Side of cricoid.	Angle and external surface of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes glottis.
Crico-arytenoi'deus posti'cus.	Back of cricoid.	Base of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens glottis.
Crico-thy'roid.	Cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage (lower inner border).	Superior laryngeal.	Tightens vocal cords.
Crure'us.	See *Vastus Internus*.			
Del'toid.	Clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula.	Shaft of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates humerus inward.
Depres'sor a'læ na'si.	Incisive fossa of superior maxillary.	Septum and ala of nose.	Facial.	Contracts nostril.
Depres'sor an'guli o'ris.	External oblique line of inferior maxillary.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Depresses angle of mouth.
Depres'sor la'bii inferio'ris.	External oblique line of inferior maxillary.	Lower lip.	Facial.	Depresses lip.
Diaphragm.	Ensiform cartilage, six or seven lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar vertebræ.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsion.
Digas'tric (anterior belly).	Inner surface inf. maxillary, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inferior dental.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Digas'tric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Dila'tor na'ris ante'rior.	Alar cartilage.	Border of ala.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dila'tor na'ris poste'rior.	Nasal notch of superior maxillary.	Skin at margin of nostril.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dorsal interos'sei, four.	Sides of metacarpal.	Bases of phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers from median line.
Dorsal interos'sei.	Sides of metatarsals.	Base of first phalanx of corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct toes.
Erec'tor pe'nis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis, and pubic ramus.	Crus penis.	Perineal.	Maintains erection.
Erec'tor spi'næ.	Iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi.		
Exten'sor bre'vis digito'rum.	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis bre'vior.	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of third metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Exten'sor car'pi radia'lis lon'gior.	Lower third of ext. condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of second metacarpal.	Musculospiral.	Extends wrist.

Exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris.	Ext. condyle of humerus.	Base of fifth metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Exten'sor coccy'gis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Lower part of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Exten'sor commu'nis digito'rum.	External condyle of humerus.	All second and third phalanges.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends fingers.
Exten'sor in'dicis.	Back of ulna.	Second and third phalanges of index.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends index.
Exten'sor lon'gus digito'rum.	Outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula.	Second and third phalanges of toes.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.
Exten'sor min'imi di'giti.	External condyle of humerus.	Second and third phalanges of little finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends of little finger.
Exten'sor pri'mi interno'dii pol'licis.	Back of radius.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Exten'sor os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis.	Back of radius and ulna.	Base of metacarpal of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Exten'sor pro'prius pol'licis.	Middle of fibula.	Base of last phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toe.
Exten'sor secun'di interno'dii pol'licis.	Back of ulna.	Base of last phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Flex'or accesso'rius (*2 heads*).	1. Inner, and, 2, outer surface of os calcis.	Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of toes.
Flex'or bre'vis digito'rum.	Inner tuberosity of os calcis and plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes lesser toes.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Flex'or bre'vis pol'licis.	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of third metacarpal.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes thumb.
Flex'or bre'vis min'imi di'giti.	Unciform bone.	First phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Flex'or bre'vis min'imi di'giti.	Base of fifth metatarsal.	Base of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flex'or bre'vis pol'licis.	Cuboid and external cuneiform bones.	First phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes great toe.
Flex'or car'pi radia'lis.	Internal condyle.	Metacarpal bone of index.	Median.	Flexes wrist.
Flex'or car'pi ulna'ris (*2 heads*).	1. Internal condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna.	Fifth metacarpal, annular lig., and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Flex'or lon'gus digito'rum.	Shaft of tibia.	Last phalanges of toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes phalanges and extends toes.
Flex'or lon'gus pol'licis.	Shaft of radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.	Flexes phalanx.
Flex'or lon'gus pol'licis.	Lower two-thirds of shaft of fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe.
Flex'or profun'dus digito'rum.	Shaft of ulna.	Last phalanges by four tendons.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes phalanges.
Flex'or subli'mis digito'rum (*3 heads*).	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges by four tendons.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges.

Gastrocne'mius (*2 heads*).	Condyle of femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Gemel'lus infe'rior.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Gemel'lus supe'rior.	Ischial spine.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Geniohyoglos'sus.	Superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Hyoid and bottom of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts and protrudes tongue.
Geniohy'oid.	Inferior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Body of hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and advances hyoid.
Glutæ'us max'imus.	Superior curved iliac line and crest, sacrum and coccyx.	Fascia, and femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Glutæ'us me'dius.	Ilium between sup. and middle curved lines.	Oblique line of great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and advances thigh.
Glutæ'us min'imus.	Ilium between middle and int. curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and draws thigh forward.
Gra'cilis.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Tibia, upper and inner part.	Obturator.	Flexes and abducts leg.
Hyoglos'sus.	Cornua of hyoid.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue.
Ili'acus.	Iliac fossa, crest, base of sacrum.	Lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and rotates femur outward.
Infracos'tals, 10.	Inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of two or three ribs below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration.
Infraspina'tus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates humerus outward.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Intercos'tals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of ribs above.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs in inspiration.
Intercos'tals, internal, 12.	Inner lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of ribs below.	Intercostal.	Depress ribs in expiration.
Interspina'les.	Between spines of contiguous vertebræ.			
Intertransversa'les.	Between transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.			
Latiss'imus dor'si.	Spines of six lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebræ, crest of ileum, and three or four lower ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm backward and downward.
Laxa'tor tym'pani.	Spinous process of sphenoid and tube.	Neck of malleus.	Facial.	Relaxes membrana tympani.
Leva'tor an'guli o'ris.	Canine fossa of superior maxillary.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Elevates angle of mouth.
Leva'tor an'guli scapu'læ.	Transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebræ.	Posterior border of scapula.	Fifth cervical and cervical plexus.	Elevates upper angle of scapula.
Leva'tor a'ni.	Posterior body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.	Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe.	Sacral and perineal.	Supports rectum, vagina, etc.
Levato'res costa'rum, 12.	Transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ.	Each to the rib below.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs.

Leva'tor la'bii inferio'ris.	Incisive fossa of inferior maxillary.	Skin of lower lip.	Facial.	Elevates lower lip.
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris.	Lower margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Facial.	Elevates lip.
Leva'tor la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si.	Nasal process of superior maxillary.	Alar cartilage and upper lip.	Facial.	Elevates lip, dilates nostril.
Leva'tor pala'ti.	Petrous portion of temple.	Soft palate.	Sphenopalatine ganglia (facial).	Elevates soft palate.
Leva'tor pal'pebræ superio'ris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal cartilage.	Third.	Lifts upper lid.
Lingua'lis.	Under surface of tongue.		Chorda tympani.	Elevates centre of tongue.
Longis'simus dor'si.	Erector spinæ.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, 7th to 11th rib.	Branches of lumbar and dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Lon'gus col'li:				
1. Superior oblique portion.	Transv. processes third to fifth cervical vertebra.	Anterior tubercle of atlas.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of first to third dorsal vertebra.	Transverse processes of fifth and sixth cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes cervical vertebræ.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of three dorsal and two cervical.	Bodies of second to fourth cervical.		
Lumbrica'les, 4.	Tendons of deep flexor.	Tendons of common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Flex first phalanges.
Lumbrica'les, 4.	Tendons of flexor longus.	Second phalanges of lesser toes.	Internal and external plantar.	Accessory flexors.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Masse'ter.	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Muscle of mastication, molar teeth.
Multif'idus spi'næ.	Sacrum, iliac spine, artic. proc. lumbar and cervical vertebræ, and transverse proc. of dorsal.	Laminæ and spines of next four vertebræ above.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates spinal column.
Mus'culus accesso'rius ad sacrolumba'lem.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Angles of six upper ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Mylohy'oid.	Mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary.	Body of hyoid and raphe.	Inferior dental.	Elevates and advances hyoid. Forms floor of mouth.
Obli'quus cap'itis infe'rior.	Spinous process of atlas.	Transverse process of atlas.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obli'quus cap'itis supe'rior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Obli'quus exter'nus.	Eight lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obli'quus infe'rior.	Orbital plate of superior maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball up and out.
Obli'quus inter'nus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Four lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.

Obli'quus supe'rior.	Above optic foramen, through pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth.	Rotates eyeball down and out.
Ob'turator exter'nus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa, base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	External rotator of thigh.
Ob'turator inter'nus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Occipitofronta'lis.	Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal.	Aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves scalp. Facial expression.
Omohy'oid.	Upper border of scapula.	Body of hyoid.	Descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses and retracts hyoid.
Oppo'nens min'imi di'giti.	Uniform bone.	Fifth metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Oppo'nens pol'licis.	Trapezium.	Metacarpal of thumb.	Median.	Flexes thumb.
Orbicula'ris o'ris.	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxillary, by accessory fibres.	Forms lips and sphincter of mouth.	Facial.	Closes mouth.
Orbicula'ris palpebra'rum.	Internal margin of orbit.	Outer margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes eyelids.
Palatoglos'sus.	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of tongue.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts fauces.
Palatopharyn'geus.	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares.
Palma'ris bre'vis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of palm of hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of palm.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Palma'ris interos'sei.	Palmar surfaces, second, fourth, and fifth metacarpals.	Bases of first phalanges of corresponding fingers.	Ulnar.	Adductors of fingers.
Palma'ris lon'gus.	Internal condyle.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Median.	Tightens fascia.
Pectine'us.	Iliopectineal line and pubes.	Femur below lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural, obturator.	Flexes thigh and rotates it outward.
Pectora'lis ma'jor.	Clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages.	External bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic.	Draws arm down and forward.
Pectora'lis mi'nor.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Perone'us bre'vis.	Middle third of shaft of fibula, externally.	Base of fifth metatarsal.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends foot.
Perone'us lon'gus.	Head and shaft of fibula.	First metatarsal of great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and everts foot.
Perone'us ter'tius.	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus.
Planta'ris.	Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Planta'ris interos'sei.	Shafts of third, fourth, and fifth metatarsals.	Base of first phalanges of same.	External plantar.	Adducts toes.

Platys'ma myoi'des.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia.	Inferior maxillary, angle of mouth, etc.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles skin and depresses mouth.
Poplite'us.	External condyle of femur.	Shaft of tibia above oblique line.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes leg.
Prona'tor quadra'tus.	Lower fourth of ulna.	Lower fourth of shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates hand.
Prona'tor ra'dii te'res.	Internal condyle and coronoid process.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Pso'as mag'nus.	Bodies and trans. processes of last dorsal and all lumbar vertebræ.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, and flexes trunk on pelvis.
Pso'as par'vus.	Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ.	Iliopectineal eminence and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Tensor of iliac fascia.
Pter'ygoid (external).	1. Ext. pterygoid plate of sphenoid. 2. Great wing.	Neck of condyle.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws inferior maxillary forward.
Pter'ygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid.	Inner surface of angle of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws inferior maxillary forward.
Pyramida'lis.	Pubes.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	Tightens linea alba.
Pyramida'lis na'si.	Occipitofrontalis.	Compressor naris.	Facial.	Depresses eyebrow.
Pyrifor'mis.	Front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Quadra'tus fem'oris.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Quadrate line of femur.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Quadra'tus lumbo'rum.	Crest of ilium, transverse processes of lower three lumbar vertebræ.	Last rib, transverse processes of last three lumbar vertebræ.	Lumbar.	Flexes thorax laterally.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Quad'riceps exten'sor.	Includes the rectus, vastus int. and ext., and crureus muscles. Common tendon contains the patella.			
Rec'tus abdom'inis.	Pubic crest.	Cartilages of fifth to seventh rib.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.
Rec'tus cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.
Rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor.	Spine of axis.	Inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates head.
Rec'tus cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor.	Posterior arch of atlas.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Rec'tus exter'nus.	Two heads, outer margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Sixth.	Rotates eyeball outward.
Rec'tus fem'oris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rec'tus infe'rior.	Lower margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball downward.
Rec'tus inter'nus.	Inner margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball inward.
Rec'tus latera'lis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Jugular process.	Cervical plexus.	Draws head laterally.

Rec'tus supe'rior.	Upper margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball upward.
Ret'rahens au'rem.	Mastoid process.	Concha.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts pinna.
Rhomboi'deus ma'jor.	Spines of five upper dorsal.	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Rhomboi'deus mi'nor.	Spines of seventh cervical and first dorsal.	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Riso'rius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws out angle.
Rotato'res spi'næ.	Transverse processes of second to twelfth dorsal.	Lamina of next dorsal above.	Dorsal branches.	Rotate spinal column.
Sacrolumba'lis.	Erector spinæ.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Sarto'rius.	Ant. sup. spine of ilium.	Upper int. shaft of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and crosses legs.
Scale'nus anti'cus.	Tubercle on first rib.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scale'nus me'dius.	First rib.	Transverse processes of six lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scale'nus posti'cus.	Second rib.	Transverse processes of three lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends neck laterally.
Semimembrano'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Inner tuberosity of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispina'lis col'li.	Transverse processes of four upper dorsal and articular processes of four lower cervical.	Spines of second to fifth cervical.	Cervical branches.	Erects spinal column.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Semispina'lis dor'si.	Transverse process of lower dorsal.	Spines of last two cervical and four upper dorsal.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendino'sus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Upper and inner surface of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg on thigh.
Serra'tus mag'nus.	Eight upper ribs.	Inner margin of posterior border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Elevates ribs in inspiration.
Serra'tus posti'cus infe'rior.	Spines of last two dorsal and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Posterior branches of dorsal.	Depresses ribs in expiration.
Serra'tus posti'cus supe'rior.	Spines of seventh cervical and two upper dorsal.	Second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Posterior branches of cervical.	Raises ribs in inspiration.
So'leus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Sphinc'ter a'ni.	Tip of coccyx.	Tendinous centre of perineum.	Hemorrhoidal.	Closes anus.
Sphinc'ter vagi'næ.	Central tendon of perineum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homologue of accelerator urinæ in male.	
Sple'nius cap'itis et col'li.	Half of ligamentum nuchæ and spines of six upper dorsal.	Into occiput and mastoid, also trans. processes of fourth upper cervical.	Posterior branches of cervical.	Retracts head and keeps neck erect.
Spina'lis col'li.	Spines of fifth and sixth cervical.	Into spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines.	Cervical branches.	Steadies neck.

Spina'lis dor'si.	Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.	Remaining dorsal spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects spinal column.
Stape'dius.	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of stapes.
Sternocleidomas'toid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head.
Sternohy'oid.	Sternum and clavicle.	Hyoid bone.	Descending and communicating branches of hypoglossal.	Depresses hyoid.
Sternothy'roid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses larynx.
Styloglos'sus.	Styloid process.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts tongue.
Stylohy'oid.	Styloid process.	Body of hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid up and back.
Stylopharyn'geus.	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates pharynx.
Subancone'us.	Humerus above olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of ligament.
Subcla'vius.	Cartilage of first rib.	Under surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
Subcrure'us.	Anterior inferior part of femur.	Synovial sac behind patella.	Anterior crural.	Draws sac up.
Subscap'ular.	Subscapular fossa.	Lesser tuberosity of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates head of humerus inward.
Su'pinator bre'vis.	Ext. condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Su'pinator lon'gus.	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Supinates hand.
Supraspina'les.	Lie on spinous processes in cervical region.			
Supraspina'tus.	Supraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder-joint, raises arm.
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process of inferior maxillary.	Inferior maxillary.	Brings incisor teeth together.
Ten'sor pala'ti.	Scaphoid fossa of sphenoid.	About hamular process into soft palate.	Otic ganglia.	Renders palate tense.
Ten'sor tar'si.	Lachrymal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Facial.	Compresses puncta and lachrymal sac.
Ten'sor tym'pani.	Temporal bone, Eustachian tube and canal.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglia.	Renders tense membrana tympani.
Ten'sor vagi'næ fem'oris.	Iliac crest and anterior superior spinous process.	Fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Tensor of fascia.
Te're ma'jor.	Inferior angle of scapula.	Internal bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm down and back.
Te're mi'nor.	Axillary border of scapula.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerusoutward.

Thyro-arytenoide'us.	Thyroid and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Rotates vocal cords.
Thyro-epiglottid'eus.	Inner surface of thyroid.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Thyrohy'oid.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Body and greater cornu of hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates larynx.
Tibia'lis anti'cus.	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia.	Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibia'lis posti'cus.	Shaft of fibula and tibia.	Tuberosity scaphoid and internal cuneiform.	Posterior tibial.	Extends tarsus and inverts foot.
Trachelomas'toid.	Transverse process of third to sixth dorsal, and articular process of three or four lower cervical.	Mastoid process.	Branches of cervical.	Steadies head.
Transversa'lis.	Poupart's ligament, iliac crest, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebræ.	Linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Transversa'lis col'li.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal.	Transverse processes of five lower cervical.	Cervical branches.	Keeps neck erect.
Transver'sus pe'dis.	Head of fifth metatarsal.	First phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Transver'sus perinæ'i.	Ramus of ischium.	Central tendon.	Perineal.	Tensor of central tendon.
Trape'zius.	Superior curved line of occipital, spinous processes of last cervical and all dorsal vertebræ.	Clavicle and spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (*continued*)

MUSCLE.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	ACTION.
Triangula'ris ster'ni.	Ensiform cartilage, costal cartilage of three or four lower ribs and sternum.	Edge of inner surfaces of second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.	Intercostal.	Expiration.
Tri'ceps (*3 heads*).	External and internal heads near musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus. Middle or long head, lower edge of glenoid cavity.	Olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Trochlea'ris.	See *Obliquus superior*.			
Ulna'ris.	Lower fourth of anterior surface of ulnar.	Unciform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Uvula'ris.	See *Azygos uvulæ*.			
Vas'tus exter'nus.	Anterior edge of great trochanter and linea aspera.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Vas'tus inter'nus and crure'us.	Inner lip of linea aspera.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Zygomat'icus ma'jor et mi'nor.	Malar bone.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Elevates lip outward.

Mus'cular. Of or relating to muscle. **M. anæsthesia,** lack of muscular sense. **M. reflex,** a deep or tendon reflex. **M. rheumatism.** See *Rheumatism.* **M. sense,** sensation which accompanies action. **M. system,** all the muscles of the body considered together. **M. tumor,** a myoma.

Muscula'ris muco'sa. Layer of unstriped muscular fibre separating the mucous membrane from the submucous layer.

Muscula'tion. 1. The muscular system. 2. Muscular contraction.

Mus'culature (mus'kiu-le-tiûr). A set of muscles.

Mus'culi. Plural of *mus'culus.* **M. papilla'res,** muscular pillars within the ventricles of the heart. **M. pectina'ti,** ridges of muscle within the auricles of the heart.

Mus'culin (mus'kiu-lin). Extract of muscle tissue.

Musculocuta'neous nerve. See *Nerve table.*

Musculomem'branous. Composed of muscle and membrane.

Musculospi'ral nerve. See *Nerve table.*

Mus'culus (mus'kiu-lus). Latin for muscle.

Musicoma'nia. Morbid fondness for music.

Musicother'apy. Treatment of disease by means of music.

Musk. Dried secretion of the musk-deer: used as perfume and as stimulant in fevers.

Mussita'tion. Movement of lips without utterance of sound.

Must. Unfermented grape-juice.

Mus'tard. Seeds of *Sina'pis* reduced to flour: counterirritant and stimulant.

Mute. 1. Dumb; speechless. 2. One not able to speak.

Mu'tism (miû'tizm). Dumbness.

My. Symbol for myopia.

Myal'gia (mai-*al'*ji-ą). Pain in the muscles.

Myasthe'nia (mai-*as*-thi'ni-ą). Muscular debility.

Myce'lium (mai-si'li-um). The filaments forming the fructification of a fungus.

Myceto'ma. Tumor caused by a fungus, especially Madura foot, a thickening of cutaneous structures with degeneration of the bones of the feet or the hands.

Mycoder'ma (mai-ko-dĕr'mą). A genus of fungi.

Mycodes'moid. Fibrous degeneration of lungs of horses caused by *Micrococcus ascoformans.*

Mycofibro'ma (mai-ko fi-brō'mą). Same as *Mycodesmoid.*

Mycohæmia (mai-ko-hi'mi-ą). Presence of fungi in the blood.

Mycol'ogy (mai-kol'o-ji). The study of fungi.

Mycomyringi'tis. Fungous inflammation of drum-membrane.

Mycophylax'in. A phylaxin which destroys microbes.

Mycopro'tein. Protoplasm, $C_{25}H_{42}N_6O_9$, found in bacteria.

Myco'sis (mai-kō'*sis*). Disease caused by vegetable microbes. **M. favo'sa,** favus. **M. fungoi'des,** disease with irregular, painful tumors on scalp and trunk.

Mycoso'zin. A sozin which destroys microbes.

Myda'leine. Poisonous ptomaine from putrefying mass.

Mydatox'ine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, from cadavers.

My'dine. Non-poisonous ptomaine, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$, from corpses.

Mydri'asis (mi-drai'ą-*sis*). Preternatural dilatation of pupil.

Mydriat'ic. Causing mydriasis; also, a drug so acting.

Myelat'rophy (mai-e-lat'ro-fi). Wasting of the spinal cord.

Myelenceph'alon. Same as *Metencephalon,* 2d def.

My'elin (mai'*e*-lin). 1. The matter forming a sheath around the axis-cylinder of a nerve. 2. A substance from nerve tissue.

Myelin'ic (mai-*e*-lin'ik). Of the nature of myelin.

Myeli'tis. 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. 2. Inflammation of bone-marrow.

My'elocele. Protrusion of the spinal cord from the spinal column.

My'elocœle (mai'*e*-lo-sēl). The central canal of the cord.

Myelocys'tocele. Cystic tumor of the spinal cord.

Myelocystomenin'gocele. Combined meningocele and syringomyelocele.

My'elocyte. 1. A marrow-cell. 2. A cell of the gray matter of the brain or cord.

Myelogen'ic, Myelo'genous. Developed from bone-marrow.

My'eloid. Resembling marrow. **M. cells,** myeloplaxes.

Myelo'ma. 1. A medullary tumor. 2. Giant-celled sarcoma.

Myelomala'cia. Softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomeningi'tis. Inflammation of membranes of spinal cord.

Myelomenin'gocele. Spina bifida.

Myelomy'ces (mai"*e*-lo-mai'sēz). A medullary tumor.

My'elon (mai'*e*-lon). The spinal cord.

Myelop'athy (mai-*e*-lop'ą-thi). Disease of the spinal cord.

My'eloplast. Cells, resembling leucocytes, in bone-marrow.

My'eloplax. A multinucleated giant cell of bone-marrow.

Myelosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Myelospon'gium. The tissue formed by spongioblasts.

Myi'asis (mai-ai'ą-sis). Disease from presence of larvæ of flies.

Myiodesop'sia. The seeing of muscæ volitantes.

Myi'tis (mai-ai'tis). Inflammation of muscle.

Myko-. For words beginning thus, see words beginning *Myco-*.

Mylohy'oid. Relating to hyoid bone and molar tooth. **M. muscle.** See *Mylohyoideus.*

Mylohyoi'deus. See *Muscle table.*

My'oblast. Embryonic cell developing into muscle-fibre.

Myocardi'tis. Inflammation of myocardium.

Myocar'dium. Muscular substance of the heart.

Myocelluli'tis. Myositis and cellulitis together.

My'ochrome (mai'o-krōm). Same as *Myohæmatin.*

Myochro'noscope. Apparatus for measuring time taken for a motor impulse to produce contraction of a muscle.

Myoc'lonus (mai-ok'lo-nus). See *Paramyoclonus multiplex.*

Myocom'ma (mai-o-kom'ą). Septum separating two myotomes.

Myoc'tonine. Poisonous principle from European aconite.

My'ocyte (mai'o-sait). A muscle-cell.

Myodesop'sia. Same as *Myiodesopsia.*

Myodynamom'eter. Instrument for measuring muscular power.

Myodyn'ia (mai-o-din'i-ą). Pain in a muscle.

Myofibro'ma. Tumor of muscular and fibrous tissue.

Myoglob'ulin. A globulin from juice of muscle.

My'ogram (mai'o-gram). The tracing made by a myograph.

My'ograph. Instrument for recording muscular contraction.

Myograph'ic tracing. Same as *Myogram.*

Myog'raphy. 1. A treatise on muscles. 2. Use of the myograph.

Myohæm'atin. The albuminous coloring matter of muscles.

My'oid (mai'oid). Resembling muscle.

Myoide'ma (mai-oi-dī'mą). Same as *Mounding.*

Myolem'ma (mai-o-lem'ą). Same as *Sarcolemma.*

My'olin. The supposed elementary substance of muscle.
Myolipo'ma. Tumor of muscular and adipose tissue.
Myol'ogy (mai-*ol'*o-*ji*). The study of muscles.
Myo'ma. Tumor of muscular tissue. **M. telangiecto'des,** tumor of blood-vessels enclosed in muscle-fibres.
Myomala'cia (mai-o-ma-lē'shi-ą). Softening of the muscles.
Myom'atous (mai-om'ą-tus). Of the nature of myoma.
Myomec'tomy (mai-o-mek'to-mi). Excision of a myoma.
My'omere (mai'o-mĭr). See *Myotome*, 2d def.
Myometri'tis. Inflammation of muscular tissue of uterus.
Myomot'omy (mai-o-mot'o-mi). See *Myomectomy*.
Myoneural'gia. Muscular pain of nervous origin.
My'oneure. Nerve-cell supplying energy to a muscle.
Myo-œdema. 1. Œdema of a muscle. 2. See *Mounding*.
Myoparal'ysis (mai-o-pa-ral'*i*-sis). Muscular paralysis.
Myopath'ic (mai-o-path'ik). Due to myopathy.
Myop'athy (mai-op'ą-thi). A disease of a muscle.
My'ope (mai'ôp). A near-sighted person.
Myopericardi'tis. Combined myocarditis and pericarditis.
My'ophone. Apparatus for hearing the sound of muscular contraction.
Myo'pia. Near-sightedness; state in which image is formed in front of retina.
Myop'ic. Relating to myopia. **M. crescent.** Same as *Conus*, 1st def.
Myosarco'ma. Combined myoma and sarcoma.
Myose'ism (mai-o-sē'izm). Irregular, jerky muscular contraction.
My'osin. A proteid from coagulum of muscle-plasma.
Myosin'ogen. A proteid in living muscle which forms myosin.
Myo'sinose. Albumose formed by peptic digestion of myosin.
Myo'sis (mai-ô'sis). Same as *Miosis*.
Myosi'tis (mai-o-sai'tis). Inflammation of a muscle. **M. ossif'icans,** variety with ossification of connective tissue.
My'ospasm (mai'o-spazm). Muscular spasm.
My'osuture (mai'o-siu-tiur). Suturing of muscular tissue.
Myotat'ic (mai-o-tat'ik). Produced by stretching of muscle.
Myotenot'omy. Division of muscles and tendons.
Myot'ic (mai-ot'ik). See *Miotic*.
My'otome. 1. Instrument for dividing a muscle. 2. A muscular segment; a protovertebra.
Myot'omy. Division of a muscle; dissection of muscles.
Myoto'nia. Tension or spasm of a muscle. **M. congen'ita.** See *Thomsen's disease*.
Myr'cia (mēr'si-ą). The plant furnishing oil of bay.
Myri'cin. A derivative of wax-myrtle berries and beeswax: stimulant and diuretic.
Myringi'tis. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.
Myringodec'tomy. Excision of the membrana tympani.
Myringomyco'sis. Fungous disease of membrana tympani.
Myrin'goplasty. Operation for restoration of defective membrana tympani.
Myrin'gotome. Slender knife for myringotomy.
Myringot'omy. Operation of cutting the membrana tympani.
Myris'tic acid. Crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, from nutmeg, spermaceti, etc.

Myris'tica. Genus of plants. The seed of *M. fra'grans* is nutmeg: aromatic and narcotic.

My'rosin. An albuminous ferment from mustard-seed.

Myrrh (mĕr). A gum-resin from *Commiph'ora Myr'rha:* stimulant, tonic, and astringent.

Myr'rholin. Alterative solution of myrrh and castor oil.

Myr'tiform (mĕr'ti-fôrm). Myrtle-shaped. **M. caruncles.** See *Carunculæ myrtiformes.*

Myr'tol. Stimulant, antiseptic oil from myrtle.

Mysopho'bia. Insane fear of filth or contamination.

My'tacism (mai'tą-sizm). See *Mutacism.*

Mytilotox'ine. Poisonous leucomaine, $C_6H_{15}NO_2$, from muscle.

Myxochondro'ma. Combined myxoma and chondroma.

Myxœde'ma. Disease with distention of subcutaneous tissue with mucous liquid, forming a hard, puffy swelling, especially of face and hands.

Myxofibro'ma. Myxoma combined with fibroma.

Myxoidœde'ma. A severe form of influenza.

Myxo-inoma. Inoma containing myxomatous elements.

Myxolipo'ma. Combined myxoma and lipoma.

Myxo'ma (mik-sō'mą). A tumor of mucous tissue.

Myxoneuro'ma. A tumor of nervous and mucous tissue.

Myxosarco'ma. Sarcoma containing mucous tissue.

N

N. Symbol for nitrogen.

Na. Symbol for sodium.

Naboth'ian follicles or **glands.** Small glandular bodies within the cervix and os uteri.

Næ'void. Resembling a nævus. **N. elephanti'asis,** lymph-scrotum.

Nævolipo'ma. Venous nævus with lipoma.

Næ'vus (nī'vus). A spot of pigment in the skin. **N. mater'nus,** a congenital nævus; a birth-mark.

Nail. The horny structure on dorsal extremity of a digit. **N.-bed,** the surface of a digit to which the nail is attached. **N.-culture,** a bacterial culture resembling a nail. **N.-fold,** fold of tissue about base and sides of a nail.

Na'nism (nē'nizm). Dwarfishness.

Nanoceph'alous (nē-no-sef'ą-lus). Having a small head.

Nanocor'mia. Abnormal smallness of the trunk.

Na'noid (nē'noid). Dwarf-like.

Nanom'elus. A monster with dwarfish limbs.

Nanoso'mia. Undersized condition of the body.

Na'nus (nē'nus). 1. Dwarfish. 2. A dwarf.

Nape (nēp). The back part of the neck.

Napel'line. Antineuralgic alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$, from aconite.

Naph'talin (naf'tą-lin). See *Naphthalene.*

Naph'tha (naf'thą). Crude petroleum.

Naph'thalene, Naphthalin. White crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, from coal-tar: antiseptic and expectorant.

Naph'thalol (naf'thą-lol). Same as *Betol.*

Naph'thol (naf'thol). Antiseptic crystalline principle, $C_{10}H_7OH$, from coal-tar.

Naphthopy'rine. Antiseptic compound of naphthol and antipyrine.

Naphthosal'ol. Same as *Betol.*

Nar'ceine. Crystalline hypnotic alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, from opium.

Narcohyp'nia. Numbness on awakening from sleep.

Nar'colepsy. Condition marked by sudden spells of sleepiness.

Nar'cose (nâr'kôs). Somewhat narcotic.

Narcosis (nâr-kô'sis). Same as *Narcotism.*

Narcot'ic. Producing narcotism or artificial sleep.

Narcotine. Tonic and antiperiodic alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, from opium.

Nar'cotism. State of unconsciousness produced by a drug.

Nar'cotize. To bring into a state of narcotism

Na'ris (nē'ris). The nostril (*anterior n.*), or one of the posterior openings of the nasal fossæ (*posterior nares*).

Na'sal. Relating to the nose. **N. bones,** two small bones forming the arch of the nose. **N. capsule,** cartilage in the embryo developing into the nose. **N. duct,** duct conducting tears from lachrymal fossa to nose. **N. fossæ,** two cavities between the nose and the pharynx. **N. line.** See *Jadelot's furrows.*

Nas'cent state. State of a substance just freed from chemical combination.

Na'sion. Middle point of the nasofrontal suture.

Nas'myth's membrane. Membrane covering the enamel of an unworn tooth.

Naso-antri'tis. Inflammation of the nose and of Highmore's antrum.

Nasolabia'lis. See *Muscle table.*

Nasopal'atine. Pertaining to the nose and the palate.

Nasopharyn'geal. Relating to the nasopharynx.

Nasopharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the nasopharynx.

Nasophar'ynx. Nasal passages and pharynx together.

Nas'rol (*nas'*rol). Same as *Symphorol.*

Natal' boil or **sore.** Ulcer of hands, feet, and legs in South Africa.

Natal'oin (*na-tal'*o-*in*). Aloin from Natal aloes.

Na'tes. 1. The buttocks. 2. Anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

Na'tive albumins. Proteids occurring naturally in the body.

Nat'rium (*nat'*ri-um). Sodium.

Na'tron (nē'tron). Native sodium carbonate.

Nat'ural philosophy. Physics.

Naupath'ia. Sea-sickness.

Nau'sea (nô'shą). Sickness at the stomach. **N. nava'lis,** sea-sickness.

Nau'seant. Producing nausea; also, a substance so acting.

Nau'seous. Causing nausea; disgusting.

Na'vel (nē'vel). See *Umbilicus.* **N. string,** the umbilical cord.

Navic'ular. Shaped like a boat. **N. bone,** the scaphoid bone. **N. fossa.** 1. Depression between fourchette and vaginal aperture. 2. A dilatation of the urethra in the glans penis. 3. Depression between helix and anthelix of the ear. 4. Depression at base of internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid.

Neapol'itan fever. Malta fever.

Near-point. Nearest point of distinct vision: it is called *absolute* when for either eye alone, and *relative* when for both together.

Near sight, Near-sighted. See *Myopia* and *Myopic.*

Nearthro'sis (nĭ-ăr-thrō'sĭs). An artificial or false joint.
Neb'ula. A cloudy appearance in the cornea or in the urine.
Neb'ulizer. An atomizer.
Neck. 1. The part between the head and thorax. 2. The narrow part near the extremity of an organ or a bone.
Necrobio'sis. Progressive degeneration and atrophy of a part.
Necrol'ogy (nĕ-krol'o-jĭ). Statistics of death.
Necrom'eter. Instrument for measuring organs of a dead body.
Necroph'agous (nĕ-krof'ą-gus). Feeding on dead bodies.
Necroph'ilism. Insane desire for sexual intercourse with a corpse.
Nec'ropsy, Necros'copy. Examination of a dead body.
Necro'sis. Death of any organ or tissue, especially bone.
Necrot'ic. 1. Relating to necrosis. 2. Causing death.
Necrot'omy. 1. Dissection of a dead body. 2. Excision of necrosed tissue.
Nectan'dra. Tree furnishing bebeeru bark.
Needle. Slender, pointed instrument for puncturing, sewing, etc. **N. holder,** instrument for grasping and guiding a needle.
Need'ling. Puncturation or discission with a needle.
Neg'ative electricity. Static electricity produced by rubbing sealing-wax with flannel. **N. electrode,** the electrode connected with the n. pole of a battery. **N. pole,** the termination of the conductor attached to the positive element of a battery.
Ne'gro lethargy. Same as *African lethargy*.
Neisse'ria. Genus of bacteria made up of biscuit-shaped diplococci. **N. gonorrhœ'æ** causes gonorrhœa.
Nélaton's catheter. Catheter of soft rubber. **N.'s line,** line between anterior superior spine of ilium and tuberosity of ischium. **N.'s probe,** bullet probe tipped with porcelain.
Nem'atoblast (nem'ą-to-blăst). A spermoblast.
Nem'atode, Nem'atoid. Thread-like :—said of intestinal worms.
Neoarthro'sis (nĭ-o-ăr-thrō'sĭs). Same as *Nearthrosis*.
Neoforma'tion (nĭ-o-fōr-mā'shun). A new growth.
Neona'tal (nĭ-o-nā'tąl). Pertaining to the new-born.
Ne'oplasm (nĭ'o-plazm). Any new and morbid formation.
Neoplas'tic (nĭ-o-plas'tĭk). Of the nature of a neoplasm.
Ne'oplasty (nĭ'o-plas-tĭ). Plastic restoration of lost parts.
Nephral'gia (nĕ-fral'jĭ-ą). Pain in the kidney.
Nephral'gic crises. Paroxysms of pain along the ureter in tabes dorsalis.
Nephrau'xe (nĕ-frŏk'sĭ). Enlargement of the kidney.
Nephrec'tomy (nĕ-frek'to-mĭ). Excision of the kidney.
Neph'ric (nef'rĭk). Relating to the kidney.
Nephrid'ium (nĕ-frid'i-um). A Wolffian tubule.
Neph'rine (nef'rin). Same as *Cystine*.
Neph'rism (nef'rizm). Chronic kidney disease.
Nephrit'ic (nĕ-frit'ĭk). Relating to nephritis.
Nephri'tis (nĕ-frai'tis). Inflammation of the kidneys.
Neph'rocele (nef'ro-sēl). Hernia of the kidney.
Nephro'genous (nĕ-froj'e-nus). Arising in the kidney.
Neph'rolith. Renal calculus, or stone in the kidneys.
Nephrolithi'asis. The formation of nephroliths.
Nephrolithot'omy. Excision of renal calculus.
Nephrol'ogy (nĕ-frol'o-jĭ). The science of the kidneys.
Neph'ropexy (nef'ro-pĕk-sĭ). Fixation of a floating kidney.

Nephropto'sis. Downward displacement of the kidney.
Nephropyeli'tis. Combined nephritis and pyelitis.
Nephropyo'sis (*nef*-ro-pai-ō'*sis*). Suppuration of the kidney.
Nephror'rhaphy. Suturing of a floating kidney to the abdominal wall.
Neph'rostome. The internal orifice of a Wolffian tubule.
Nephrot'omy (*ne*-frot'o-*mi*). Incision of the kidney.
Nephroty'phus. Typhus with renal hemorrhage.
Nephrozy'mase. Ferment found in the urine.
Ner'oli (*ner'*o-li). Oil of orange-blossoms.
Nerve. A long cord-like structure conveying sensation and impulse from one part of the body to another. See TABLE OF NERVES, page 260. **N.-cell,** any cell of the nervous system, especially a ganglion-cell. **N.-centre,** a group of ganglion-cells acting together in the performance of some function. **N.-corpuscle.** Same as *N.-cell.* **N.-fibre,** any one of the fibres making up a nerve. **N.-grafting,** insertion of a piece of nerve into a deficient nerve. **N.-stretching,** stretching of a nerve to relieve pain. **N.-tumor,** a neuroma.
Ner'vi nervo'rum. Nervous filaments supplying nerve-sheaths.
Ner'vine. 1. Steadying the nerves. 2. A nerve-tonic.
Ner'vous. 1. Relating to or composed of nerves. 2. Affected with nervousness. **N. debility,** neurasthenia. **N. system,** the entire system of nerves of the body.
Ner'vousness. Undue morbid or mental irritability.
Ner'vus. A nerve.
Ness'ler's reagent. Mercuric iodide in aqueous solution of caustic potash and potassium iodide: a test for ammonia.
Net'tle-rash. See *Urticaria.*
Neu'mann's disease (noi'mânz). A form of pemphigus with vegetations.
Neu'rad (niû'*rad*). Towards the neural axis.
Neuradyna'mia (niû-*ra*-dai-nē'mi-ą). Nervous debility.
Neurag'mia. Separation of a nerve from its ganglion.
Neu'ral. Pertaining to nerves. **N. arch,** the arch of a vertebra enclosing the cord. **N. axis,** the cerebrospinal axis. **N. canal.** Same as *Medullary canal.* **N. groove.** Same as *Medullary groove.* **N. plate.** Same as *Medullary plate.* **N. spine,** the spinous process of a vertebra. **N. tube.** Same as *Medullary canal.*
Neural'gia (niu-*ral'*ji-ą). Paroxysmal pain in a nerve.
Neural'gic (niu-*ral'jik*). Pertaining to neuralgia.
Neuramœbim'eter. Instrument for measuring reaction-time of a nerve.
Neurapoph'ysis. Portion of a vertebra forming either side of a neural arch.
Neurasthe'nia. Exhausted condition of the nervous system.
Neuratro'phia. Impairment of the nutrition of nerves.
Neurax'is. 1. Cerebrospinal axis. 2. An axis-cylinder process.
Neurax'on (niu-*rak'son*). An axis-cylinder process.
Neurec'tasis (niu-*rek'*tą-*sis*). Nerve-stretching.
Neurec'tomy. Excision of a portion of a nerve.
Neurenter'ic canal. Embryonic canal from the medullary tube to the archenteron.
Neuri'atry (niu-rai'ą-tr*i*). Treatment of nervous disease.
Neu'ridine. Ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, in decaying animal matter.
Neurilem'ma. The membranous sheath of a nerve-fibre.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	External rectus of eye.	None.
Auditory (eighth cranial, portiomollisofseventh).	Hearing.	Fourth ventricle.	Internal ear.	Vestibular, cochlear.
Auricular (Arnold's).	Sensation.	Pneumogastric.	External ear.	Filaments.
Auricular (posterior).	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricula'ris mag'nus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Parotid gland, face, ear.	Facial, posterior mastoid.
Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Pinna and temple.	Anterior and posterior temporal.
Buccal.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Cheek.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Cardiac (cervical and thoracic).	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Heart.	Branches to cardiac plexuses.
Cervical, 8.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Trunk and upper extremities.	Anterior and posterior divisions.
Cervical, first (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lateralis and two anterior recti.	Branches and communicating to pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.

Cervical, first (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, complexus.	Branches, communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, second (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating, and filaments.
Cervical, second (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Oblique inferior, scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid.	Internal or occipitalis major, and external.
Cervical, third (anterior division.)	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating filaments.
Cervical, third (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Occiput, etc., splenius, complexus, etc.	Internal, external, and filaments.
Cervical, fourth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Shoulder and communicating.	Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.
Cervicals, fifth to eighth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals, fourth to eighth (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of neck.	Internal and external branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of face and part of neck.	Buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.
Chor'da tym'pani.	Motion.	Facial.	Tongue, etc.	Filaments.
Circumflex.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Teres minor and deltoid.	Upper and lower.
Col'li, superficia'lis.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Platysma muscle and anterolateral parts of neck.	Ascending and descending branches and filaments.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (*continued*)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Commu'nicans no'ni.	Motion and sensation.	Second cervical, third cervical.	Descendens noni.	Omohyoid and filaments.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	Branches.
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	First and second cervical.	Pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.	Three branches and filaments.
Crural, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Thigh.	Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Skin of arm, radial side of forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Wrist and palm.	First and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous (dorsal).	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Little and ring fingers.	Filaments and communicating branches.
Cutaneous (external).	Sensation.	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of thigh.	Anterior, posterior.
Cutaneous (internal).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm.	Anterior and posterior branches and filaments.
Cutaneous (lesser internal) ("Wrisberg").	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Inner side of arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (middle and internal).	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Thigh and communicating.	Communicating and filaments.

Dental (inferior).	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, muscles, gland.	Mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental.
Dentals (posterior and anterior).	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Teeth.	Filaments.
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric.	Filaments.
Dorsal, 12 (anterior and posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of chest and trunk.	External, internal, cutaneous, etc.
Facial (seventh cranial, portio dura).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporofacial, cervicofacial.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and lids.	Supra-orbital, supratrochlear.
Gastric.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Filaments.
Genitocrural.	Motion and sensation.	Second lumbar.	Cremaster and thigh.	Genital, crural, communicating.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial).	Sensation and taste.	Fourth ventricle.	Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual.
Gluteal (superior).	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutæi, tensor vaginæ femoris.	Filaments.
Gustatory.	Taste and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue and mouth.	Branches and filaments.
Hepatic.		Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (*continued*)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Hyoglossus and hyoid muscles.	Descendens noni, muscular, thyrohyoid.
Iliohypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilio-inguinal.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Inguinal region and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous, and communicating.
Infra-orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Nose and lip.	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Interosseous (anterior).	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Interosseous (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Musculospiral.	Carpus and radial and posterior brachial regions.	Branches and filaments.
Lachrymal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Gland and conjunctiva.	Filaments.
Laryngeal (recurrent or inferior).	Motor.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	Branches to all muscles except cricothyroid.
Laryngeal (superior).	Sensation and motion.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	External—cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland. Internal—mucous membrane, larynx, etc.
Lumbar, 5.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Lumbar and genital tissues, etc.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.
Masseteric.	Motor.	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter muscle.	Filaments.

Maxillary (inferior).	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric, auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental.
Maxillary (superior).	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Cheek, face, teeth.	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infra-orbital.
Median.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricales, fingers, palm, etc.	Muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous.
Mo'tor oc'uli (third cranial).	Motion.	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	Muscles of eye, exc. rectus ext., obliquus sup., and orbicularis palpebrarum.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motion and sensation.	First and second cervical.	Muscles.	Rectus capitis lateralis, rectus anterior major and minor.
Muscular.	Motion.	Cervical plexus.	Sternomastoid, levator anguli scapulæ, scalenus medius, trapezius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Longus colli, scaleni, rhomboidei, subclavius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Musculospiral.	Triceps, anconeus, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longus, brachialis anticus.	Internal, posterior, external.
Muscular.	Motion.	Median.	Superficial muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor profundus digitorum.	Two branches.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (*continued*)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Muscular.	Motion.	Great sciatic.	Biceps, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, adductor magnus.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Pyriformis, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motor.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus and muscles of thigh.	Filaments.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coracobrachial, biceps, brachialis anticus, forearm.	Branches, anterior and posterior.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Muscles of fibular side of leg, skin of dorsum of foot.	Internal, external.
Musculospiral.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Muscular, cutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Obturator.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Obturator externus, adductor, joint and skin.	Anterior and posterior articulating and communicating.
Obturator (accessory).	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Pectineus and hip-joint.	Branches and filaments.
Occipita'lis mi'nor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Occipitofrontalis, ear, etc.	Communicating, auricular filaments.

Œsophageal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Œsophageal plexus.
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Frontal lobe, optic thalamus, island of Reil.	Schneiderian membrane of nose.	Twenty branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Forehead, eyes, nose.	Frontal, lachrymal, nasal.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical centre in occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Temple and cheek.	Temporal and malar.
Palmar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Thumb and palm.	Outer and inner.
Palmar (deep).	Motion.	Ulnar.	Little finger, dorsal and palmar interosseous, two inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis, etc.	Branches and filaments.
Palmar (superficial).	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, inner side of hand and little finger.	Filaments and two digital branches.
Pathet'icus (fourth cranial).	Motion.	Valve of Vieussens.	Superior oblique of eye.	None.
Petrosals.	Motion.	Facial.	Ganglia and plexus.	Great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively.
Pharyngeal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Motion and sensation.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Diaphragm, pericardium, pleura, etc.	Branches and filaments.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (*continued*)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Plantar (external).	Motion and sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Little toe and deep muscles of foot.	Superficial and deep.
Plantar (internal).	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Sole of foot, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, etc.	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum").	Sensation and motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, œsophagus, etc.	Articular, pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, œsophageal, gastric, hepatic.
Popliteal (external).	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Extensors of skin of foot.	Anterior tibial, musculocutaneous.
Popliteal (internal).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius, tibialis, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, skin of foot, etc.	Articular, muscular cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar.
Pudic.	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsal of penis.
Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).		Pneumogastric.	Lungs.	Branches to pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation.	Musculocutaneous.	Thumb and three fingers.	External and internal.
Sacral, 5.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin, gluteal region, etc.	Filaments and sacral plexus.

Saphenous (long or internal).	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Knee, ankle, etc.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating filaments.
Sciatic (great).	Motor and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of back of thigh and muscles of leg and foot.	Articular, muscular, popliteals.
Sciatic (small).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of thigh and leg, gluteus maximus.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motor.	Fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius.	Branches and filaments.
Splanchnic (great).	Sympathetic.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (lesser).	Sympathetic.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Cœliac plexus and great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (renal).	Sympathetic.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and cœliac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	Filaments.
Subscapular, 3.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular, teres major, and latissimus dorsi.	Filaments.
Supraclavicular (descending).	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck, breast, and shoulder.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supra-orbital.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper lid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous, and pericranial branches.
Suprascapular.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Scapular muscles.	Branches and filaments.

TABLE OF CHIEF NERVES (*continued*)

NERVE.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Forehead.	Muscular and skin branches.
Sympathetic.	See *Sympathetic nerve* and *s. system* in vocabulary.			
Temporofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Upper part of face.	Temporal, malar, infra-orbital.
Thoracic (post. or long).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Serratus magnus.	Filaments.
Thoracics (ant. and ext.).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major and minor.	Branches and filaments.
Tibial (anterior).	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, etc., joints of foot, skin of great toe, etc.	Muscular, external, internal.
Tibial (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Tibialis posterior, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, skin of heel and sole, knee-joint.	Plantars, muscular, cutaneous, articular.
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion and sensation. (Taste.)	Medulla.	Skin and structures of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary divisions.
Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius and laxator tympani muscles.	Filaments.
Ulnar.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Muscles, etc., shoulder- and wrist-joints, and skin of little finger.	Two articular, muscular, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.

Neurilemmi'tis. Inflammation of the neurilemma.
Neuril'ity. The peculiar properties of nerve tissue.
Neu'rin. The albuminous matter composing nerves.
Neu'rine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$, from decaying nerve and muscle.
Neu'rit, Neu'rite. Axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell.
Neurit'ic (niu-rit'*ik*). Pertaining to neuritis.
Neuri'tis. Inflammation of a nerve. **N. mi'grans,** inflammation passing from one nerve to another. **N. nodo'sa,** neuritis forming nodules on the nerve.
Neu'roblast. Any cell developing into nervous tissue.
Neurochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and the ciliary nerves.
Neu'rocœle (niû'ro-sil). The cerebrospinal canal.
Neu'rocyte (niû'ro-sait). Any nerve-cell.
Neuroden'drite, Neuroden'dron. Process of a nerve-cell combining the characters of a neuron and a dendron.
Neurodermati'tis. Neurotic skin affection with itching.
Neu'rodin. Acetyl-oxyphenyl-urethane: used in neuralgia.
Neurodyn'ia (niû-ro-din'i-a). Pain in a nerve.
Neuro-epider'mal layer. The epiblast.
Neuro-epithe'lium. 1. Epithelium in connection with nerve-elements. 2. Epiblastic epithelium developing into the cerebrospinal axis.
Neurofibro'ma. A fibroma containing neuromatous elements.
Neurogen'esis (niû-ro-*jen'e-sis*). Formation of nervous tissue.
Neuro'genous (niû-roj'*e*-nus). Originating in some nervous disorder.
Neurog'lia. The supporting tissue of the nervous system.
Neurog'lic. Of or relating to neuroglia.
Neuroglio'ma. A glioma containing nerve-cells. **N. ganglio'na're,** glioma containing ganglion-cells.
Neurog'raphy (niu-rog'ra-*fi*). Description of the nerves.
Neuroker'atin. Substance composing nerve-sheaths and neuroglia.
Neurol'ogist (niu-rol'o-*jist*). A person learned in neurology.
Neurol'ogy (niu-rol'o-*ji*). The science of the nervous system.
Neurol'ysis. 1. Freeing of a nerve from adhesions. 2. Exhaustion of a nerve. 3. Relaxation of a nerve produced by stretching.
Neuro'ma. A tumor on a nerve. **N. cu'tis,** a neuroma in the skin. **N. telangiecto'des,** neuroma containing many blood-vessels.
Neuromala'cia (niû-ro-ma-lê'si-a). Softening of the nerves.
Neurom'atous. Of the nature of a neuroma.
Neu'romere. A segment of the cerebrospinal axis.
Neuromime'sis. Hysterical simulation of disease.
Neuromus'cular. Relating to both nerves and muscles.
Neuromyeli'tis. Inflammation of medullary substance.
Neuromyosi'tis. Combined neuritis and myositis.
Neu'ron. 1. A complete nerve-cell with its protoplasmic and axis-cylinder processes. 2. The cerebrospinal axis.
Neuroparal'ysis. Paralysis from disease of a nerve.
Neuropath'ic. Relating to or affected with nervous disease.
Neuropathol'ogy. Pathology of the nervous system.
Neurop'athy (niu-rop'a-thi). A nervous disease.

Neuropho'nia. Nervous disease in which the patient utters peculiar, sharp cries.

Neurophysiol'ogy. Physiology of the nerves.

Neu'roplasty. Operation for restoring the lost part of a nerve.

Neuropsycho'sis. A combined mental and nervous disease.

Neuroretini'tis. Inflammation of retina and optic nerve.

Neuror'rhaphy (niu-ror'ą-fi). Suture of a divided nerve.

Neurosarco'ma. A sarcoma containing nervous tissue.

Neuro'sis (niu-rō'sis). A functional nervous disease.

Neuroskel'eton. Same as *Endoskeleton*.

Neurostear'ic acid. Acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, from brain tissue.

Neu'rosuture (niū'ro-siu-tiur). Suture of a divided nerve.

Neurota'bes. Tabes involving only peripheral nerves.

Neuroten'sion. Nerve-stretching.

Neurot'ic (niu-rot'ik). Relating to the nerves; nervous.

Neurotiza'tion. Regeneration of a nerve after division.

Neu'rotome. Long needle for dissecting nerves.

Neurot'omy (niu-rot'o-mi). Section or dissection of nerves.

Neu'rotripsy. Crushing of a nerve.

Neu'tral. Neither acid nor basic. **N. mixture,** liquor potassii citratis. **N. salt,** salt with its acid hydrogen replaced by a base.

Neu'tralize (niū'trą-laiz). To render neutral.

Neu'trophile. Easily stained by neutral aniline dyes.

Ne'void, Ne'vus. See *Nævoid, Nævus.*

New growth. Same as *Neoplasm.*

New'ton's rings. Colored concentric rings reflected from very thin surfaces.

Ni. Symbol for nickel.

Nick'el. Hard, white metal, whose salts are used in medicine.

Nic'ol's prism. A prism of Iceland spar for polarizing light.

Nico'tianin. Crystalline, odorous substance from tobacco.

Nic'otine. Poisonous fluid alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, from tobacco.

Nicotin'ic acid. Acid, $C_6H_5NO_2$, from nicotine.

Nic'otinism. Chronic poisoning from tobacco.

Nic'tating, Nic'titating. Winking. **N. membrane,** thin membrane acting as a sort of third eyelid in certain animals. **N. spasm,** frequent and persistent winking.

Nicta'tion, Nictita'tion. Winking.

Ni'dus. 1. A nest. 2. A point of origin of a morbid process. **N. hirun'dinis,** depression in the cerebellum between uvula and posterior velum.

Nie'meyer's pill. Pill of quinine, digitalis, and opium, for tuberculosis.

Night-blindness. Defect of vision in the evening and at night.

Night'mare. Horrible dreams attended with fright and suffocation.

Night-soil. The contents of privies.

Night-sweat. Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis.

Night-terrors. Nightmare in children.

Nig'rosin. A black coal-tar dye, $C_{36}H_{27}N_3$.

Ninth nerve. The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Niphablep'sia. Blindness from the glare of sunlight upon snow.

Nip'ple. The conical projection in the centre of the breast. **N.-line,** vertical line through the nipple. **N.-shield,** rubber covering to protect the nipple.

Ni'sus. An effort; striving or straining.

Nit. The egg of a louse.

Ni'trate (nai'trēt). A salt of nitric acid.

Ni'trated. Combined with nitric acid.

Ni'tre (nai'tĕr). Potassium nitrate.

Ni'tric acid. Colorless liquid, HNO_3: strong caustic.

Ni'tril. Combination of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.

Ni'trite (nai'trait). A salt of nitrous acid.

Nitroben'zole. Poisonous compound, $C_6H_5NO_2$, for perfuming soap.

Nitrocel'lulose. Same as *Pyroxylin*.

Ni'troform. An inflammable compound, $CH(NO_2)_3$.

Ni'trogen. A gaseous element, the main constituent of the air.

Nitro'genous (nai-troj'ĕ-nus). Containing nitrogen.

Nitrogly'cerin (nai-tro-glis'ĕ-rin). An oily explosive liquid, $C_3H_5N_3O_9$: used to diminish blood-pressure.

Nitrohydrochlo'ric acid. Nitromuriat'ic acid. Mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids: used as a digestive stimulant.

Nitrosac'charose. An explosive compound, used like nitroglycerin.

Nitrosoni'tric acid. Fuming nitric acid.

Ni'trous acid. An acid, HNO_2. **N. oxide,** laughing gas; a colorless gas, N_2O, inhaled as an anæsthetic.

Noctambula'tion. Sleep-walking.

Noctur'nal. Relating to or occurring at night. **N. emission,** involuntary discharge of semen at night.

No'dal points. See *Cardinal points*.

Nod'ding spasm. Spasm of the sternomastoid, causing nodding movements.

Node (nōd). A swelling or protuberance. **N. of Ranvier.** See *Ranvier's nodes*.

No'dose (nō'dōs). Having nodes or protuberances.

Nodos'ity. 1. The state of being nodose. 2. A node.

Nod'ular. Resembling or covered with nodules.

No'dule. 1. A small protuberance. 2. The anterior segment of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum.

Noematach'ograph, Noematachom'eter. Instrument for recording or measuring the time consumed in mental operations.

No'li me tan'gere. Malignant ulceration; rodent ulcer.

No'ma. Gangrenous stomatitis. **N. puden'di, N. vul'væ,** ulceration of the pudenda of children.

No'menclature. A system of technical terms.

No'nan (nō'nan). Recurring every ninth day.

Non com'pos men'tis. Not of sound mind.

Non-conduc'tor. Substance which does not transmit electricity or heat.

Non-medullated nerve-fibres. The gray nerve-fibres of the sympathetic system.

Non-metal. An element which is not metallic.

No'nus (nō'nus). The hypoglossal nerve.

Non-vi'able (non-vai'a-bl). Unable to live.

Norm. A standard of ideal perfection.

Nor'ma. A line defining various aspects of the skull.

Nor'mal. According to rule; regular. **N. histology.** See *Histology*. **N. ovariotomy,** excision of a healthy ovary.

Nor'moblast, Nor'mocyte. Nucleated red blood-corpuscle of usual size.

Nor'ris's corpuscles. Decolorized corpuscles in the blood.
Norwe'gian itch. Scabies with formation of pustules and scabs.
Nose (nōz). The organ in the middle of the face above the mouth. **N.-piece,** arrangement for adjusting several objectives to a microscope.
Nose'ma (no-sī'mą). Disease or sickness.
Nosenceph'alus. A fœtus with imperfect skull and brain.
Noso'geny (no-soj'e-*ni*). The genesis of disease.
Nosog'raphy (no-sog'rą-*fi*). A description of diseases.
Nosol'ogy. The science of the classification of disease.
Nosoma'nia. Insane belief that one is ill.
Noson'omy (no-son'o-mi). The classification of disease.
Nos'ophene. A yellow powder: antiseptic for wounds and ulcers.
Nosopho'bia (nos-o-fō'bi-ą). Insane fear of disease.
Nosopoiet'ic. Producing disease.
Nosotoxico'sis. Poisoning by retained bodily products.
Nostal'gia (nos-tal'ji-ą). Homesickness.
Nostoma'nia (nos-to-mē'ni-ą). Intense homesickness.
Nos'trils. The anterior nares. See *Naris.*
Nos'trum. A quack or patent medicine.
No'tal (nō'tąl). Pertaining to the back; dorsal.
Notal'gia (no-tal'ji-ą). Pain in the back.
Notanencepha'lia. Absence of the back of the skull.
Notch. An indentation on the edge of a bone or other organ.
Note-blindness. Same as *Amusia.*
Notenceph'alocele. Protrusion of the brain from the back of the head.
Notenceph'alus. Monster having notencephalocele.
No'tochord. A rod-shaped body below the primitive groove in the embryo, and defining the primitive axis.
Notom'elus. Monster with limbs on its back.
Nox'ious (nok'shus). Hurtful; unwholesome.
Nubec'ula. Slight cloudiness in the urine or the cornea.
Nubil'ity. The state of being fit to marry.
Nu'cha (niū'ką). The back part of the neck.
Nuck's canal or **diverticulum.** Pouch of peritoneum extending into the inguinal canal of young female.
Nu'clear. Of or relating to a nucleus. **N. cell,** nerve-cell consisting of a nucleus surrounded by branching protoplasm. **N. paralysis,** paralysis from lesion of the nuclei of cranial nerves. **N. spindle,** spindle-shaped figure of achromatin in the nucleus during karyokinesis.
Nu'cleated (niū'kli-e-ted). Having nuclei.
Nucle'ic acid. Acid, $C_{30}H_{52}N_9P_3O_{17}$, a constituent of nuclein.
Nu'clein. Proteid, $C_{29}H_{49}N_9P_3O_{22}$, found in cell nuclein. **N. therapy,** treatment of disease by nuclein from various glands and from blood-serum.
Nuclein'ic acid. See *Nucleic acid.*
Nucleo-albu'min. A nuclein from cell-protoplasm.
Nucleohis'tone. Compound of nuclein and histone from leucocytes.
Nucle'olar. Relating to or of the nature of a nucleus.
Nucle'olus. Nucleus-like body within a cell-nucleus.
Nucleomi'crosome. One of the minute segments forming fibres of chromatin.

Nucleop'etal movement. Movement of the male towards the female monucleus.

Nu'cleoplasm. Fluid part of nucleus; achromatin.

Nucleother'apy. Same as *Nuclein therapy.*

Nucleotox'in. Toxin derived from cell-nuclei.

Nu'cleus (niû'kli-us). A spherical body within a cell, being its essential part in reproduction. **N. cauda'tus,** part of striatum visible within the ventricle. **N. gra'cilis,** upper part of funiculus gracilis.

Nu'el's space. Space in Corti's organ between outer hair cells and outer rods.

Nuhn's glands (nûnz). Acinous glands at apex of tongue.

Nullip'ara. A woman who has never had a child.

Nullip'arous. Never having borne a child.

Numer'ical atrophy. Atrophy from loss of anatomical elements.

Num'miform, Num'mular. Resembling a pile of coins.

Nummula'tion. The taking on of a nummular form.

Nurses' contracture. Tetany in women giving suck.

Nuta'tion. Nodding movement.

Nut'gall. See *Galla.*

Nut'meg. See *Myristica.* **N. liver,** a liver presenting when cut a mottled appearance.

Nu'trient. Nutritious; nourishing. **N. foramen,** canal in a bone transmitting n. vessels. **N. vessels,** vessels supplying the interior of bones.

Nu'triment. Nourishment.

Nutri'tion (niu-trish'un). The assimilation of nutritive matter.

Nutri'tious (niu-trish'us). Affording nourishment.

Nu'tritive (niû'tri-tiv). Relating to nutrition; nutritious.

Nux vom'ica. Seed of *Strych'nos Nux Vom'ica,* furnishing strychnine.

Nyctalo'pia. 1. Defective vision in the evening and at night. 2. Defective vision during the day.

Nyctopho'bia (nik-to-fô'bi-ą). Fear of darkness.

Nyctu'ria (nik-tiû'ri-ą). Nocturnal incontinence of urine.

Nym'pha (nim'fą). One of the labia minora.

Nymphi'tis. Inflammation of the nymphæ.

Nym'pholepsy. 1. Excision of the nymphæ. 2. An ecstatic condition.

Nymphoma'nia. Morbid sexual desire in females.

Nymphoma'niac. A person affected with nymphomania.

Nymphon'cus (nim-fong'kus). Tumor of the nymphæ.

Nymphot'omy. Excision of the nymphæ or of the clitoris.

Nystag'mus. Continuous movement of the eyeball from side to side.

O

O. 1. Chemical symbol for oxygen. 2. Abbreviation for *oc'ulus,* eye; *octa'rius,* pint; and *opening.*

Oak. Genus of trees whose barks are astringent.

Oak'um. A surgical dressing made by picking old rope to pieces.

Oa'rium (ô-ê'ri-um). The ovary.

Ob-. Prefix meaning in front of, against.

Obdormi'tion. Numbness of a part from pressure on its nerve.

Obduc'tion (ob-duk'shun). An autopsy.

Obe'lion. Point on sagittal suture where it is crossed by a line between two parietal foramina.

Obe'sity (*o*-bē'*si*-*ti*). Corpulence; fatness.

O'bex. A thickening of ependyma over the calamus scriptorius.

Obfusca'tion. Cloudiness or darkening.

Ob'ject-blindness. State in which objects, though seen, convey no meaning to the mind.

Ob'ject-glass. That lens of a microscope nearest the object.

Objec'tive. 1. Perceivable by the senses. 2. An object-glass. **O. symptoms,** symptoms observed by the physician.

Ob'ligate. Compelled to act in a certain way. **O. aerobion,** a microbe that cannot live without air. **O. parasite,** a parasite which can live only as a parasite.

Oblique (*ob*-lēk'). Slanting.

Obli'quus (*ob*-lai'kwus). See *Muscle table.*

Oblitera'tion. Complete removal.

Oblonga'ta. The medulla oblongata.

Obses'sion (*ob*-sesh'un). Possession by a demon.

Obstet'ric, Obstet'rical. Pertaining to obstetrics. **O. paralysis.** Same as *Birth-palsy.*

Obstetri'cian (*ob*-ste-trish'un). One who practises obstetrics.

Obstet'rics. The art of management of pregnancy and labor.

Obstipa'tion (*ob*-sti-pā'shun). Severe constipation.

Obstruc'tion. The act of blocking up or state of being blocked up.

Ob'struent. 1. Obstructing. 2. An astringent.

Obtund' (*ob*-tund'). To blunt or dull.

Obtun'dent, Obtun'der. A soothing, demulcent medicine.

Ob'turator. Closing or stopping up. **O. foramen,** large opening through forward part of innominate bone. **O. membrane,** membrane closing the o. foramen.

Obtu'sion. Blunting or deadening of sensitiveness.

Occip'ital. Pertaining to the occiput. **O. area,** area of brain below occipital bone. **O. lobe,** posterior portion of cerebral hemisphere. **O. muscle.** See *Occipitalis.* **O. section,** transverse section through middle of o. lobe.

Occipita'lis. Occipital portion of occipitofrontalis.

Occipitofronta'lis. Two muscular sheets over occipital and frontal bones.

Oc'ciput. The back part of the head.

Occlu'sion. The act of closing; state of being closed.

Occult' (*o*-kult'). Hidden; obscure.

Occupa'tion disease or **neurosis.** Nervous disease caused by habitual performance of some particular occupation. **O. neuralgia,** neuralgia in o. diseases.

Ocel'lus. One of the simple eyes composing a compound eye.

Ochle'sis. General state of disease from overcrowding.

Ochron'osus. Brownish discoloration of tendons and ligaments.

Oc'tad (*ok*'tad). An octavalent element or radical.

Oc'tan. Recurring every seventh day (*i.e*, on the eighth, fifteenth, and twenty-second).

Octa'rius (*ok*-tē'ri-us). A pint.

Octav'alent. Having a valency of eight.

Oc'ular. 1. Of or relating to the eye. 2. The eye-piece of a microscope.

Oc'ulist. Physician skilled in diseases of the eye.

Oculomo'tor. Relating to the movement of the eye. **O. nerve,** the third cranial nerve. **O. nucleus,** nucleus of origin of o. nerve.

Oculomoto'rius. The oculomotor nerve.

Oculozygomat'ic line. Furrow in cheek from inner angle of eye to malar bone, indicative of spinal disease in children.

Oc'ulus (*ok'*iu-lus). Latin for eye.

O. D. Abbreviation for L. *oc'ulus dex'ter*, right eye.

Odon'tagra (ō-don'tą-grą). Toothache of gouty origin.

Odontal'gia (ō-don-tal'ji-ą). Toothache.

Odonti'asis (ō-don-tai'ą-sis). Dentition.

Odon'tinoid. A tumor of tooth substance.

Odonti'tis (ō-don-tai'*tis*). Inflammation of a tooth.

Odon'toblast. Connective-tissue cell forming dentin.

Odon'toclast. A cell helping to absorb the fang of a milk-tooth.

Odonto'geny (ō-don-toj'*e-ni*). The development of the teeth.

Odontog'raphy (ō-don-tog'rą-*fi*). A treatise on the teeth.

Odon'toid. Resembling a tooth. **O. process,** process from upper surface of axis.

Odon'tolith. Concretion upon the teeth.

Odontol'ogy (ō-don-tol'o-*ji*). The study of the teeth.

Odonto'ma. A tumor of dentin on a tooth.

Odontonecro'sis. Necrosis of the teeth.

Odontop'athy. Any disease of the teeth.

Odontortho'sis. The straightening of irregular teeth.

Odonto'sis (ō-don-tō'*sis*). Dentition.

Odontother'apy. Treatment and care of the teeth.

Odontot'rypy. Operation of boring into a tooth.

Odorif'erous (ō-do-*rif'e-rus*). Fragrant.

Odynopha'gia (ō-*din*-o-fē'ji-ą). Painful swallowing.

Œ'coid (ē'koid). The colorless framework of a red blood-corpuscle.

Œde'ma (i-dē'mą). Dropsical swelling from effusion of fluid into connective tissue.

Œdem'atous. Pertaining to or resembling œdema.

Oehl's layer (ölz). Stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

Œnoma'nia. 1. Periodical craving for drink. 2. Delirium tremens.

Œsopha'geal. Of or relating to the œsophagus.

Œsophagis'mus. Spasm of the œsophagus.

Œsophagi'tis. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agocele. Hernia of the œsophagus.

Œsophagomyco'sis. Fungous disease of the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agoscope. Instrument for viewing the inside of the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agospasm. Spasm of the œsophagus.

Œsophagosteno'sis. Stenosis of the œsophagus.

Œsophagos'tomy. Formation of an opening into the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agotome. Instrument for performing œsophagotomy.

Œsophagot'omy. Incision into the œsophagus.

Œsoph'agus. The tube between the pharynx and the stomach.

Œs'trual (*es'* tru-ąl). Of or relating to œstruation.

Œstrua'tion (*es*-tru-ē'shun). The rutting of animals.

Œs'trum (*es'*trum). The pleasurable sensation in coitus.

Offi'cial. Authorized by the pharmacopœias.

Offi'cinal (*of-fis'i-*ną*l*). Regularly kept on hand in drug-stores.

Ohm (ōm). Unit of electrical resistance, being resistance of a silver wire one millimetre in diameter and one metre in length.

Ohm's law (ōmz). Law that strength of current varies directly as electromotive force and inversely as pressure.

Oi'dium. Genus of fungi, of which *O. al'bicans* causes thrush.

Oi'koid. See *Œcoid.*

Oil. A greasy, inflammable liquid, from animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. **O. sugar,** mixture of an essential oil with sugar.

Oinoma'nia. See *Œnomania.*

Oint'ment. A fatty medicated preparation for rubbing into the skin.

Old sight. See *Presbyopia.*

O'lea (ō'li-ą). 1. See *Olive.* 2. Plural of *oleum.*

Olea'ginous (ō-li-aj'i-nus). Oily.

O'leate (ō'li-ēt). A salt of oleic acid.

Olec'ranon. Curved process projecting from back part of ulna.

O'lefiant gas (ō'li-fai-ant). Ethylene.

Ole'ic acid (o-lē'ik). Yellow, oily liquid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$.

O'lein. A liquid fat, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, from various fats and oils.

Oleobalsam'ic mixture. Solution of balsam of Peru and volatile oils in alcohol.

Oleocre'osote. Compound of creosote and oleic acid, used in tuberculosis.

Oleoinfu'sion. Solution of medicinal substance in oil.

Oleomar'garine. Artificial butter made from suet, tallow, etc.

Oleores'in. A native combination of a volatile oil and a resin.

O'leum. Latin for oil.

Olfac'tion (ol-fak'shun). The sense of smell.

Olfactom'eter. Instrument for measuring sense of smell.

Olfac'tory. Of or relating to the sense of smell. **O. bulb,** bulb-like termination of o. nerve resting on cribiform plate of ethmoid bone. **O. centre,** cerebral centre governing the sense of smell. **O. glomeruli,** peculiar coiling structures, the terminations of o. fibres in o. bulb. **O. membrane,** mucous membrane of nose to which o. nerve is distributed. **O. nerve,** the nerve of smell. **O. tract,** backward continuation from the o. bulb. **O. trigone,** triangular area of gray matter between roots of o. tract. **O. vesicle,** embryonic vesicle forming o. bulb and tract.

Olib'anum. Frankincense, a gum resin used as emmenagogue.

Oligæ'mia (ol-i-gi'mi-ą). Diminution of quantity of the blood.

Oligochromæ'mia. Deficiency of hæmoglobin in the blood.

Oligocythæ'mia. Deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligohydram'nios. Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

Oligoma'nia. Insanity on a few subjects.

Oligosper'mia. Deficiency of semen.

Oligot'rophy. Deficient nutrition.

Oligu'ria. Deficiency of urinary secretion.

Ol'ivary. Olive-shaped. **O. body,** a prominence on the outside of the pyramids of the medulla. **O. fasciculus,** the lateral columns of the medulla oblongata. **O. nucleus,** the nucleus of the olivary body.

Ol'ive. 1. A tree, *O'lea europæ'a,* furnishing an oil used as food, mild laxative, and external application. 2. An olivary body.

Om'agra. Gouty pain in the shoulder.

Omal'gia (o-mal'ji-ą). Neuralgic pain in the shoulder.

Omarthri'tis. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Omen'tal (o-men'tąl). Of or relating to the omentum.

Omenti'tis. Inflammation of the omentum.

Omen'tum. A fold of peritoneum from the stomach to adjacent organs. The **Great o.** or **Gastrocolic o.** descends from great curvature of stomach over the intestines; the **Lesser o.** or **Gastrohepatic o.** connects lesser curvature of stomach and liver.

Omniv'orous. Living on all kinds of food.

Omoceph'alus. Monster with imperfect head and without arms.

Omodyn'ia. Rheumatism in the shoulder.

Omohy'oid. See *Muscle table.*

Omphalec'tomy (*om-fa-lek'*to-*mi*). Excision of the navel.

Omphal'ic (*om-fal'ik*). Umbilical.

Omphali'tis. Inflammation of umbilicus.

Omphal'ocele (*om-fal'o-sēl*). Umbilical hernia.

Omphalomesenter'ic. Relating to umbilicus and mesentery. **O. duct,** duct connecting fetal alimentary canal with umbilical vesicle.

Omphalop'agus. Same as *Monomphalus.*

Omphalophlebi'tis. Inflammation of umbilical vein.

Om'phalosite. Monster that cannot live after umbilicus is cut.

Omphalot'omy. Cutting of the umbilical cord.

O'nanism (*ō'*nan-*izm*). Masturbation.

On'cograph. Instrument for recording results of the oncometer.

Oncol'ogy (*ong-kol'o-ji*). The study of tumors.

Oncom'eter. Instrument for measuring changes in size of organs.

Oncot'omy. The cutting of a boil, tumor, or abscess.

Onioma'nia. Insane desire to buy all sorts of things.

Onoba'io. Powerful arrow-poison from Africa.

Ontogen'esis. See *Ontogeny.*

Ontogenet'ic, Of or relating to ontogeny.

Onto'geny (*on-toj'e-ni*). The development of an individual.

Onychatro'phia. Atrophy of the nails.

Onychau'xis (*on-i-kô'k'sis*). Thickening of the nails.

Onych'ia. 1. Ulceration of matrix of nail. 2. See *Paronychia.*

Onychi'tis. Inflammation of matrix of nail.

Onychogrypho'sis. Curved or hooked state of the nails.

Onychomyco'sis. Disease of the nails caused by fungi.

Onycoph'agy (*on-i-kof'ą-ji*). Biting of the nails.

Onycho'sis. Any disease of the nails.

O'nyx. A collection of pus between the layers of the cornea.

Onyxi'tis (*on-ik-sai'tis*). Onychitis.

O'oblast. A cell which develops into an ovum.

Oophoral'gia (*ō-o-fo-ral'ji-ą*). Pain in the ovary.

Oophorec'tomy. Excision of the ovary.

Oophori'tis. Inflammation of the ovary.

Oophorocysto'sis. Formation of ovarian cysts.

Oophoroma'nia. Insanity from ovarian disease.

Oophorosalpingec'tomy. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.

Oophor'rhaphy. Suturing of a displaced ovary to some part.

O'osperm (*ō'o-spĕrm*). A fertilized ovum.

Opa'city. 1. State of being opaque. 2. An opaque spot.

Opaque' (*ō-pēk'*). Impervious to rays of light.

O'pening contraction. Contraction of a muscle on breaking an electric circuit.

Opera'tion. An act done with instruments or the hands for the relief of injury or disease.

Op'erative. 1. Active. 2. Pertaining to operations.

Oper'cular. Relating to an operculum.

Oper'culum. 1. A cover or lid. 2. Portion of cerebrum covering the island of Reil.

Oph'ryon. The mid-point of the line joining upper edges of orbits.

Ophthalmec'tomy. Excision of the eye.

Ophthal'mia. Inflammation of the eye, especially of the ocular conjunctiva. **O. neonato'rum,** purulent ophthalmia of infants soon after birth. **Purulent o.,** acute blennorrhœa of the conjunctiva.

Ophthal'mic. Of or relating to the eye. **O. ganglion.** See *Ciliary ganglion.*

Ophthalmi'tis. Inflammation of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoblennorrhœ'a. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Ophthal'mocele (*o*f-th*a*l'mo-sēl). Exophthalmus.

Ophthalmoco'pia. Fatigue of the eyes.

Ophthalmodyn'ia. Neuralgic pain in the eye.

Ophthalmol'ogist. One who practises ophthalmology.

Ophthalmol'ogy. The study of the eye and its diseases.

Ophthalmomala'cia. Softness of the eyeball.

Ophthalmom'eter. Instrument for measuring the eye, especially its refractive power.

Ophthalmom'etry. Use of the ophthalmometer.

Ophthalmop'athy. Any disease of the eyes.

Ophthalmoph'thisis. Wasting of the eyeball.

Ophthal'moplasty. Plastic surgery of the eye.

Ophthalmople'gia. Paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthal'moscope. Instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmos'copy. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

Ophthal'mostat (*o*f-th*a*l'mo-st*a*t). An eye-speculum.

Ophthalmostatom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of protrusion of the eyeballs.

Ophthalmotonom'eter. Instrument for measuring intra-ocular tension.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. Measurement of tension of the eyeball.

Ophthal'motrope. An artificial eye which moves like the natural eye.

Ophthalmotropom'eter. Instrument for measuring eye-movements.

Opian'ine. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{86}H_{72}N_2O_2$, from opium.

O'piate (ō'pi-ēt). A medicine containing opium.

Opioma'nia. Intense craving for opium.

Opioph'agism (ō-pi-*o*f'ą-jizm). Opium-eating.

Opis'thion. Mid-point of posterior edge of foramen magnum.

Opisthoporei'a. Involuntary walking backward.

Opisthot'ic centre. Centre of ossification for petrous portion of temporal bone.

Opisthot'onos, Opisthot'onus. Tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backward.

O'pium. The concrete juice of *Papa'ver somnif'erum:* it is a stimulant narcotic. It contains the alkaloids morphine, codeine, narceine, papaverine, thebaine, cryptopine, etc.

O'piumism. Chronic opium poisoning.

Opobal'sam. Same as *Balm of Gilead.*

Opoceph'alus. Monster with ears united, one orbit, no nose, and no mouth.

Opodel'doc. Camphorated soap liniment.

Opod'ymus. Monster with one head and two united faces.

Op'pilative (*op'i*-le-tĭv). Closing the pores.

Oppo'nens. A muscle which brings one part opposite another.

Op'tic, Op'tical. Of or pertaining to vision. **O. capsule,** capsule of embryo developing into the sclerotic. **O. chiasm,** the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve at the base of the brain. **O. commissure.** See *O. chiasm.* **O. disk,** area on back of retina where optic nerve enters. **O. foramen,** opening in sphenoid for optic nerve. **O. nerve,** the nerve of sight beginning at the retina. **O. neuritis,** inflammation of the o. nerve. **O. papilla.** See *O. disk.* **O. thalamus,** mass of gray matter at base of brain forming lateral wall of third ventricle. **O. tract,** fibres between visual centres and o. chiasm. **O. vesicle,** prolongation of forebrain of embryo developing into the retina.

Opticocil'iary. Relating to the optic and ciliary nerves.

Opticopu'pillary. Relating to the optic nerve and the pupil.

Op'togram. The image of an object on the retina.

Optom'eter. Instrument for measuring power of vision.

Optomyom'eter. Instrument for measuring strength of ocular muscles.

Optostri'ate. Pertaining to optic thalamus and corpus striatum.

O'ra serra'ta. The zigzag edge of the retina.

O'ral (*ō'*rąl). Of or relating to the mouth.

Or'ange. Fruit of *Cit'rus Auran'tium.* **O. root,** *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Orbic'ular. Circular. **O. bone,** rounded prominence at end of incus. **O. ligament,** ligament around neck of radius.

Orbicula'ris. A circular muscle.

Or'bit. The bony cavity in which the eyeball is situated.

Or'bital (*ōr'bi*-tąl). Of or relating to the orbit.

Or'cheoplasty. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Orchial'gia (*ōr*-ki-*ăl'*ji-ą). Pain in the testicle.

Orchichore'a. Twitching movements of the testicle.

Orchidec'tomy (*ōr*-ki-*dĕk'*to-mi). Excision of the testicle.

Orchid'opexy. Operation of fixing a testicle in place by sutures.

Orchidot'omy (*ōr*-ki-*dot'*o-mi). See *Orchotomy.*

Orchi-epididymi'tis. Inflammation of testicle and epididymis.

Or'chiocele. Hernia or tumor of the testicle.

Orchiococ'cus. The diplococcus of orchitis.

Orchiodyn'ia (*ōr*-ki-o-*dĭn'*i-ą). Pain in the testicle.

Orchior'rhaphy. Suturing of the testicle to surrounding tissue

Orchiot'omy (*ōr*-ki-*ot'*o-mi). See *Orchotomy.*

Or'chis. 1. The testicle. 2. A genus of plants.

Orchi'tis (*ōr*-kai'*tis*). Inflammation of the testicle.

Orchot'omy. Cutting out of testicle; castration.

Or'cin (*ōr'sin*). Poisonous powder, $C_7H_8O_2$: astringent and antiseptic.

Orde'al bark. Poisonous bark used by savages.

Orex'ine. A base, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$: hydrochloride is a stomachic tonic.

Or'gan. A part of the body having some special function to perform. **O. of Corti.** See *Corti's organ.* **O. of Giraldès,** the paradidymis. **O. of Rosenmüller.** See *Rosenmüller.*

Organ'ic. Of or relating to organs. **O. acid,** an acid containing

carbon. **O. chemistry,** the chemistry of carbon compounds. **O. disease,** a disease affecting the structure of an organ.

Or'ganism. An organized body with a separate existence.

Organiza'tion. 1. The process of organizing. 2. An organized body.

Or'ganized. Having a defined organic structure. **O. ferment.** See *Ferment.*

Organo'geny. The development of an organ or organs.

Organog'raphy. A description of organs.

Organolep'tic. Affecting the organs of special sense; also, affecting the whole organism.

Organol'ogy (ôr-gą-nol'o-ji). The study of the organs.

Organother'apy. Treatment of disease by administering animal organs or extracts from them.

Or'gasm. The crisis of venereal excitement.

Orien'tal sore. Any furuncular disease endemic in the East.

Orienta'tion. The act of determining one's position with respect to surrounding bodies.

Or'ifice. The entrance to any bodily cavity.

Orig'anum, Genus of plants. *O. vulga're* furnishes a stimulant and anodyne oil.

Or'igin. That point of attachment of a muscle which remains fixed during contraction of the muscle.

Orolin'gual. Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.

Orona'sal. Pertaining to the mouth and nose.

Orophar'ynx. Lower part of the pharynx, communicating with the mouth.

Or'piment (ôr'pi-mẹnt). Arsenic trisulphide.

Or'ris. Root of *Iris florenti'na,* used as a dentifrice and to make issue-peas.

Or'thin. Antipyretic compound of hydrazin and paroxybenzoic acid.

Orthocephal'ic, Orthoceph'alous. Having a vertical index between 70 and 75.

Orthochore'a. Chorea in which the patient stands upright.

Orthodon'tia. The correction of irregularities of the teeth.

Orthog'nathous. Having a gnathic index below 98.

Orthom'eter. Instrument for determining the relative protrusion of the two eyes.

Orthopæ'dic, Orthope'dic. Relating to the correction of deformities. **O. surgery,** surgery concerned with the treatment of deformities.

Orthopho'ria. The condition in which the eyes are properly placed with respect to each other.

Orthopnœ'a. Dyspnœa so severe that the patient has to sit upright in order to breathe.

Or'thopraxy. The mechanical treatment of deformities.

Orthop'tic. Correcting distortion of the visual axes.

Or'thoscope. An instrument for examining the eye, in which the refraction of the cornea is neutralized by a layer of water.

Orthoscop'ic. Presenting a correct and undistorted view.

Orthos'copy. Use of the orthoscope.

Orthot'onos. Spasm in which the body and the head are in a straight line.

Ory'za (o-rai'zą). The rice-plant.

Os. Chemical symbol for osmium.

Os, pl. *o'ra.* Latin for mouth. **O. u'teri,** the mouth of the uterus.

Os, pl. *os'sa.* Latin for bone. **O. cal'cis,** the calcaneum. **O. innomina'tum.** See *Innominate bone.* **O. mag'num,** the third bone of the second row of the carpus.

O'sazone. Any one of the compounds formed by heating sugars with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid.

Osce'do (os-sĭ'dō). Latin for yawning.

Oschei'tis (*os*-ki-ai'*tis*). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Os'cheocele. Tumor or swelling of the scrotum.

Oscheohy'drocele. Hydrocele of the sac of scrotal hernia.

Os'cheoplasty. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Oschi'tis (*os*-kai'*tis*). See *Oscheitis.*

Oscita'tion (*os-i-tē'*shun). Yawning.

Os'culum. A little mouth or aperture.

-osis. A termination signifying a morbid process.

Os'mazome. A brownish extractive from meat.

Os'mic acid. 1. An acid, H_2OsO_4. 2. Osmium peroxide, OsO_4, volatile, crystalline substance used as a caustic and as a stain.

Osmidro'sis. State in which the sweat has a strong odor.

Os'mium. A metallic element: sp. gr., 22.47; atomic weight, 190.3.

Osmodyspho'ria. Intense disgust at certain odors.

Osmom'eter. 1. Apparatus for measuring the sense of smell. 2. Apparatus for measuring osmosis.

Os'mose, Osmo'sis. The passage of a liquid through a porous partition.

Osmot'ic. Of or relating to osmosis.

Os'sa. Plural of Latin *os,* bone. **O. innomina'ta,** the innominate bones.

Os'sein (*os'*i-*in*). See *Ostein.*

Os'seous (*os'*i-us). Composed of bone; bony.

Os'sicle. A small bone, as one of the bones of the internal ear.

Ossic'ula (*o-sik'*iu-lą). The plural of *ossiculum.*

Ossiculec'tomy. Excision of the ossicles of the ear.

Ossic'ulum (*o-sik'*iu-lum). A small bone.

Ossif'erous (*o-sif'*ę-rus). Producing bone.

Ossif'ic (*o-sif'ik*). Forming bone.

Ossifica'tion. The formation of bone.

Ostal'gia (*os-tal'*ji-ą). Pain in the bones.

Ostearthri'tis. Painful chronic inflammation of joints and bones.

Osteec'tomy (os-ti-*ek'*to-*mi*). Excision of a bone.

Os'tein (*os'*ti-*in*). The animal matter of bone.

Ostei'tis. Inflammation of bone. **Condensing o.,** osteitis with excessive deposit of earthy salts, causing bone to become hard. **O. defor'mans,** rarefying o. in which bones become distorted from pressure. **Rarefying o.,** osteitis with absorption of earthy salts, so that the bone becomes soft.

Osteo-an'eurism. Aneurism of bone.

Osteo-arthri'tis. See *Ostearthritis.*

Osteo-arthrop'athy. Any disease of the joints and bones.

Osteo-arthrot'omy. Excision of the joint end of a bone.

Os'teoblast. One of the cells engaged in forming bony tissue.

Osteocarcino'ma. Carcinoma which has undergone ossification.

Os'teocele. 1. Bony tumor of scrotum. 2. Hernia containing bone.

Osteocephalo'ma. Encephaloid tumor of bone.

Osteochondri'tis. Inflammation of bone and its cartilage.

Osteochondro'ma. Tumor partly bony, partly cartilaginous.

Osteocla'sia, Osteoc'lasis. Operation of breaking a bone.
Os'teoclast. 1. Instrument for breaking a bone. 2. A cell engaged in absorption of bone.
Os'teocope. Severe tearing pain in bone.
Osteocra'nium. The cranium after it has become ossified.
Osteocysto'ma (*os''ti-o-sis-tō'mą*). A cystic tumor of bone.
Osteoden'tin. Variety of dentin resembling bone.
Osteodyn'ia (*os-ti-o-din'i-ą*). Pain in a bone.
Osteo-epiph'ysis (*os''ti-ō-e-pif'i-sis*). Epiphysis of a bone.
Osteofibro'ma. A tumor of osseous and fibrous tissue.
Os'teogen. Soft substance out of which bone is developed.
Osteogen'esis, Osteo'geny. The development of bone.
Osteog'raphy (*os-ti-og'rą-fi*). A description of the bones.
Os'teoid (*os'ti-oid*). Resembling bone.
Osteol'ogy (*os-ti-ol'o-ji*). The study of the bones.
Osteol'ysis (*os-ti-ol'i-sis*). Disintegration of bone.
Osteo'ma (*os-ti-ō'mą*). A tumor composed of bone.
Osteomala'cia. Disease marked by softening of the bones, accompanied by rheumatoid pains.
Osteomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the marrow of a bone.
Osteonecro'sis (*os'ti-ō-ne-krō'sis*). Necrosis of bone.
Osteoneural'gia. Neuralgic pain in the bones.
Osteop'athy (*os-ti-op'a-thi*). A disease of bone.
Osteoperiosti'tis. Inflammation of bone and periosteum.
Osteophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins of a bone.
Os'teophone (*os'ti-o-fōn*). Same as *Audiphone*.
Osteoph'ony. Same as *Bone conduction*.
Osteophy'ma. Tumor of a bone.
Os'teophyte. An osseous tumor on a bone.
Os'teoplast (*os'ti-o-plast*). Same as *Osteoblast*.
Os'teoplasty. Operative repair of defects or deformities of bone.
Osteoporo'sis. Rarefaction of bone with formation of cavities in it.
Osteopsathyro'sis. Abnormal fragility of bones.
Osteor'rhaphy (*os-ti-or'ą-fi*). Suturing of bones.
Osteosarco'ma. 1. Sarcoma of bone. 2. Sarcoma containing bone.
Osteosclero'sis (*os''ti-o-skli-rō'sis*). Hardening of bone.
Osteosu'ture. Osteorrhaphy.
Os'teotome (*os'ti-o-tōm*). An instrument for cutting bone.
Osteot'omy. The cutting of bone, as for relief of deformity.
Os'teotrite. Instrument for removing carious bone.
Os'tial. Pertaining to an ostium or opening.
Osti'tis (*os-tai'tis*). See *Osteitis*.
Os'tium. A mouth or opening. **O. abdomina'le,** the abdominal orifice of the oviduct. **O. pharyn'geum,** the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube.
Otacous'tic. Aiding hearing; instrument to aid hearing.
Otal'gia (*o-tal'ji-ą*). Pain in the ear; earache.
O'taphone (*ō'tą-fōn*). Instrument for aiding hearing.
Othæmato'ma (*ō-them-ą-tō'mą*). Bloody tumor of the ear.
Otiat'rics. The therapeutics of diseases of the ear.
O'tic (*ō'tik*). Of or relating to the ear. **O. ganglion,** ganglion below the foramen ovale, supplying the ear.
Otit'ic (*o-tit'ik*). Relating to or caused by otitis.
Oti'tis. Inflammation of the ear: distinguished as *O. exter'na*,

affecting the external ear, *O. inter'na*, affecting the internal ear, and *O. me'dia*, affecting the middle ear.

Otoceph'alus. Monster with no lower jaw and with ears united below the face.

Otoclei'sis. Obstruction of the ear.

Otoco'nia. Dusty matter in the ear.

Otoc'onite (o-tok'o-nait). An otolith.

O'tocrane. Cavity in petrous bone lodging the internal ear.

O'tocyst (ō'to-sist). The auditory vesicle of the embryo.

Otodyn'ia (ō-to-din'i-ą). Pain in the ear.

Otogan'glion. The otic ganglion.

Otog'raphy (o-tog'rą-fi). A description of the ear.

O'tolith. A calcareous concretion within the vestibule of the ear.

Otol'ogy. The study of the ear and its diseases.

Otomassage'. Massage of tympanic cavity and ear ossicles.

Otomy'ces. Genus of fungi, some of which occur in the ear.

Otomyco'sis. Disease of the ear caused by fungi.

Otoneural'gia (ō"to niu-ral'ji-ą). Otalgia.

Otop'athy (o-top'ą-thi). A disease of the ear.

Otopharyn'geal tube. The Eustachian tube.

O'tophone (ō'to-fōn). Apparatus for aiding hearing.

Otopie'sis. Sinking in of membrana tympani.

O'toplasty. Correction of deformity or defect of ear by operation.

Otopol'ypus (ō-to-pol'i-pus). A polypus of the ear.

Otorrha'gia. Discharge of blood from the ear.

Otorrhœ'a. Discharge from the ear.

Otoscleronec'tomy. Excision of ankylosed sound-conducting apparatus of the ear.

O'toscope. 1. Apparatus for inspecting the ear. 2. Instrument for auscultating the ear.

Otos'teal. Of or relating to the ear-bones.

Otot'omy (o-tot'o-mi). Dissection of the ear.

Otu'ria. Discharge of urine from the ear.

Oua'bain. Poisonous glucoside, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, from an African arrow-poison: local anæsthetic and heart-stimulant in minute doses.

Ouli'tis, Ou'loid, Oulorrha'gia, etc. See *Ulitis, Uloid, Ulorrhagia*, etc.

Ounce (auns). A measure of weight, being either (*avoirdupois ounce*) 437.5 grains or (*Troy ounce*) 480 grains.

Ourol'ogy, Ouros'copy. See *Urology, Uroscopy*.

Out-patient. A patient of a hospital not treated within the walls.

O'va. The plural of *ovum*.

Oval (ō'vąl). Egg-shaped. **O. window.** See *Fenestra ovalis*.

Oval'bumin. Albumin of the white of egg.

Ovaral'gia, Ovarial'gia. Pain in the ovary.

Ova'rian (o-vê'ri-ąn). Of or relating to the ovary.

Ovariec'tomy (ō"ve-ri-ek'to-mi). Excision of the ovary.

Ova'riocele (o-vê'ri-o-sil). Hernia of the ovary.

Ovariocente'sis. Puncture of an ovarian cyst.

Ovariohysterec'tomy. Excision of the ovaries and the uterus.

Ovarios'tomy. Formation of an opening into an ovarian cyst for the purpose of drainage.

Ovariot'omist. A surgeon who performs ovariotomy.

Ovariot'omy. Removal of an ovary. **Normal o.** is removal of a healthy ovary.

Ovari'tis (ō-ve-rai'tis). Inflammation of the ovary.

O'vary. The sexual gland of the female in which the ova are developed.

Overexten'sion. Extension beyond the usual line.

O'verflow. Continuous dripping of urine from a full bladder.

Overri'ding. The slipping of one fragment of a fractured bone past another.

O'vi albu'men. The white of egg.

O'viduct. The tube conveying ova from the ovary to the uterus; the Fallopian tube.

Ovif'erous (o-vif'ẹ-rus). Producing ova.

Ovifica'tion. Ovulation.

O'vigerm. Cell which develops into an ovum.

Ovi'gerous (o-vij'ẹ-rus). Producing or containing ova.

Ovina'tion (ō-vi-nē'shun). Inoculation with sheep-pox.

Ovip'arous (o-vip'ạ-rus). Laying eggs.

O'visac (ō'vi-sak). A Graafian vesicle or its inner layer.

O'vi vitel'lus. The yolk of egg.

Ovomu'coid. Peculiar mucoid substance from egg-albumin.

Ovovivip'arous. Producing eggs which are hatched within the body.

Ov'ular. Of or relating to an ovum. **O. abortion.** See *Abortion.*

Ovula'tion. The development and discharge of an ovum.

Ov'ule. 1. The ovum before its discharge from the ovary. 2. Any little egg-like structure.

O'vum. 1. An egg. 2. The female productive cell.

Oxa'cid (ok-sas'id). An acid containing oxygen.

Ox'alate (ok'sạ-lēt). A salt of oxalic acid.

Oxaleth'ylin. Poisonous colorless liquid, $C_6H_{10}N_2$.

Oxal'ic acid. White crystalline poisonous substance, $H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, from wood-sorrel, sugar, and other substances.

Oxalu'ria. Presence of oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.

Oxalylure'a. Compound, $C_3O_3H_2N_2$, from oxidation of uric acid.

Oxida'tion. The formation of an oxide; state of becoming oxidized.

Ox'ide. Compound of oxygen with an element or a radical.

Ox'idize. To cause to combine with oxygen.

Ox'yacid (ok'si-as-id). See *Oxacid.*

Oxyæsthe'sia. Abnormal acuteness of sensation.

Oxycepha'lia. Pointed, conical shape of the head.

Oxyceph'alus. A head characterized by oxycephalia.

Oxychlo'ride. A compound of an oxide with a chloride.

Ox'ydum. An oxide.

Oxyecoi'a. Morbid acuteness of sense of hearing.

Ox'ygen. A gaseous, non-metallic element, forming over 20 per cent. of atmosphere. Specific gravity, 1.1056; atomic weight, 15.96.

Oxygena'tion. Saturation with oxygen.

Oxyhæmoglo'bin. Hæmoglobin loosely combined with oxygen existing in arterial blood.

Oxyi'odide. An oxide and an iodide of the same base.

Ox'ymel. A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup, and often medicated.

Oxyn'tic. Secreting acid. **O. cells.** Same as *Delomorphous cells.*

Oxyo'pia. Abnormal acuteness of vision.

Ox'yphile, Oxyph'ilous. Easily stained with acid dyes.

Oxyquin'oline. A substance, $C_6H_6(OH)N$.

Ox'ysalt. A salt of an oxacid.

Oxyto'cic. Accelerating labor; also, a medicine so acting.
Oxyu'ris. Genus of worms. *O. vermicula'ris*, or seat-worm, infests the rectum of children.
Oxyvas'elin. Same as *Vasogene.*
Oz. Abbreviation for *ounce.*
Ozæ'na. Disease with a foul, stinking discharge from the nose.
Ozoce'rite. A kind of mineral wax, used in skin diseases.
O'zone. A form of oxygen whose molecule consists of three atoms instead of two. It is an oxidizing agent, antiseptic and disinfectant.

P

P. Chemical symbol of phosphorus.
Pab'ulum (pab'iu-lum). Latin for food.
Pacchio'nian bodies or **glands.** Small outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane perforating the dura mater and lodged in depressions (**P. depressions**) in the skull.
Pachyac'ria, Pachyak'ria (pak-i-ak'ri-ą). Acromegaly.
Pachyceph'alous. Having a thick head.
Pachydermat'ocele. See *Dermatolysis.*
Pachyder'mia (pak-*i*-dĕr'mi-ą). Elephantiasis.
Pachylo'sis. A dry, fissured, scaly state of the skin.
Pachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of the dura mater; when affecting the external layers, called *P. exter'na*, when the inner layers, *P. inter'na.*
Pacini's corpuscles (pa-tshī'nīz). Small oval bodies surrounding the terminations of certain nerves in the skin.
Pack. A sheet soaked in water for wrapping round a patient.
Pacquelin's cautery (pa-ke-laṅz'). Thermocautery.
Pæ'derast (pī'dę-rast). One who practises pæderasty.
Pæ'derasty (pī'dę-ras-ti). Sexual intercourse with a boy by the anus.
Pædiat'ria, Pædiat'rics. The study of the diseases of children.
Pæo'nin. A dye, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$, used in testing for acids and alkalies.
Pag'enstecher's ointment (pâg'ęn-stek-ĕrz). Ointment of yellow oxide of mercury.
Pa'get's disease (paj'ets). Inflammation of the nipple with a tendency to formation of cancer.
Pain (pēn). Suffering.
Paint'ers' colic (pēnt'ĕrz). Lead colic.
Pal'atal (pal'ą-tal). Of or relating to the palate.
Pal'ate. The roof of the mouth, consisting of the *hard p.* in front and the *soft p.* behind. **P. bone,** bone helping to form the palate and nares. **P.-hook,** a hook for drawing up palate in rhinoscopy.
Pal'atine. Of or relating to the palate.
Palati'tis (pal-ą-tai'tis). Inflammation of the palate.
Palatoglos'sus. See *Muscle table.*
Palatogna'thus. Fissure of hard and soft palate.
Palatopharyn'geus. See *Muscle table.*
Pal'atoplasty. Plastic operation on the palate.
Palator'rhaphy (pal-ą-tor'ą-fi). Staphylorrhaphy.
Palatos'chesis. Cleft palate.
Palatostaphyli'nus. The muscle of the uvula.
Palingen'esis. 1. Regeneration. 2. Reproduction marked by reappearance of ancestral characteristics.
Pal'liative. Relieving but not curing; also, a remedy so acting.

Pal'lor. Paleness; loss of color.

Palm. 1. The hollow surface of the hand. 2. A palm-tree. **P. oil,** emollient oil from fruit of *Ela'is guineen'sis* of Africa.

Pal'mar. Of or relating to palm of hand. **P. arch,** either of two arches of blood-vessels in the palm. **P. reflex,** contraction of flexors of fingers on tickling the hand.

Palma'ris. See *Muscle table.*

Pal'mellin. Red coloring matter from a fresh-water alga.

Palmit'ic acid. Acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, from animal and vegetable oils.

Pal'mitin. Crystalline fat, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, from oils and fats.

Pal'mus. 1. A throb or palpitation. 2. Any leaping movement.

Palpa'tion. Examination by touch and pressure of the hand.

Pal'pebra. The eyelid.

Pal'pebral. Of or relating to the eyelid. **P. cartilages.** See *Tarsal cartilages.*

Palpita'tion. Rapid throbbing, as of the heart.

Palsy (pôl'zi). See *Paralysis.*

Pal'udal. Relating to or generated in marshes.

Pal'udism (pal'iu-dizm). Malarial poisoning.

Pampin'iform. Like a tendril. **P. plexus,** the spermatic plexus of veins.

Pampin'ocele. Same as *Varicocele.*

Panace'a. A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pan'ama fever. Severe malarial fever of Isthmus of Panama.

Pan'aris (pan'a-ris). A felon.

Panarthri'tis. General inflammation of structures of joints.

Pa'nax. Genus of plants furnishing ginseng.

Pan'creas. Long, flat gland in the epigastric region, below the stomach.

Pancreatec'tomy. Excision of the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic. Of or relating to the pancreas.

Pancreaticoduode'nal. Relating to pancreas and duodenum.

Pancre'atin. A ferment obtained from the pancreas.

Pancreati'tis. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreat'omy, Pancreatot'omy. Incision of the pancreas.

Pandem'ic (pan-dem'ik). Epidemic over a wide region.

Pandicula'tion. The act of yawning and stretching.

Pangen'esis. An hypothesis according to which each cell of the parent body takes part in reproduction and is represented in the ovum by a minute particle.

Panhysterec'tomy. Total excision of the uterus.

Pa'nis (pē'nis). Latin for bread.

Panneuri'tis. Multiple neuritis.

Pannic'ulus (pa-nik'iu-lus). A layer.

Pan'nus. A membranous structure stretching over the cornea.

Panopho'bia. Melancholia with constant dread of vague evil.

Panophthalmi'tis. Inflammation of all the structures of the eye.

Panostei'tis. Inflammation of all parts of a bone.

Panoti'tis. Inflammation of both middle and internal ears.

Pansper'mia. 1. The theory that disease-germs exist everywhere. 2. The theory of biogenesis.

Pansphyg'mograph. A sphygmograph registering both pulse and heart movements.

Panthod'ic (pan-thod'ik). Radiating in all directions.

Pantopho'bia (pan-to-fō'bi-a). Same as *Panophobia.*

Pantoscop'ic glasses. Bifocal spectacles.

Pa'pain. A white powder from the juice of papaw fruit: used like pepsin, and externally applied to old sores.

Papa'ver. Genus of plants including the poppy.

Papav'erine. White, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$, from opium: hypnotic and sedative.

Papaw (pa-pô'). The tree *Car'ica Papa'ya*, of tropical America.

Pa'payin (pê'pe-in). Same as *Papain*.

Papil'la. A small, nipple-like eminence. **P. lachryma'lis,** eminence at inner canthus of eye pierced by lachrymal punctum. **P. spira'lis,** convex spiral ridge formed by organ of Corti.

Pap'illary. 1. Relating to the nipple. 2. Having papillæ. **P. muscles.** See *Musculi papillares*. **P. tumor.** See *Papilloma*.

Papilli'tis. Inflammation of the optic papilla.

Papillo'ma. A tumor of hypertrophied papillæ on the skin.

Papillomato'sis. Formation of papillomata.

Pap'oid. A ferment extracted from the papaw-tree.

Pap'ular (pap'iu-lar). Consisting of papules.

Pap'ule. A small elevation of the skin; a pimple.

Papyra'ceous (pap-i-rê'shus). Resembling papyrus or paper.

Paquelin's cautery (pa-ke-lan'). Thermocautery.

Par. Latin for a pair, especially a pair of cranial nerves. **P. va'gum,** the pneumogastric nerve.

Para-anæsthe'sia. Anæsthesia of lower limbs and lower parts of body.

Para-appendici'tis. Final stage of appendicitis with involvement of adjacent structures.

Par'ablast. Portion of mesoblast developing into blood-vessels.

Parabu'lia (par-a-bû'li-a). Perversion of the will.

Paracente'sis. Puncturing of a cavity to draw off fluid or gas.

Paracen'tral lobule. Convolution of mesial surface of brain corresponding to central convolution on the exterior surface.

Paraceph'alus. Monster with rudimentary head and sense organs.

Parachor'dal. Lying beside the notochord. **P. cartilage,** one of two cartilages by the side of occipital part of notochord.

Parachro'ma, Parachromato'sis. Discoloration of the skin.

Parachro'matin. Nucleoplasm of karyokinetic spindle.

Paracine'sis. Disease with perversion of movements.

Paracolpi'tis. Inflammation of tissues adjoining the vagina.

Paracoto'in. Crystalline substance from a bark of South America: astringent in diarrhœa.

Paracu'sis. Depraved hearing. **P. duplica'ta,** diplocusis. **P. lo'ci,** inability to locate source of a sound. **P. Willisia'na,** condition in which hearing is best during a loud sound.

Paracysti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the bladder.

Paradid'ymis. A body on spermatic cord above epididymis.

Paradox'ical contraction. Contraction of a muscle when its two ends are approximated. **P. deafness.** Same as *P. Willisiana*. **P. pulse,** a pulse which ceases on inspiration and continues on expiration.

Paræsthe'sia. Perversion of sensation; an abnormal sensation.

Par'affin. White, waxy substance from petroleum, wood-tar, etc.

Paragam'macism. Faulty pronunciation of letters *g*, *k*, and *ch*.

Parageu'sia (par-a-jiû'si-a). Perversion of sense of taste.

Paraglob'ulin. A proteid from blood-serum and other bodily tissues.

Paraglobulinu'ria. Presence of paraglobulin in urine.

Paragra'phia. Disorder in which one word is written when another is meant.

Paralac'tic acid. Form of lactic acid from animal juices.

Parala'lia (par-a-lē'li-ą). Perversion of speech.

Paralamb'dacism. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*.

Paralbu'min. A proteid found in ovarian cysts.

Paral'dehyde. An anodyne and hypnotic liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, from ordinary aldehyde.

Paralex'ia. Perversion of the power of reading.

Paralge'sia, Paral'gia. An abnormal painful sensation.

Par'allax. Apparent change in position of an object due to actual change in position of observer.

Paralo'gia (par-ą-lō'ji-ą). Morbidly faulty reasoning.

Paral'ysis. Loss of sensation or of movement in a part from interference with its nerve-supply. **P. a'gitans,** disease of advanced life with tremors of limbs, rigidity of muscles, and peculiar unsteady gait.

Paralyt'ic. 1. Of or relating to paralysis. 2. One affected with paralysis. **P. dementia,** general paresis.

Par'alyzant. Causing paralysis; also, a drug so acting.

Paramasti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around mammary gland.

Parame'nia (par-ą-mī'ni-ą). Disordered menstruation.

Paramet'ric. Situated near the uterus.

Parametris'mus. Painful spasm of muscles of the broad ligament.

Parametri'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the uterus.

Parame'trium. The connective tissue around the uterus.

Paramim'ia. Loss of ability to use gestures properly.

Paramit'ome. The fluid substance between mitomes of a cell.

Paramne'sia. Perversion of the memory.

Paramor'phine. Same as *Thebaine.*

Paramu'sia. Perversion of the musical sense.

Paramyoc'lonus mul'tiplex. Disease with convulsive clonic spasms of voluntary muscles.

Paramyosin'ogen. A proteid from muscle-plasm.

Paramyoto'nia. Defective muscular tonicity. **P. congen'ita.** See *Thomsen's disease.*

Paranæsthe'sia. See *Para-anæsthesia.*

Paranephri'tis. Inflammation of suprarenal capsules.

Paraneph'rus. A suprarenal capsule.

Parangi (pa-ran-jī'). Skin disease of Ceylon, like frambœsia.

Paranœ'a, Paranoi'a. Mental derangement.

Paranoi'ac. One affected with paranoia.

Paranu'clein. Substance in nucleolus, resembling chromatin.

Paranu'cleus. An irregular body sometimes seen in protoplasm of cell near the nucleus.

Parapep'tone. Same as *Antialbumate.*

Parapha'sia. Disorder of speech with use of wrong words.

Para'phia (pa-rē'fi-ą). Perversion of sense of touch.

Paraphimo'sis. Condition in which prepuce is drawn behind glans penis and cannot be replaced.

Parapho'nia. Morbid alteration of voice.

Paraphra'sia. Disorder in the arrangement of words.

Par'aplasm. 1. An abnormal formation. 2. Paramitome.

Paraple'gia. Paralysis of lower half of body and lower extremi-

ties. **P. doloro'sa,** paraplegia with severe pain, caused by pressure of new growths on cord.

Paraple'gic. Relating to or affected with paraplegia.

Parapoph'ysis. The lower transverse process of a vertebra.

Paraprocti'tis. Inflammation of tissue about rectum.

Parap'sis (*pa-rap'sis*). Morbid sense of touch.

Pararedu'cine. A leucomaine found in the urine.

Pararho'tacism. Faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*.

Parar'thria (*par-âr'thri-ą*). Defective articulation of words.

Parasalpingi'tis. Inflammation of tissue around oviduct.

Parasig'matism. Imperfect pronunciation of *s* sounds.

Par'asite. 1. An animal or a plant living on others. 2. A fœtus drawing its sustenance from a twin fœtus called the *autosite*.

Parasit'ic. Having the characters of or caused by parasites.

Parasit'icide. A remedy destructive to parasites.

Par'asitism. 1. The condition of a parasite. 2. Infection with parasites.

Parasitol'ogy. The study of parasites.

Paraspa'dia. State in which the urethra opens on one side of the penis.

Parasynovi'tis. Inflammation of tissue around a synovial sac.

Parasyphilit'ic. Associated with syphilis, but not directly caused by it.

Parat'oloid (*pa-rat'o-loid*). See *Tuberculin*.

Paratricho'sis. Abnormality in character of situation of hair.

Paratrim'ma (*par-ą-trim'ą*). See *Intertrigo*.

Paratyphli'tis. Same as *Para-appendicitis*.

Paraxan'thine. Leucomaine, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, from normal urine.

Parax'ial (*pa-rak'si-ąl*). Situated alongside the axide.

Paregor'ic. 1. An anodyne. 2. Camphorated tincture of opium.

Pare'ira bra'va. The root of *Chondoden'dron tomento'sa:* tonic and diuretic.

Parenceph'alus. Congenital malformation of the brain.

Paren'chyma. The essential elements of a tissue, as distinguished from its supporting structure.

Parenchymati'tis. Inflammation of the parenchyma.

Parenchym'atous. Pertaining to the parenchyma. **P. pain,** pain at the peripheral end of the nerve.

Parepidid'ymis. Same as *Paradidymis*.

Par'esis. 1. Incomplete motor paralysis. 2. General paralysis.

Par'eso-analge'sia. Partial paralysis with analgesia.

Paret'ic. Relating to or affected with paresis.

Paridro'sis (*par-i-drō'sis*). Abnormal perspiration.

Pari'etal. Of or relating to the walls of a cavity. **P. bones,** the bones forming the sides of the skull. **P. cells,** the delomorphous cells of the stomach. **P. lobe,** portion of cerebrum above horizontal branch of Sylvian fissure and between Rolandic and parieto-occipital fissures. **P. section,** transverse vertical section through ascending p. convolution.

Pari'etes (*pa-rai'e-tīz*). The walls of a cavity.

Par'is green. Copper arsenite.

Par'kinson's disease. Paralysis agitans.

Paroccip'ital. Alongside of the occipital.

Parol'ivary bodies. Small nuclei near the olivary body.

Paronych'ia (*par-o-nik'i-ą*). An abscess in the finger; a felon. **P. tendino'sa,** septic inflammation of sheath of tendon.

Parooph'oron. A tubular body in broad ligament, the remains of the urinary portion of Wolffian body.

Paros'mia, Parosphre'sis. Perversion of sense of smell.

Parostei'tis, Parosti'tis. Inflammation of tissues adjoining a bone.

Parosto'sis. Ossification in tissue outside of periosteum.

Parot'id. 1. Near the ear. 2. The p. gland. **P. duct,** duct by which p. gland empties into the mouth. **P. gland,** large salivary gland below the ear.

Parotidi'tis, Paroti'tis. Inflammation of parotid gland; mumps.

Parova'rian (*par*-ō-vē'ri-ẹn). Near the ovary.

Parovariot'omy. Excision of a parovarian cyst.

Parova'rium. Tubular structure in broad ligament, the remains of Wolffian body.

Par'oxysm. A sudden attack or sudden increase of symptoms.

Paroxys'mal. Relating to or occurring in paroxysms.

Par'rot's disease. Syphilitic pseudoparalysis. **P.'s nodes,** knobs of bone on skull of infants with congenital syphilis.

Pars'ley. An herb furnishing apiol.

Parthen'icine. Febrifugal alkaloid from West Indian plant.

Parthenogen'esis. Development of ovum without fertilization.

Partu'rient. Bringing forth; child-bearing. **P. canal,** canal through which child passes in childbirth.

Parturifa'cient. A medicine which facilitates parturition.

Parturiom'eter. Instrument for measuring expulsive force of uterus.

Parturi'tion (pâr-tiu-*rish'* un). The act of childbearing.

Par'tus (pâr'tus). Labor. **P. cæsa'reus,** delivery by Cæsarean section.

Parulis (*pa*-rû'*lis*). Abscess of the gums.

Paru'ria. Discharge of urine from an unusual part.

Par'voline. Ptomaine, $C_9H_{13}N$, from decaying fish.

Parvule (pâr'viul). A pellet or granule.

Pas'sion. 1. A painful affection. 2. A powerful emotion.

Pas'sive. Not active; not spontaneous. **P. congestion,** congestion from obstruction or from deficient vital power. **P. interval,** time during which the heart is at rest.

Pas'sivism. Sexual perversion in which the will is subject to that of another.

Pas'sulæ (*pas'*iu-lī). Raisins.

Paste. A soft viscous mass.

Pasteuriza'tion. The checking of fermentation by heating.

Pas'til, Pastille'. 1. A lozenge. 2. A mass of aromatic substances used in fumigation.

Patch. An area of surface differentiated from the surface around it.

Patel'la (*pa-tel'*ạ). The knee-cap.

Patel'lar. Of or relating to the patella. **P. fossa,** depression in vitreous humor for reception of crystalline lens. **P. reflex,** the knee-jerk.

Pa'tency (pē'tẹn-*si*). The state of being wide open.

Patent (*pat'*ẹnt or pē'tẹnt). Wide open.

Pathet'ic. Pertaining to the feelings. **P. muscle,** superior oblique muscle of the eye. **P. nerve,** the fourth cranial nerve.

Path'etism (*path'e-tizm*). Mesmerism.

Path'finder. Instrument for locating urethral strictures.

Patho-anat'omy (path-o-*a*-nat'o-m*i*). Pathological anatomy.
Path'ogen (path'o-*j*en). A disease-producing microbe.
Pathogen'esis (path-o-*j*en'*e*-sis). The development of disease.
Pathogenet'ic, Pathogen'ic. Producing disease.
Patho'geny (pa-thoj'*e*-n*i*). See *Pathogenesis.*
Pathognomon'ic. Indicative of the nature of a disease.
Patholo'gical. Of or relating to pathology or to disease. **P. histology.** See *Histology.*
Pathol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of diseases.
Pathon'omy (pa-thon'o-m*i*). Science of the laws of disease.
Pathopho'bia (path-o-fō'bi-a). Morbid dread of disease.
Pa'tient (pē'shent). A sick person; a person under treatment.
Pat'ulous (pat'iu-lus). Spread open; open.
Paunch. The stomach.
Pave'ment epithelium. Epithelium of layers of flattened cells.
Pavil'ion. A dilated expansion at the end of a canal.
Pa'vy's disease. Albuminuria with tendency to recur. **P.'s solution,** solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salt, and ammonia.
Paw'paw. See *Papaya.*
Pb. Symbol for lead (L. *plum'bum*).
P.D. Abbreviation for prism-diopter.
Pearl'ash. Impure potassium carbonate.
Pearl-tumor. A cholesteatoma.
Pearl'y bodies. Peculiar granules found in epithelioma.
Peat. Vegetable matter accumulated on the surface of bogs.
Peb'rine (peb'r*i*n). A disease of silkworms.
Pec'cant (pek'ant). Morbid; unhealthy.
Pecquet's cistern (pe-kēz'). The receptaculum chyli.
Pec'ten. The os pubis. **P. pu'bis,** the pectineal line.
Pec'tic acid. Acid, $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$, from pectin.
Pec'tin. Principle forming the base of fruit-jellies.
Pec'tinate. Comb-like. **P. ligament,** bands of tissue between the adjacent borders of iris and cornea. **P. muscles.** See *Musculi pectinati.*
Pectine'al. Relating to the os pubis. **P. line,** the pubic portion of the iliopectineal line. **P. muscle.** See *Pectineus.*
Pectine'us. See *Muscle table.*
Pec'tiniform (pek'ti-ni-fōrm). Comb-shaped.
Pectoral. Pertaining to the chest; good for chest diseases. **P. species** or **tea,** mixture of colt'sfoot, orris, liquorice, mullein, althæa, anise, etc.
Pectora'lis (pek-to-rē'l*i*s). See *Muscle table.*
Pectoril'oquy. Transmission of spoken words through the chest wall.
Pec'tose. A principle in unripe fruits, which becomes converted into pectin.
Pec'tus. The breast or chest. **P. carina'tum,** chicken-breast.
Pe'dal. Pertaining to the foot. **P. system,** one of the systems of ganglia and fibres of the brain.
Pe'derasty. See *Pæderasty.*
Pediat'rics (pī-di-at'riks). See *Pædiatrics.*
Ped'icle (ped'*i*-kl). 1. The stump or stalk of a tumor. 2. A process projecting backward from the body of a vertebra.
Pedic'ulate (pi-dik'iu-lēt). Having a pedicle.
Pedicula'tion. 1. Formation of a pedicle. 2. State of being infested with lice.

Pediculopho'bia. Morbid dread of lice.
Pediculo'sis. Lousiness.
Pedic'ulus (pi-dik'iu-lus). 1. A pedicle. 2. A louse.
Ped'icure (ped'*i*-kiûr). A chiropodist.
Pedilu'vium (ped-*i*-liû'vi-um). A foot-bath.
Pediococ'cus. A genus of microörganisms.
Pedun'cle. A stalk or support. **Ps. of cerebellum,** the bundles of nerve-fibres connecting cerebellum with other parts of brain. **Ps. of cerebrum,** the crura cerebri.
Pedun'cular. Of or relating to the peduncles.
Pedun'culated. Having a peduncle or stalk.
Pelade (pe-lâd'). Alopecia areata.
Pelio'ma, pl. *peliom'ata.* A livid spot on the body in typhoid fever.
Pelio'sis (pel-i-ō'sis). Purpura.
Pella'gra. Disease of Italy and Spain with formation of red patch which spreads over the body, attended with muscular weakness and nervous symptoms.
Pellagraz'eine, Pellagro'ceine. Poisonous ptomaine from corn-meal, supposed to cause pellagra.
Pel'let (pel'et). A little pill.
Pelletier'ine (pel-*i*-tir'in). Colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO$, from pomegranate bark: it is tæniafuge.
Pel'licle. A thin scum on the surface of a liquid.
Pel'litory (pel'*i*-to-*ri*). See *Pyrethrum.*
Pelveoperitoni'tis. See *Pelviperitonitis.*
Pel'vic. Of or relating to the pelvis. **P. fascia,** fascia lining the cavity of the pelvis. **P. girdle,** the girdle formed by the innominate bones. **P. index,** the ratio of the anteroposterior to the transverse diameter of the pelvis.
Pelvim'eter. Instrument for performing pelvimetry.
Pelvim'etry. Measurement of the pelvis.
Pelviot'omy. Cutting of the bones of the pelvis.
Pelviperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum of the pelvic organs.
Pel'vis. The bony basin formed by the innominate bone, the sacrum, and the coccyx.
Pem'phigoid (pem'fi-goid). Resembling pemphigus.
Pem'phigus. Disease marked by eruption of vesicles which, after absorption, leave spots.
Pend'jeh sore. Chronic ulcer affecting natives of Pendjeh, India.
Pen'dulous. Hanging or drooping. **P. abdomen,** relaxed state of abdominal walls.
Pen'etrating. Piercing; passing through. **P. power.** See *Focal depth.* **P. wound,** a wound which penetrates into a cavity.
Pe'nial (pi'ni-al). Same as *Penile.*
Penicil'lium (pen-*i*-sil'i-um). A genus of fungi.
Pe'nile (pi'nil). Relating to the penis. **P. reflex,** retraction of penis on percussing it on under side near root.
Pe'nis (pi'nis). The male organ of copulation.
Peni'tis. Inflammation of the penis.
Pen'niform (pen'*i*-fôrm). Feather-shaped.
Pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma.*
Pen'nyweight. A weight of twenty-four grains.
Pen'tad (pen'tad). An element with a valency of five.
Pen'tal. Colorless, oily liquid, C_5H_{10}, used as anæsthetic.

Pentamethylenediam'ine. Same as *Cadaverine.*

Pen'tane. Colorless, volatile liquid, C_5H_{12}: anæsthetic.

Pentav'alent (pen-*tav'*ą-lẹnt). Having a valency of five.

Pen'tose (*pen'*tōs). One of a class of sugars with formula $C_5H_{10}O_5$.

Pentosu'ria. Presence of pentose in urine.

Peot'omy (pi-ot'o-mi). Amputation of the penis.

Pe'po. Seeds of pumpkin, used in powder for tapeworm.

Pep'per. Fruit of various species of *Piper:* counterirritant and stomachic.

Pep'permint. Herb, *Men'tha piperi'ta,* whose leaves and tops contain a carminative and anodyne oil.

Pep'sin. A ferment of the gastric juice. Pepsin from fresh stomach of pigs is used in dyspepsia.

Pepsin'ogen. A substance in glands of stomach which changes into pepsin.

Pep'tic. Of or relating to digestion or to pepsin. **P. cells,** the adelomorphous cells of the stomach. **P. ulcer,** ulcer of mucous membrane of stomach or duodenum.

Pepto'genous (pep-toj'*e*-nus). Producing pepsin or peptones.

Peptoman'gan. Proprietary compound of iron, manganese, and peptone.

Peptonæ'mia (pep-to-nī'mi-ą). Presence of peptone in the blood.

Pep'tone. A proteid formed from another by action of pepsin.

Pep'tonize (pep'to-naiz). To digest with pepsin.

Pep'tonoid (pep'to-noid). A substance resembling a peptone.

Peptonu'ria. Presence of peptones in the urine.

Peptotox'ine. Poisonous ptomaine from peptones.

Peracute (pĕr-ą-kiūt'). Very acute.

Per a'num. By the anus.

Percep'tion. The act of appreciating by the senses.

Perchlo'ric acid. Volatile irritant liquid, $HClO_4$.

Per'colate. 1. To subject to percolation. 2. A substance which has been percolated.

Percola'tion. Extraction of soluble portion of powdered drug by allowing a liquid to pass through it.

Per'colator. Instrument for performing percolation.

Percuss'. To perform percussion upon.

Percus'sion. Act of striking a part to ascertain its condition by the sound obtained. **P.-note,** sound obtained by percussion. **P.-wave,** the chief ascending wave of the sphygmogram.

Percus'sor. Instrument for performing percussion.

Percuta'neous. Performed through the skin.

Perfla'tion. Act of blowing air into a space to force out secretions.

Per'forans. A nerve or muscle perforating a part.

Per'forated space. Space at base of brain pierced by blood-vessels.

Perfora'tion. 1. Act of piercing. 2. A hole through a part.

Per'forator. Instrument for boring hole in fetal skull.

Perfrica'tion (pĕr-fri-kē'shun). Inunction.

Periappendici'tis. That stage of appendicitis in which peritoneum around appendix becomes involved.

Periarteri'tis. Inflammation of outer coat of an artery.

Periarthri'tis. Inflammation of tissues around a joint.

Periartic'ular (per'i-âr-*tik'*iu-lar). Surrounding a joint.

Periax'ial (per-i-*ak'*si-ąl). Around an axis.

Periax'illary (*per-i-ak'si-le-ri*). Around the axilla.
Per'iblast. Protoplasm of cell outside of nucleus.
Peribronchi'tis. Inflammation of investment of the bronchi.
Pericæ'cal (*per-i-si'kal*). Surrounding the cæcum.
Pericæmenti'tis. Periodontitis.
Pericæmen'tum. Layer of bone surrounding fang of a tooth.
Pericar'diac, Pericar'dial. Pertaining to the pericardium.
Pericardicente'sis. Paracentesis of the pericardium.
Pericardiot'omy. Incision of the pericardium.
Pericardi'tis. Inflammation of the pericardium.
Pericar'dium. The membranous bag enveloping the heart.
Perichondri'tis. Inflammation of the perichondrium.
Perichon'drium. Membrane covering the surface of cartilage.
Perichor'dal (*per-i-kor'dal*). Surrounding the notochord.
Perichoroi'dal. Surrounding the choroid.
Pericolpi'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the vagina.
Pericor'neal (*per-i-kor'ni-al*). Around the cornea.
Pericrani'tis. Inflammation of the pericranium.
Pericra'nium. The periosteum of the cranium.
Pericysti'tis. Inflammation of structures around the bladder.
Periden'tal (*per-i-den'tal*). Situated around a tooth.
Peridesmi'tis. Inflammation of the peridesmium.
Perides'mium. The membrane investing a ligament.
Peridias'tole. Interval of time between systole and diastole.
Perididymi'tis. Inflammation of tunica vaginalis of testicle.
Perifis'tular (*per-i-fis'tiu-lar*). Around a fistula.
Perihepati'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal covering of liver.
Perilaryngi'tis. Inflammation of tissue around larynx.
Per'ilymph. The liquid in the space between osseous and membranous labyrinths of the ear.
Perimeningi'tis (*per-i-men-in-jai'tis*). Pachymeningitis.
Perim'eter. Instrument for ascertaining the field of vision.
Perimetri'tis. Inflammation of the perimetrium.
Perime'trium. The peritoneum covering the uterus.
Perim'etry. Measurement of the field of vision.
Perimyeli'tis. Inflammation of spinal pia mater.
Perimysii'tis. Inflammation of the perimysium.
Perimys'ium. The sheath around a muscle-fasciculus.
Perine'al (*per-i-ni'al*). Of or relating to the perineum.
Perine'ocele. Hernia into the perineum.
Perine'oplasty. Plastic surgery of the perineum.
Perineor'rhaphy. Suture of the perineum.
Perineosyn'thesis. Restoration of lacerated perineum by uniting edges and covering with flap from vaginal wall.
Perineot'omy. Incision through the perineum.
Perineph'rie (*per-i-nef'rik*). Surrounding the kidney.
Perinephri'tis. Inflammation of peritoneal covering of kidney.
Perine'um. The space between the anus and the genitals.
Perineuri'tis. Inflammation of the perineurium.
Perineu'rium. Connective-tissue sheath investing a funiculus of a nerve-trunk.
Perioc'ular (*per-i-ok'iu-lar*). Surrounding the eye.
Pe'riod. A division or interval of time.
Period'ic. Returning at regular intervals.
Periodi'city (*pi-ri-o-di's'i-ti*). Recurrence at regular intervals.
Periodon'tal (*per-i-o-don'tal*). Surrounding a tooth.

Periodonti'tis. Inflammation of membrane of a tooth-socket.
Periodon'tium. Fibrous tissue covering cement of a tooth.
Period'oscope. An adjustable calendar for showing date of menstruation, parturition, etc.
Perioophori'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum around the ovary.
Perioptom'etry. Measurement of acuity of vision of peripheral parts of retina.
Perior'bita (*per-i-ôr'bi-ta*). The lining membrane of the orbit.
Perior'bital. Surrounding the orbit or relating to the periorbita.
Periorbi'tis (*per-i-ôr-bai'tis*). Inflammation of the periorbita.
Periorchi'tis. Inflammation of tunica vaginalis of testicle.
Perios'teal. Relating to or composed of periosteum.
Perios'teotome. Instrument for cutting the periosteum.
Perios'teum. The tough, fibrous membrane investing a bone.
Periosti'tis (*per-i-os-tai'tis*). Inflammation of the periosteum.
Periostomedulli'tis. Inflammation of periosteum and marrow.
Periosto'sis (*per-i-os-tó'sis*). A bony growth about a bone.
Periostot'omy. Operation of cutting into the periosteum.
Perio'tic. Situated about the ear. **P. bone,** the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.
Peripachymeningi'tis. Pachymeningitis.
Peripancreati'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the pancreas.
Periph'erad (*pe-rif'e-rad*). Towards the periphery.
Periph'eral, Peripher'ic. Relating to the periphery.
Periph'ery (*pe-rif'e-ri*). The outer part or surface.
Periphlebi'tis. Inflammation of outermost coat of a vein.
Per'iplast. Protoplasm of the body of a cell.
Peripleuri'tis. Inflammation of tissue about the pleura.
Peripneumo'nia. 1. Pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.
Periprocti'tis. Inflammation of tissues around the rectum.
Periprostati'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the prostate.
Perirec'tal (*per-i-rek'tal*). Surrounding the rectum.
Perire'nal (*per-i-ri'nal*). Surrounding the kidney.
Perisalpingi'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum around oviduct.
Periscop'ic (*per-i-skop'ik*). Giving a wide range of vision.
Perisinui'tis. Inflammation of tissues about a cerebral sinus.
Perispermati'tis. Inflammation of sheath of spermatic cord.
Perispleni'tis. Inflammation of peritoneum about the spleen.
Peris'sad. An element whose valency is expressed by an odd number.
Peristal'sis. The peculiar movement, like that of a worm, by which the intestine and other tubular organs propel their contents.
Peristal'tic (*per-i-stal'tik*). Relating to peristalsis.
Peristaph'yline (*per-i-staf'i-lin*). Around the uvula.
Perisys'tole. The interval of time between diastole and systole.
Perithe'lium. Network of fibres surrounding the capillaries.
Perithyroidi'tis. Inflammation of capsule of thyroid gland.
Perit'omy. Removal of strip of conjunctiva about cornea for cure of pannus.
Peritone'al. Of or relating to the peritoneum.
Peritone'um. The strong serous membrane investing the parietes (*Parietal p.*) and viscera (*Visceral p.*) of the abdomen.
Peritoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.
Peritonsilli'tis. Inflammation of tissue around the tonsil.
Perityphli'tis. Inflammation of tissue about the cæcum.
Periureteri'tis. Inflammation of tissues about the ureter.

Periu'terine (per-i-iū'tẹ-rin). Surrounding the uterus.
Perivas'cular (per-*i*-vas'kiu-lạr). Surrounding a vessel.
Perivasculi'tis. Inflammation of the sheath of a vessel.
Per'kinism. Treatment by drawing pointed metal rods over the body.
Perlèche'. Contagious disease of the lips of young children.
Per'manent teeth. The teeth of the second dentition.
Perman'ganate. A salt of permanganic acid.
Permangan'ic acid. An acid, $HMnO_4$.
Per'meable (pẽr'mi-ạ-bl). Capable of being traversed.
Perni'cious (pẽr-*nish'* us). Fatal; deadly.
Per'nio (pẽr'ni-ō). A chilblain.
Perobra'chius. Monster with malformed feet and forearms.
Perochi'rus. Monster with malformed hands.
Perom'elus. Monster with defective limbs.
Peronæ'us. See *Muscle table.*
Perone'al (per-o-nī'ạl). Relating to the fibula.
Peronos'pora. Genus of fungi. *P. Ferra'ni* is said to cause yellow fever.
Pe'ropus (pī'ro-pus). Monster with malformed feet.
Per os. By the mouth.
Perox'ide. An oxide with more oxygen than the normal oxide.
Perplica'tion. Operation of drawing end of divided vessel through an incision into its own wall.
Per rec'tum. By the rectum.
Per'sonal equation. The difference between the results of observations made by two observers.
Perspira'tion (pẽr-spi-rē'shun). See *Sweat.*
Per tu'bam. Through the Eustachian tube.
Pertus'sis (pẽr-tus'*is*). See *Whooping-cough.*
Peru'vian bark. See *Cinchona.*
Pervigil'ium (pẽr-vi-*jil'*i-um). Wakefulness.
Per'vious (pẽr'vi-us). Penetrable; admitting passage.
Pes. 1. The foot or any foot-like part. 2. Same as *Crusta*, 2d def. **P. anseri'nus,** "goose-foot," the radiation of facial nerve on side of face. **P. hippocam'pi,** lower end of hippocampus.
Pes'sary. 1. An instrument introduced into the vagina to keep uterus or rectum in place. 2. A medicated mass for introduction into the vagina.
Pessi'ma (*pe*-sai'mạ). Skin disease with eruption of hard papules.
Pest-house. A hospital for treating contagious diseases.
Pestif'erous (*pes-tif'*ẹ-rus). Pestilential.
Pes'tilence. Any contagious, epidemic disease; especially, the plague.
Pestilen'tial (*pes-ti-len'* shạl). Causing a virulent disease.
Pes'tle (*pes'*l). An instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.
Petech'ia (pi-*tek'*i-ạ). A small spot due to effusion of blood.
Petech'ial (pi-*tek'*i-ạl). Relating to or marked by petechiæ. **P. typhus,** true typhus.
Petit mal (pe-tī' mâl). The milder form of epilepsy.
Petit's canal (pe-tīz' or ptīz). Small triangular canal surrounding the lens of the eye. **P.'s operation,** division of stricture in strangulated hernia. **P.'s triangle,** triangular space of loin between external oblique, latissimus dorsi, and crest of ilium.
Petrifac'tion. Conversion into stone-like matter.
Pétrissage (pē-tri-sâzh'). The kneading movement in massage.

Petrola'tum. A soft unctuous substance from petroleum.
Petro'leum. Coal-oil; an oily liquid springing from the ground. **P. ointment,** petrolatum.
Pet'rolin. Paraffin.
Petromas'toid. The petrous and mastoid portions of temporal bone; also, relating to these portions.
Petro'sal. Relating to petrous portion of temporal bone.
Petrosalpingostaphyli'nus. The levator palati muscle.
Petroseli'num. Parsley.
Petrosphe'noid. Relating to petrous portion of temporal bone and sphenoid bone.
Pet'rous. Resembling rock or stone. **P. bone, P. portion,** the pyramidal lower portion of temporal bone.
Peyer's glands or **patches** (pai'ĕrz). Whitish patches of lymph-follicles in mucous and submucous layers of small intestine.
Phaci'tis (*fa*-sai'*tis*). Inflammation of crystalline lens.
Phacoi'doscope. See *Phacoscope.*
Phacom'eter. Instrument for measuring curvature of lenses.
Phacosclero'sis. Hardening of the crystalline lens.
Phac'oscope. Instrument for viewing the alteration of curvature of lens in accommodation.
Phagede'na. Malignant, rapidly spreading ulceration.
Phag'ocyte. A cell which destroys pathogenic microbes or other harmful cells.
Phagocyto'sis. The destruction of harmful cells by phagocytes.
Phaki'tis (*fa*-kai'*tis*). See *Phacitis.*
Phalacro'sis. Alopecia.
Phalan'geal. Relating to a phalanx or the phalanges.
Phalan'ges (fe-l*an'*jīz). The plural of *phalanx.*
Pha'lanx, pl. *phalan'ges.* One of the bones of the fingers or toes.
Phal'lic (*fal'ik*). Of or relating to the penis.
Phalli'tis (*fa*-lai'*tis*). Inflammation of the penis.
Phal'lus (*fal'*us). The penis.
Phan'eroscope. Instrument for illuminating the skin and rendering it transparent.
Phan'tasm (*fan'tazm*). An optic illusion.
Phan'tom. 1. A ghost. 2. Model of the body, or a part of it, for demonstrations. **P. corpuscle,** a decolorized red blood-corpuscle. **P. tumor,** a swelling, resembling a tumor, caused by puffing out of the abdomen.
Pharmaceu'tical (fâr-mą-siû'*ti*-kąl). Relating to drugs.
Pharmaceu'tics (fâr-mą-siû'*tiks*). Same as *Pharmacy,* 1st def.
Phar'macist. One who prepares and dispenses drugs.
Pharmacodynam'ics. The study of the actions of drugs.
Pharmacog'nosy, Pharmacog'raphy. The study of crude drugs.
Pharmacol'ogy. The science of drugs and their preparation.
Pharmacopœ'ia. An authoritative book describing the drugs and preparations in a country.
Phar'macy. 1. The art of preparing medicines. 2. A drug-store.
Pharyn'geal. Of or relating to the pharynx. **P. arches.** Same as *Visceral arches.*
Pharyngec'tomy. Excision of part of the pharynx.
Pharyngis'mus. Spasm of muscles of the pharynx.
Pharyngi'tis (*far-in*-jai'*tis*). Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gocele. Hernia of pharynx and œsophagus through pharyngeal wall.

Pharyngolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of pharynx and larynx.

Pharyngomyco'sis. Disease of pharynx due to fungi.

Pharyngople'gia. Paralysis of muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyn'goscope. Instrument for examining the pharynx.

Pharyngos'copy. Examination by the pharyngoscope.

Pharyn'gotome. Instrument for cutting into the pharynx.

Pharyngot'omy. Operation of cutting into the pharynx.

Phar'ynx. The musculomembranous sac at the back of the mouth and nose.

Phediuretin (fi-dai-iu-ri'*tin*). White crystalline diuretic derived from phenol.

Phena'cetine. Crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$: antipyretic, sudorific, and antirheumatic.

Phe'nate (*fen'ēt* or *fī'nēt*). A carbolate.

Phena'zone (fī-nē'zōn). Antipyrin.

Phe'nic acid (fī'*nik*). Same as *Carbolic acid*.

Phen'ocoll. A substance, $C_{10}H_{12}(NH_2)NO_2$: antipyretic, analgesic, and nervine.

Phe'nol. 1. Carbolic acid. 2. A homologue of carbolic acid.

Phenolphthal'ein. Yellowish crystalline substance, used as test for alkalies.

Phenosal'yl. Antiseptic mixture of carbolic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid, menthol, and eucalyptus oil.

Phenosuc'cin. A crystalline analgesic and antipyretic.

Phen'yl. The radical, C_6H_5, of carbolic acid.

Phenylal'anine. A compound, $C_8H_{11}NO_2$, from putrefaction.

Phenylhydra'zine. Oily substance, $C_6H_8N_2$: a test for glucose.

Phenylmeth'ane. Crystalline substance, $(CH_2C_6H_5)_2$: analgesic and antipyretic.

Phenylu'rethane. Same as *Euphorin*.

Phi'al (fai'al). A small bottle.

Phimo'sis. Tightness of the prepuce, so that it cannot be drawn back over the glans penis.

Phlebec'tasis. Dilatation of a vein.

Phlebec'tomy (fli-bek'to-m*i*). Excision of a portion of a vein.

Phlebi'tis (fli-bai'*tis*). Inflammation of a vein.

Phleb'ogram. Sphygmographic tracing of the movements of a vein.

Phleb'olite, Phleb'olith. A calculus in a vein.

Phlebosclero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.

Phlebot'omist. A person who practises phlebotomy.

Phlebot'omy. Opening of a vein for letting blood.

Phlegm (flem). 1. One of the formerly supposed humors of the body. 2. Mucus.

Phlegma'sia. Inflammation. **P. al'ba do'lens,** phlebitis of the femoral vein in women after delivery, with swelling of the leg.

Phlegmat'ic. Abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish.

Phleg'mon. A kind of ulcer produced by inflammation of connective tissue.

Phleg'monous. Relating to or marked by phlegmons.

Phlogogen'ic (flog-o-*jen'ik*). Causing inflammation.

Phlogo'sin. Substance derived from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, causing inflammation.

Phlogo'sis (flo-gō'*sis*). Inflammation.

Phlorid'zin, Phlori'zin. Crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, from root-bark of fruit-trees: antiperiodic and tonic.

Phloroglu'cin. Sweet, crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$: used in testing for hydrochloric acid.

Phlyctæ'na (flĭk-tĭ'nạ). A vesicle containing serous fluid.

Phlyctæn'ula. A little vesicle or blister.

Phlycte'noid, Phlycten'ular. Marked by formation of phlyctænulæ. **P. keratitis.** See *Keratitis.*

Phlycten'ule (flĭk-tĕn'iul). See *Phlyctænule.*

Phlyza'cium (flai-zē'si-ŭm). A small pustule.

Phocom'elus. Monster with hands and feet attached directly to the trunk.

Phona'tion (fo-nē'shŭn). The utterance of vocal sounds.

Pho'natory bands. The vocal cords.

Phonau'tograph. Apparatus for making a tracing of the vibrations caused by the voice.

Phonen'doscope. A kind of stethoscope which intensifies the sounds of the lungs and heart.

Phonet'ics. The study of vocal sounds as spoken and as expressed by written characters.

Pho'nic (fŏ'nĭk). Of or relating to the voice.

Pho'nograph. An apparatus for reproducing sounds.

Phonol'ogy (fo-nol'o-jĭ). Phonetics.

Phonom'eter. Apparatus for measuring intensity of vocal sounds.

Phonop'sia. Perception of color sensations caused by auditory sensations.

Phos'phate. A salt of phosphoric acid.

Phosphat'ic. Relating to or containing phosphates. **P. diabetes,** diabetes mellitus.

Phosphatu'ria. Presence of excess of phosphates in urine.

Phos'phene. A luminous sensation caused by pressure upon the eye.

Phos'phide. Compound of phosphorus with another element.

Phos'phine. Phosphuretted hydrogen, PH_3, a colorless gas.

Phos'phite (*fos'* fait). A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phos'phorated. Combined with phosphorus.

Phosphores'cence. The property of shining in the dark without evolving heat.

Phosphor'ic acid. An acid, H_3PO_4, crystalline when pure, but ordinarily a syrupy liquid.

Phosphoridro'sis. Secretion of luminous sweat.

Phos'phorism. Chronic poisoning by phosphorus.

Phos'phorous acid. An acid, H_3PO_3.

Phosphoru'ria. Presence of phosphorus in the urine.

Phos'phorus. A non-metallic element, colorless, translucent, and of a waxy consistence. It occurs also in other forms. Used as stimulant in nervous disease and disease of the bones. **P. necrosis,** necrosis of lower jaw from phosphorus poisoning.

Phosphu'ria (fos-fiū'ri-ạ). See *Phosphaturia.*

Photal'gia (fo-tal'ji-ạ). Pain caused by light.

Photobiot'ic. Living in the light only.

Photochem'istry. The science of the chemical effects of light.

Photo-electri'city. Electricity generated by influence of light.

Pho'togene (fō'to-jĭn). An after-image.

Photohæmatachom'eter. Device for photographically recording the velocity of the blood-current.

Pho'tolyte. A substance chemically decomposed by light.
Photom'eter. Instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
Photom'etry. Measurement of the intensity of light.
Photomi'crograph. Photograph of an enlarged microscopic object.
Photopho'bia. Dread or intolerance of light.
Pho'tophone. Instrument for producing sound by action of light.
Pho'topsy. Appearance of flashes of light before the eyes in retinal disease.
Photoptom'eter. Instrument for measuring light-sense by the smallest amount of light which renders an object visible.
Photox'ylin. Pyroxylin made from wood-pulp.
Photu'ria. Luminous condition of the urine.
Phren. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind.
Phren'ic (fren'*i*k). Of or relating to the diaphragm.
Phreni'tis (fri-nai'*t*is). Frenzy; delirium.
Phren'ograph. Apparatus for recording movements of the diaphragm.
Phrenol'ogy. The study of the faculties and of character from the shape of the head.
Phrenop'athy (fre-nop'a-th*i*). A disease of the mind.
Phreno'sin. A substance, $C_{34}H_{67}NO_8$, from brain tissue.
Phryn'in. An extractive from the skin of the toad.
Phthiri'asis (th*i*-rai'a-s*i*s). Lousiness.
Phthis'ic (th*i*z'*i*k or t*i*z'*i*k). Pulmonary phthisis.
Phthis'ical. Relating to or affected with phthisis.
Phthi'sis (thai's*i*s or tai's*i*s). 1. A wasting away. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. **P. bul'bi,** shrivelling of the eyeball.
Phygogalac'tic. Checking the secretion of milk.
Phylax'in. A defensive proteid in animals which have been rendered immune to a disease.
Phylogen'esis, Phylo'geny. The development of an organism.
Phy'ma (fai'ma). A tumor of the skin.
Phy'matoid. Resembling a tumor.
Phymatorhu'sin. Dark coloring matter of hair and of black tumors.
Phymato'sis. Disease marked by cutaneous tumors.
Physal'ides (f*i*-sal'*i*-dîz). Plural of *Physalis*.
Physal'iphore (fai-sal'*i*-fôr). A cavity containing vesicles seen in endogenous cell formation.
Phys'alis. One of the large brood-cells of malignant growths.
Phys'ic. 1. The science of medicine and of the use of drugs. 2. A medicine, especially a purgative.
Phys'ical. Of or relating to nature. **P. diagnosis,** diagnosis by p. examination. **P. examination,** examination of the body to ascertain its condition. **P. sign,** any sign of disease or of health elicited by examination.
Physi'cian (f*i*-z*i*sh'an). A practitioner of medicine.
Phys'ics. The study of the nature and laws of the material universe, especially the science of matter and force.
Physiog'nomy. Determination of character by the face.
Physiolo'gical. Of or relating to physiology or to the normal processes of the body. **P. albuminuria.** See *Albuminuria*.
Physiol'ogy. The science of the functions of living bodies and organs.

Phy'socele (fai'so-sil). A swelling filled with gas.
Physohydrome'tra. Presence of air and serum in the uterus.
Physome'tra. Collection of gas or air in the uterus.
Physostig'ma. A genus of plants. Seed of *P. veneno'sum*, or Calabar bean, is a spinal depressant.
Physostig'mine. Colorless, solid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, from physostigma: used as mydriatic.
Phytal'bumose (fai-tal'biu-mōs), Vegetable albumose.
Phyto'genous (fai-toj'e-nus). Developed from plants.
Phytolac'ca. Genus of plants. Berries and root of *P. decan'dra*, or poke, are irritant and emetocathartic.
Phytopathol'ogy. 1. Pathology of plants. 2. The study of disease caused by vegetable growths.
Phy'toplasm (fai'to-plazm). Vegetable protoplasm.
Phyto'sis. Disease caused by a vegetable organism.
Pi'a, Pi'a ma'ter. The most internal of the membranes of the brain and cord.
Pia-arachni'tis. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid.
Pi'al (pai'ąl). Relating to the pia mater.
Pi'alyn (pai'ą-lin). Same as *Steapsin*.
Pi'an (pai'ąn). Same as *Framboesia*.
Pian'ists' cramp. Spasm of muscles of hand from continued piano-playing.
Pi'ca. Craving for unwholesome or unnatural food.
Pi'ceous (pai'si-us). Resembling tar or pitch.
Pi'chi (pi'tshi). Wood of *Fabia'na imbrica'ta*, a Chilian plant used in gravel and cystitis.
Pic'oline. Liquid base, C_6H_7N, from coal-tar oil and animal oil.
Pic'rate (pik'rēt). A salt of picric acid.
Pic'ric acid. Yellow crystalline substance, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$, used as a dye and as a fixing agent.
Picrocar'min. Solution of picric acid and carmin, used as stain.
Pic'rol. A crystalline compound used like iodoform.
Picrotox'in. Poisonous principle, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, of *Cocculus indicus:* antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and parasiticide.
Pie'bald skin, Pied skin. The skin of leucoderma.
Piedra (pi-ē'drą). Hair disease with formation of hard nodules on the shafts.
Pies'meter, Piesom'eter. Instrument for measuring sensitiveness of skin to pressure.
Pig'ment. A dye-stuff or coloring matter. **P.-cells,** cells containing granules of pigment.
Pig'mentary. Relating to or colored by pigment.
Pigmenta'tion. The formation of deposits of pigment.
Pil. Abbreviation for *pil'ula* or *pil'ulæ*, "pill" or "pills."
Pil'ary (pil'ą-ri). Pertaining to the hair.
Pilas'tered femur. A femur having a fluted appearance.
Piles (pailz). Knotted, clustered condition of veins of the rectum and anus.
Pilig'anine. Yellow alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$, from a South American plant: emetic, cathartic, and convulsant.
Pill. A small rounded mass containing medicine.
Pil'lar. Any supporting structure. **P.s of the fauces,** folds of mucous membrane enclosing muscles at sides of fauces.
Pilocar'pine. Alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, from *Pilocarpus:* powerful diaphoretic.

Pilocar'pus. Genus of plants. Leaflets of *P. Selloa'nus* and *P. Jaboran'di* are powerful diaphoretics.

Pilomo'tor. Causing movements of the hair.

Pi'lose, Pi'lous (pai'lōs, pai'lus). Hairy.

Pil'ula (*pil'*iu-lą). A pill.

Pil'ular. Of or relating to pills.

Pimelu'ria. Presence of oil or fat in the urine.

Pimen'ta. Allspice, the nearly ripe fruit of *P. officina'lis:* carminative and counterirritant.

Pim'ple. See *Papule* and *Pustule.*

Pincement (*pañs-moṅ'*). Pinching movement in massage.

Pin'eal. 1. Resembling a pine cone. 2. Relating to p. body. **P. body** or **gland,** small, cone-shaped body between anterior corpora quadrigemina. **P. ventricle,** cavity beneath or within the p. body.

Pinguec'ula. A yellowish patch on cornea of old people.

Pin-hole os. A very small os uteri. **P.-h. pupil,** extreme meiosis, so that the pupil resembles a pin-hole.

Pin'iform (*pin'i-fórm*). Shaped like a cone.

Pink-eye. Contagious form of conjunctivitis due to a bacillus.

Pink-root. See *Spigelia.*

Pin'na. The portion of the external ear outside the head.

Pint. A measure of sixteen fluidounces.

Pin'ta (*pin'*tą). See *Mal de pinto.*

Pin-worm. See *Oxyuris.*

Pip. A disease of fowls.

Pi'per (pai'pĕr). Genus of plants. See *Pepper.*

Piperaz'ine. Crystalline substance, $C_4H_{10}O_2$: diuretic and solvent of uric acid.

Piper'idine. An alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}N$, from piperine.

Pip'erine. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, from black pepper.

Pipero'vatine. Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$, from a West Indian pepper.

Pipette (*pi-*pet'). A tube for withdrawing or adding small quantities of liquid.

Pipsis'sewa. See *Chimaphila.*

Pi'rogoff's amputation. Amputation of foot with retention of hind part of calcaneum, which is approximated to the sawn tibia.

Piscid'ia. Jamaica dogwood, a tree whose bark is anodyne.

Pis'cidin. Crystalline substance, $C_{29}H_{24}O_8$, from *Piscidia.*

Pis'iform bone. Small round bone on ulnar side of proximal row of the carpus.

Pit. A depression. **P. of stomach,** the epigastrium.

Pitch. Black solid substance formed by boiling down tar.

Pith'ing. Act of destroying central nervous system by piercing brain and cord.

Pitres's sections (pi-tres' *iz*). Series of sections through the brain.

Pit'ting. The formation of pits or hollow cicatrices in the skin.

Pitui'ta (*pit'*iu-ai'tą). Viscid, glutinous mucus; phlegm.

Pit'uitary. Secreting phlegm. **P. body** or **gland,** a reddish mass lodged in a depression (**P. fossa**) in the sphenoid bone. **P. membrane,** the Schneiderian membrane.

Pityri'asis. Skin disease in which patches of thin scales form and separate. **P. circina'ta, P. ro'sea,** variety with eruption of reddish patches covered with scales. **P. ru'bra,** form in which the surface of the body becomes red and covered with thin scales.

Pit'yroid (*pit'i-*roid). Resembling bran.

Pix. Latin for pitch. **P. burgun'dica,** prepared exudate from *A'bies excel'sa:* used as rubefacient plaster. **P. liq'uida.** Same as *Tar.*

Pix'ol. Tar treated with soft soap and caustic potash: used as disinfectant.

Place'bo. A medicine given to gratify the patient.

Placen'ta. The flat, circular, vascular structure in the uterus forming medium of communication between mother and child; the after-birth. **P. præ'via,** a placenta covering the mouth of the womb, often causing fatal hemorrhage.

Placen'tal. Of or relating to placenta. **P. bruit** or **souffle,** blowing sound in pregnant uterus, due to circulation through placenta.

Placenta'tion. The manner of formation of the placenta.

Placenti'tis. Inflammation of the placenta.

Pla'cido's disk. Disk marked with concentric circles, used as a keratoscope.

Plagiocephal'ic. Exhibiting plagiocephaly.

Plagioceph'aly. State of having a head twisted to one side and unsymmetrical.

Plague (plēg). A disease resembling typhus spreading in epidemics over Africa, Asia, Europe, and America.

Plan'ta (plan'tą). The sole of the foot.

Plan'tar. Of or relating to the sole of the foot. **P. arch,** arch of arteries in the sole of the foot.

Planta'ris. An extensor muscle of the foot.

Planu'ria. Discharge of urine from an unusual place.

Plaque (plak). A flat plate or a flat area.

Plas'ma. 1. The fluid portion of blood containing the corpuscles. 2. Glycerite of starch. **P.-rhexis,** rupture of a cell from intracellular pressure.

Plasmat'ic. Of or relating to plasma. **P. layer,** layer of blood next the walls of a capillary.

Plas'min. A proteid contained in blood-plasma.

Plasmo'dium mala'riæ. A parasite in the blood-corpuscles of patients with malaria.

Plas'mogen. The essential part of protoplasm; bioplasm.

Plasmos'chisis. Splitting up of blood-plasm.

Plas'ome (plas'ōm). The ultimate vital unit.

Plas'son. The protoplasm of a non-nucleated cell.

Plas'ter. An adhesive preparation for applying to the surface of the body. **P. of Paris,** calcium sulphate.

Plas'tic. Formative; building up tissue. **P. bronchitis.** See *Bronchitis.* **P. force,** the force by which organs and tissues of a body are formed. **P. operation,** an operation by which a lost or deficient part is restored by grafting tissue from an adjoining part.

Plasti'city (plas-tis'i-ti). The state of being plastic.

Plas'tid (plas'tid). A cell or constructive unit.

Plas'tidule (plas'ti-dūl). The smallest vital unit.

Plas'tin. A proteid found with nuclein in cell-nuclei.

Plate culture. Bacterial culture spread on a glass plate.

Pla'ticulture, Pla'ting. Rearing of bacteria in plate cultures.

Plat'inode. The negative element of a battery.

Plat'inum. A soft metallic element: specific gravity, 21.5; atomic weight, 194.3.

Platyceph'alous. Having a flat, broad head.

Platycne'mia (plat-ik-nī'mi-ą). State of being platycnemic.
Platycne'mic. Having the tibia broad and flat.
Platycœ'lus. Having vertebræ flat in front and concave behind.
Plat'ycyte. An epithelioid cell seen in tubercle nodules.
Platyhier'ic (plat-i-hi-er'ik). Having a broad sacrum.
Platypel'lic, Platypel'vic. Having a broad pelvis.
Platypo'dia (plat-i-pō'di-ą). Flat-foot.
Plat'yrrhine (plat'i-rin). Having a broad nose.
Platys'ma myoi'des. Broad thin muscle on side of neck.
Pled'get (plej'et). A small compress.
Pleochro'ic, Pleochromat'ic. Showing different colors under different circumstances.
Pleomor'phic. Occurring in several distinct forms.
Pleomor'phism. State of being pleomorphous.
Plesiomor'phous. Similar in form.
Plessim'eter (ple-sim'e-tēr). Same as *Pleximeter*.
Ples'sor (ples'ọr). See *Plexor*.
Pleth'ora. Condition marked by fulness of blood-vessels, florid complexion, and plumpness of body.
Pletho'ric. Relating to or marked by plethora.
Plethys'mograph. Instrument for measuring variations in size of a part, due to quantity of blood in it.
Pleu'ra. The serous membrane lining thorax and investing lungs.
Pleu'ral (plū'rąl). Pertaining to the pleura.
Pleural'gia (plu-ral'ji-ą). Pain in the pleura.
Pleurapoph'ysis (plū-rą-pof'i-sis). A rib.
Pleu'risy. Inflammation of pleura with exudation into its cavity.
Pleurit'ic. Relating to or caused by pleurisy.
Pleuri'tis (plu-rai'tis). Pleurisy.
Pleu'rocele (plū'ro-sēl). Pulmonary hernia.
Pleurodyn'ia. Neuralgic pain in the intercostal muscles.
Pleuroperitone'al cavity. The body-cavity, or cœlom.
Pleuropneumo'nia. Pneumonia combined with pleurisy.
Pleuroso'mus. Monster with eventration of the side.
Pleurothot'onos. Tetanus with bending of body to one side.
Plex'iform (plek'si-fôrm). Resembling a plexus.
Plexim'eter. 1. A flat plate placed between the percussor and the surface percussed. 2. A plate of glass for application to the skin to show its condition on pressure.
Plex'or. A hammer-like instrument used in percussion.
Plex'us. An interlacing network of nerves or veins.
Pli'ca. A plait or fold. **P. neuropath'ica,** a curled state of the hair from nervous derangement. **P. polon'ica,** matting and gluing together of the hair with vermin and crusts. **P. semilu'na'ris,** fold of mucous membrane at inner angle of eye.
Pli'cate (plai'kēt). Folded; plaited.
Plicot'omy. Division of posterior fold of tympanic membrane.
Plum'bic acid (plum'bik). Lead peroxide.
Plum'bism (plum'bizm). Chronic lead poisoning.
Plum'bum (plum'bum). Latin for lead.
Plum'mer's pills. Compound pills of antimony.
Plurip'ara. A woman who has borne several children.
Pluripar'ity. Condition of having borne several children.
Plutoma'nia. Insanity in which the patient believes he is rich.
Pne'ograph. Apparatus for recording respiratory movements.
Pneom'eter (ni-om'e-tēr). A spirometer.

Pne'oscope (ni'o-skōp). Same as *Pneumograph.*

Pneumarthro'sis. Presence of gas in a joint.

Pneumathæ'mia. Presence of air in the blood-vessels.

Pneumat'ic. Pertaining to air or respiration. **P. cabinet,** cabinet for enclosing a part in order to treat it with compressed or rarefied air.

Pneumat'ocele. 1. Swelling formed by a collection of gas. 2. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumat'ogram. A tracing made by the pneumograph.

Pneumat'ograph. Same as *Pneumograph.*

Pneumatol'ogy. The study of gases and their therapeutic use.

Pneumatom'eter. Same as *Spirometer.*

Pneumatom'etry. Measurement of respiratory movements.

Pneumat'oscope. An instrument for determining the presence of foreign matter in the mastoid cells.

Pneumato'sis. Accumulation of gas in an abnormal situation.

Pneumatother'apy. Treatment by compressed or rarefied air.

Pneumatotho'rax. See *Pneumothorax.*

Pneumatu'ria (niû-ma-tiû'ri-ą). Presence of gas in the urine.

Pneu'matype. The deposit of moisture on glass from the air exhaled through the nostrils.

Pneumec'tomy (niu-mek'to-mi). Excision of lung tissue.

Pneumobacil'lus. The *Bacillus pneumoniæ.*

Pneu'mocele. Hernia of the lung through the chest-wall.

Pneumocente'sis. Puncture of the lung.

Pneumococ'cus. The *Diplococcus pneumoniæ.*

Pneumoconio'sis. Lung disease from inhaling particles of dust.

Pneumoder'ma. Collection of air beneath the skin.

Pneumo-enteri'tis. Combined pneumonia and enteritis.

Pneumogas'tric. Relating to lungs and stomach. **P. lobe,** the flocculus of the cerebellum. **P. nerve,** tenth pair of nerves, supplying the lungs and the stomach.

Pneu'mograph. Instrument for recording respiratory movements of the chest.

Pneumog'raphy (niu-mog'rą-fi). Description of the lungs.

Pneumohæmotho'rax. Presence of gas and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydropericar'dium. Presence of gas and liquid in the pericardium.

Pneumohydrotho'rax. Presence of gas and water in the pleural cavity.

Pneu'molith (niû'mo-lith). A pulmonary calculus.

Pneumom'eter (niu-mom'e-tēr). Same as *Spirometer.*

Pneumonec'tasis (niû-mo-nek'tą-sis). Emphysema of the lungs.

Pneumonec'tomy. Excision of portion of the lung.

Pneumo'nia (niu-mō'ni-ą). Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumon'ic. Relating to or affected with pneumonia.

Pneumoni'tis (niû-mo-nai'tis). Pneumonia.

Pneu'monocele (niû'mo-no-sīl). Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonoconio'sis. See *Pneumoconiosis.*

Pneumonomelano'sis. Melanosis of lung in pneumoconiosis.

Pneumonom'eter. See *Spirometer.*

Pneumonomyco'sis. Lung disease caused by fungus.

Pneumopericar'dium. Collection of air within pericardium.

Pneumopyopericar'dium. Presence of gas and pus in the pericardium.

Pneumopyotho'rax. Presence of air and pus in pleural cavity.
Pneumorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the lungs.
Pneumother'apy. 1. Pneumatotherapy. 2. Treatment of lung disease.
Pneumotho'rax. Accumulation of gas in the pleural cavity.
Pneumot'omy (niu-mot'o-mi). Excision of the lung.
Pneumotox'in. A toxin produced by bacteria of pneumonia.
Pneumoty'phus. Pneumonia occurring with typhoid fever.
Pneumo-u'ria (niû-mo-iû'ri-ą). See *Pneumaturia.*
Pock. A pustule of smallpox or other eruptive disease. **P.-marked,** marked with the pits left by pustules of smallpox.
Pock'eting. Fastening of the pedicle in ovariotomy between the edges of the abdominal wound.
Pod'agra (pod'ą-grą). Gout.
Podal'gia (po-dal'ji-ą). Pain in the foot.
Podal'ic version. Version by which the feet of the child are made to present.
Podelco'ma. Madura foot, or fungus foot.
Podenceph'alus. Monster whose head hangs by a pedicle.
Pododyn'ia (pod-o-din'i-ą). Pain in the foot.
Podophyl'lin. Yellow resin from *Podophyllum:* drastic purgative.
Podophyllotox'in. Poisonous principle from *Podophyllum.*
Podophyl'lum. Genus of plants. Root of *P. pelta'tum,* or May-apple, is cathartic.
Pœcil'oblast, Pœcil'ocyte. A deformed blood-corpuscle.
Pœcilocyto'sis. Presence of pœcilocytes in the blood.
Pœcilother'mal. Cold-blooded.
Pogo'nion. The most anterior middle point of the chin.
Poikil'ocyte. See *Pœcilocyte.*
Poikilocyto'sis. See *Pœcilocytosis.*
Pointillage (pwâñ-ti-yâzh'). Massage with the tips of the fingers.
Points douloureux (pwâñ-dû-lû-rœ'). See *Valleix's points.*
Poiseuille's space (pwâ-zœ'iz). Space near periphery of blood-vessels which is free from corpuscles.
Poison. A substance which when applied to the body causes injury or derangement.
Poke (pôk). See *Phytolacca.*
Po'lar. Relating to or situated at the pole. **P. bodies, cells,** or **globules,** small bodies, usually two, which protrude and separate from the ovum at time of impregnation. **P. stars,** the stars of the diaster.
Polarim'eter. Instrument for measuring rotation of a ray of polarized light.
Polarim'etry (pô-lą-rim'*e*-tri). Use of the polarimeter.
Polar'iscope. Instrument for observing polarization.
Polar'ity. The state of having poles. **P. of nerve,** state of a nerve exhibiting anelectrotonus and catelectrotonus.
Polariza'tion of light. Change in nature of ray of light by which its vibrations are limited to a single plane or take place in circles or ellipses.
Po'larizer. Apparatus for polarizing light.
Policlin'ic ((pol-*i*-klin'ik). A city dispensary or hospital.
Polioencephali'tis. Inflammation of gray matter of the brain.
Poliomyeloencephali'tis. Combined poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.

Poliomyeli'tis. Inflammation of gray matter of spinal cord.
Poliomyelop'athy. Disease of gray matter of spinal cord.
Polio'sis (pol-i-ō'sis). Calvities.
Po'lish plait. Same as *Plica polonica.*
Politzeriza'tion. Inflation of tympanum by blowing air into the nostril.
Pol'itzer's bag. Rubber bag for driving air into Eustachian tube.
Pollakiu'ria. Abnormally frequent micturition.
Pol'lex. The thumb. **P. pe'dis,** the great toe.
Pollu'tion. Emission of semen without coitus.
Polyade'nia (pol''i-*a*-dĭ'ni-ą). Pseudoleucæmia.
Polyæ'mia. Increase in amount of blood in the body.
Polyæsthe'sia. State in which a single sensation is felt in two or more places at once.
Polyarthri'tis. Inflammation of several joints at once.
Polyatom'ic (pol-i-*a*-tom'*ik*). Having several atoms.
Polycho'lia (pol-*i*-kō'li-ą). Excessive secretion of bile.
Polychromat'ic. Many-colored.
Polyclin'ic. Clinic or hospital for treating all kinds of diseases.
Polyco'ria. Condition of having more than one pupil.
Polycrot'ic. Having several secondary beats.
Polycr'otism. Condition of being polycrotic.
Polycystic (pol-*i*-sis'*tik*). Containing many cysts.
Polycythæ'mia. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.
Polydac'tylism. Condition of having supernumerary fingers.
Polydip'sia (pol-*i*-dĭp'si-ą). Excessive thirst.
Polygalac'tia. Excessive secretion of milk.
Polygna'thus. Double monster joined by the jaws.
Polygyr'ia (pol-*i*-jĭr'i-ą). Excessive number of cerebral gyri.
Polyhæ'mia. See *Polycæmia.*
Polyhydram'nios. Excess of amniotic liquor in pregnancy.
Polyidro'sis. Excessive sweating.
Polymas'tia, Polyma'zia. Excess in number of nipples or breasts.
Polym'elus (po-lim'e-lus). Monster with more than two legs.
Pol'ymer. A substance polymeric with another.
Polymer'ic (pol-*i*-mer'*ik*). Showing polymerism.
Polym'erism. 1. Excess in number of parts. 2. Kind of isomerism in which the molecular weights of the polymers are multiples of each other.
Polymor'phism. State of being polymorphous.
Polymor'phous (pol-*i*-mōr'fus). Existing in many forms.
Polymyosi'tis. Inflammation of several muscles at once.
Polyneuri'tis. Inflammation of many nerves at once.
Polynu'clear. Possessing or affecting several nuclei.
Polyo'pia. Condition in which several images of the object are seen.
Polyor'chis. One who has more than two testicles.
Polyo'tia. Condition with more than one ear on a side.
Pol'yp (pol'*ip*). See *Polypus.*
Polypar'esis (pol-*i*-par'*e*-*sis*). General paresis.
Polypha'gia (pol-*i*-fē'ji-ą). Excessive eating; bulimia.
Polyphar'macy. Use of excessive number of amount of drugs.
Polyphra'sia. Morbidly excessive talkativeness.
Polyplas'tic. Passing through many modifications of form.
Polypnœ'a (pol-*ip*-nē'ą). Rapid panting; respiration.

Pol'ypoid (pol'*i*-poid). Relating to or resembling a polypus.
Polypo'rus (pol-*i*-pō'rus). Purging agaric.
Pol'ypotome. Instrument for cutting off polypi.
Pol'ypus. Smooth, pedunculated tumor from a mucous surface.
Polysar'cia (pol-*i*-sär'si-ą). Corpulence.
Polysar'cous (pol-*i*-sär'kus). Fleshy.
Polysce'lia (pol-*i*-sē'li-ą). Presence of excessive number of legs.
Pol'yscope (pol'*i*-skōp). See *Diaphanoscope.*
Polyso'mus. Monster with more than one body.
Polysper'mism. Excessive secretion of semen.
Polystich'ia. Presence of more than one row of lashes on the eyelid.
Polythe'lia (pol-*i*-thē'li-ą). Presence of more than one nipple.
Polyu'ria (pol-i-ū'ri-ą). Excessive discharge of urine.
Pomade (po-mād'). See *Pomatum.*
Poma'tum. A perfumed ointment for the hair.
Pome'granate (pom'gran-et). Tree, *Pu'nica grana'tum*, whose root-bark is used for tapeworm.
Pom'pholyx. 1. Any skin disease with bullæ. 2. See *Cheiropompholyx.*
Pom'phus (pom'fus). Latin for a wheal.
Po'mum Ada'mi. Projection on fore part of neck caused by anterior part of thyroid cartilage.
Pond's extract. Proprietary preparation of *Hamame'lis.*
Pon'ogenes (pon'o-jinz). Waste products in the brain and nervous system.
Pons. 1. A bridge. 2. The pons Varolii. **P. hep'atis,** projection in liver bridging the longitudinal fissure. **P. Tari'ni,** floor of posterior perforated space. **P. Varo'lii,** square portion of medullary matter connecting cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.
Pon'tal, Pon'tile, Pon'tine. Of or relating to pons Varolii.
Pop'lar. A genus of trees whose barks contain salicin and populin.
Poplitæ'us, Poplite'us. A muscle bending thigh and leg.
Poplite'al. Of or relating to the ham. **P. region** or **space,** lozenge-shaped area on back of knee.
Pop'py (pop'*i*). See *Papaver.*
Pop'ulin. Crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, from bark of poplar.
Por'cupine disease. Ichthyosis.
Pore. A minute orifice on a free surface.
Porencepha'lia. Presence of a cavity in the brain tissue.
Porencephali'tis. Porencephalia with inflammation.
Pornog'raphy. Description of prostitution.
Poros'ity (po-ros'*i*-ti). State of being porous.
Porot'omy. Surgical enlargement of urinary meatus.
Po'rous (pō'rus). Filled with pores; spongy.
Porphyriza'tion. Pulverization.
Porri'go (po-rai'gō). Ringworm of the scalp.
Por'ro's operation. Excision of ovaries and pregnant uterus by laparotomy.
Por'ta hep'atis. The transverse fissure of the liver.
Por'tal. Of or relating to the porta hepatis. **P. fissure,** the transverse fissure of the liver. **P. vein,** vein formed by splenic and mesenteric, conveying blood to the liver.
Portecaus'tic. A handle for holding caustic.
Por'tio du'ra. The facial nerve. **P. in'ter du'ram et mol'lem, P. interme'dia,** fasciculus connecting p. mollis and

p. dura. **P. mol'lis,** the auditory or acoustic nerve. **P. vagina'lis,** part of uterus within the vagina.

Port-wine stain. See *Nævus.*

Po'rus (pō'rus). A pore.

Pos'itive electrode or **pole.** The electrode or pole attached to the negative element of a battery. **P. element** or **plate,** the generating plate of a battery.

Posolo'gical (pos-o-loj'*i*-kal). Relating to posology.

Posol'ogy (po-sol'o-*ji*). The science of doses and dosage.

Postax'ial (pōst-*ak*'si-al). Situated behind the axis.

Postca'va. The inferior or ascending vena cava.

Postcen'tral. Behind the central fissure.

Postci'bal (pōst-sai'bal). Occurring after taking food.

Postclavic'ular. Behind or above the clavicle.

Postconnu'bial. Occurring after marriage.

Postconvul'sive. Occurring after a convulsion.

Postdicrot'ic wave. The second recoil wave of sphygmographic tracing.

Postepilep'tic (pōst-*ep-i-lep'tik*). Occurring after epilepsy.

Poste'rior. Situated towards the rear; affecting the back part. **P. chamber.** See *Chambers of the eye.*

Postero-exter'nal column. Outer part of posterior column of cord.

Posterome'dian column. Middle part of posterior column of cord.

Poster'ula. Space between posterior nares and turbinal bones.

Posthet'omy (pos-*thet'o-mi*). Operation of circumcision.

Pos'thioplasty. Plastic operation on the prepuce.

Posthi'tis (pos-thai'*tis*). Inflammation of the prepuce.

Posthu'mous (pos-tiū'mus). Occurring after death.

Postme'dian. Situated behind a transverse median plane.

Post-mor'tem. After death. **P.-m. wart.** See *Anatomical tubercle.*

Postoblonga'ta. Portion of medulla oblongata below the pons.

Postparalyt'ic. Occurring after paralysis.

Post-par'tum. Occurring after childbirth.

Postpon'tile. Behind the pons Varolii.

Postpyram'idal nucleus. The nucleus gracilis.

Pos'tural. Relating to posture; effected by change of posture.

Po'table (pō'ta-bl). Fit to drink.

Pot'ash. 1. Potassium hydrate, KOH: used as a caustic. 2. Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3.

Potas'sa (po-*tas*'a). Same as *Potash,* 1st def.

Potas'sic. Relating to or containing potassium.

Potas'sium. A soft, white metallic element of very low specific gravity (.865); atomic weight, 39.03.

Poten'tial. Ready for action, but not acting.

Po'tion. A draught.

Pott's curvature. Curvature of spine from P.'s disease. **P.'s disease,** caries of vertebræ. **P.'s fracture,** fracture of lower part of fibula with outward displacement.

Pouch. A pocket-like cavity.

Poul'tice. A soft, coherent mass placed hot upon the skin.

Pound. A measure of weight equal in Troy weight to 5760 grains, and in avoirdupois weight to 7000 grains.

Poupart's ligament (pū-pârz'). Lower border of aponeurosis

of external oblique between anterior spine of ilium and spine of pubis.

Pow'der. Mass of small particles formed by grinding a solid.

Pox. Any eruptive disease.

P.p. Abbreviation for *punc'tum prox'imum*, "near point."

P.r. Abbreviation for *punc'tum remo'tum*, "far point."

Prac'tice (prak'tis). The practice of medicine.

Practi'tioner. One who practises medicine.

Præca'va, Præcor'dia. See *Precava, Precordia.*

Præcu'neus. Quadrate lobe of cerebrum.

Præphthi'sis. The initial stage of phthisis.

Pre-atax'ic. Occurring before the development of ataxia.

Pre-ax'ial. In front of the transverse axis of the body.

Precan'cerous. Occurring before the cancerous stage.

Preca'va. The descending or superior vena cava.

Precen'tral (pri-sen'tral). In front of central fissure.

Precip'itant. A substance which causes precipitation.

Precip'itate. 1. To cause a substance in solution to settle down as a deposit. 2. A substance thrown down by precipitation.

Precipita'tion. The act of precipitating.

Precor'dia (pri-kôr'di-ą). The epigastric region.

Precor'dial. Relating to or affecting the epigastrium.

Precu'neus. See *Præcuneus.*

Prediastol'ic. Preceding the diastole of the heart.

Predicrot'ic wave. The pulse-wave previous to a dicrotic wave.

Prediges'tion. Partial digestion of food by artificial means before its ingestion.

Predispo'sing (pri-dis-pô'zing). Giving a tendency to.

Predisposi'tion. State of the system disposing to a disease.

Prefron'tal bone. Middle part of ethmoid bone. **P. lobe** or **region,** part of frontal lobe in front of precentral fissure.

Preglob'ulin. An albuminoid derived from cytoglobin.

Preg'nancy. The state of being with child. See TABLE on page 313.

Preg'nant (preg'nant). With child.

Prehemiple'gic. Occurring before hemiplegia.

Prehen'sion (pri-hen'shun). The act of grasping.

Prelim'bic fissure. Anterior portion of callosomarginal fissure.

Premature' labor. Labor before term but after viability.

Premax'illary. In front of maxilla. **P. bone,** the incisive bone.

Premo'lar. The two teeth between the canine and true molars.

Premon'itory. Giving warning; precursory.

Prena'tal. Occurring or existing before birth.

Prepatel'lar (pri-pa-tel'ar). In front of the patella.

Pre'puce (prī'pūs). The cutaneous fold covering the glans penis.

Prepu'tial (pri-pū'shal). Pertaining to the prepuce.

Presbycu'sis. Diminution of hearing from old age.

Presbyo'pia. Loss of accommodation from old age.

Prescrip'tion. A written direction to a druggist for compounding medicines.

Presenta'tion. The putting forward by the fœtus at birth of some part of its body.

Presphe'noid. Anterior part of body of sphenoid.

Pres'sure myelitis. Myelitis from pressure on the cord.

Pres'sure-point. A point of extreme sensibility to pressure.

Prester'num (pri-stēr'num). The manubrium.

TABLE OF DURATION OF PREGNANCY

EXPLANATION.—Find in top row the date of last menstruation; the figure below will show the date of expected confinement.

Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*Nov.*
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	(29)			
Nov.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	(6)			*Dec.*
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Dec.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	*Jan.*
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4		*Feb.*
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	*Mar.*
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Mar.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		*Apr.*
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*May*
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*June*
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		*July*
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*Aug.*
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6		*Sept.*
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*Oct.*

Presyl'vian fissure. Anterior branch of Sylvian fissure.
Presystol'ic. Occurring just before the systole.
Pretib'ial (pri-tĭb'i-ăl). In front of the tibia.
Prevent'ive medicine. Prophylaxis.
Prever'tebral (pri-vĕr'ti-brăl). In front of the vertebræ.
Pri'apism (prai'ă-pizm). Persistent erection of the penis.
Prickle-cell. A cell with delicate radiating processes connecting it with similar cells. **P.-layer,** innermost layer of the epidermis.
Prick'ly heat. See *Lichen tropicus.*
Pri'mæ vi'æ. Principal passages of the body, as the alimentary canal.
Pri'mary. Principal; first in order. **P. anæsthesia,** transient anæsthesia from a small amount of anæsthetic.
Primip'ara. A woman who has had one child.
Primip'arous. Bearing children for the first time.
Prim'itive. Original; first developed. **P. streak** or **trace,** faint white streak at posterior end of germinal area.
Primor'dial. Primitive; original.
Prin'ceps. A chief; a principal artery.
Prin'ciple (prin'si-pl). An essential constituent.
Pri'nos. The bark of black alder: tonic and astringent.
Prism. A solid whose cross-section is triangular. **P.-diopter,** a unit of prismatic refraction, being a deflection of one centimetre at a distance of one metre.
Prismoptom'eter. Instrument for testing the refraction of the eye by a prism.
Pris'mosphere. A prism combined with a spherical lens.
Pri'vates (prai'vĕts). The genital organs.
P. r. n. = Latin *pro re nă'ta,* "as circumstances may require."
Pro'bang. A flexible rod with a ball at the end: used as a sound for larynx or œsophagus.
Proba'tionary ward. A hospital ward for detention of patients until it is decided whether or not they have a contagious disease.
Probe. A long, slender instrument for exploring wounds.
Pro'cess. Projecting point or eminence.
Proces'sus. A process. **P. bre'vis,** the short process of the malleus. **P. e cerebel'lo ad medul'lam,** inferior peduncles of cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem,** middle peduncles of cerebellum. **P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes,** superior peduncles of cerebellum. **P. gra'cilis,** long process of malleus.
Procliden'tia. Prolapse.
Procrea'tion (prō-kri-ē'shŭn). Act of generating or begetting.
Proctal'gia (prok-tal'ji-ă). Pain in the anus.
Proctec'tomy (prok-tek'to-mi). Excision of the rectum.
Procti'tis. Inflammation of anus or rectum.
Proc'tocele (prok'to-sēl). Hernial protrusion of the rectum.
Proctococ'cypexy. Suturing of rectum to coccyx.
Proctocystot'omy. Lithotomy through the rectum.
Proctodæ'um. An infolding of epiblast forming the cloaca.
Proctodyn'ia (prok-to-dĭn'i-ă). Pain in the rectum.
Proc'topexy. Suturing of the rectum to some other part.
Proc'toplasty (prok'to-plas-ti). Plastic surgery of the rectum.
Proctopto'sis. Prolapse of the rectum.
Proctor'rhaphy. Act of sewing up a wound in the rectum.
Proc'totome. Knife used in proctotomy.
Proctot'omy. Act of cutting into or through the rectum.

Prodigio'sus toxin. Antitoxin for malignant tumors from *Bacillus prodigiosus.*

Pro'drome (prō'drōm). A premonitory symptom.

Pro-enceph'alus. Monster with brain protruding through frontal fissure.

Profes'sional. Relating to the medical profession; also, caused by one's occupation.

Profun'da (pro-fun'da). A deep-seated artery.

Proglot'tides (pro-glot'*i*-dēz). Plural of *proglottis.*

Proglot'tis. One of the joints of a tapeworm.

Prog'nathism (prog'ne-thizm). State of being prognathous.

Prog'nathous. Having projecting jaws.

Progno'sis. Prediction of progress and termination of a disease.

Prognos'tic. Giving an indication of prognosis.

Prognos'ticate (prog-nos'*ti*-kēt). To make a prognosis.

Progres'sive muscular atrophy. Progressive atrophy of muscles with paralysis from atrophy of cells of spinal cord.

Prola'bium. The red and exposed part of the lip.

Pro'lapse. A falling down or sinking of a part.

Prolifera'tion. Reproduction and formation of cells.

Prolif'erous (pro-*lif'e*-rus). Marked by proliferation.

Prolif'ic (pro-*lif'ik*). Productive; fruitful.

Proli'gerous dish. See *Discus proligerus.*

Prom'ontory. A projecting process. **P. of the sacrum,** the superior or projecting portion of the sacrum.

Prona'tion. Act of turning palm of hand downward.

Prona'tor. A muscle causing pronation.

Prone (prōn). Lying with face downward.

Proneph'ros. The primordial kidney, developing before the Wolffian body.

Pronu'cleus. The nucleus of the egg-element (*female p.*) or of the sperm-element (*male p.*) after entrance of the spermatozoon into the ovum.

Proof spirit. Dilute alcohol containing 49.5 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

Pro-o'tic (pro-ō'*tik*). In front of the ear.

Prop-cells. See *Hensen's cells.*

Propen'yl (pro-pen'*il*). Glyceryl.

Propep'sin (pro-pep'*sin*). Pepsinogen.

Propep'tone (pro-pep'tōn). Hemialbumose.

Propeptonu'ria. Presence of propeptone in the urine.

Properitone'al hernia. Hernia in front of parietal peritoneum.

Prophylac'tic. Warding off disease; also, a medicine so acting.

Prophylax'is. Prevention of disease.

Propion'ic acid. Sour liquid, $C_3H_6O_2$, from sweat and chyme.

Propri'etary medicine. A patent medicine.

Propto'sis (prop-tō'*sis*). Prolapse.

Propul'sion. Tendency to fall forward, seen in paralysis agitans.

Propyalam'ine. Colorless liquid ptomaine, C_3H_9N, used in rheumatism.

Pro'pylene. Colorless gas, C_3H_6, from coal-gas.

Pro re na'ta. As circumstances may require.

Prosec'tor. One who prepares an anatomical subject for demonstration.

Prosenceph'alon. Anterior division of anterior cerebral vesicle of embryo.

Prosogas'ter. The fore-gut.

Prosopal'gia (prō-so-pal'ji-ą). Neuralgia of the face.

Prosopantri'tis. Inflammation of frontal sinuses.

Prosopos'chisis. Splitting of the face.

Prosopothoracop'agus. Double monster joined by thorax, neck, and face.

Prostatau'xe. Enlargement of prostate.

Pros'tate. Large gland below neck of bladder in the male.

Prostatec'tomy. Excision of prostate or part of it.

Prostat'ic. Of or relating to the prostate.

Prostati'tis. Inflammation of the prostate.

Prostatorrhœ'a. Mucous discharge from prostate.

Prostatot'omy. Surgical cutting of the prostate.

Prosthe'sis. Replacement of lost part by an artificial one.

Prosthet'ics. Branch of surgery relating to artificial parts.

Prostra'tion. Extreme feebleness or exhaustion.

Pro'tagon. Crystalline substance, $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$, from nervous tissue.

Protal'bumose. See *Proto-albumose.*

Protam'ine. Base, $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$, from spermatozoa.

Protec'tive. Waterproof material used in surgical dressings to prevent discharges soaking through. **P. proteid,** a defensive proteid or alexin.

Pro'teid. One of a class of albuminoid compounds forming constituents of the bodily solids and fluids.

Pro'tein. A substance once supposed to be the essential constituent of proteids.

Proteolyt'ic. Causing the splitting up of proteids.

Pro'teose. Any substance intermediate between a proteid and a peptone.

Pro'teus. Genus of schizomycetes. *P. hom'inis* is found in rag-sorters' disease; *P. vulga'ris* causes putrefaction of meat; *P. Zen'keri* is found in decayed meat.

Proth'esis (proth'e-sis). See *Prosthesis.*

Protoal'bumose. Variety of albumose from anthrax bacillus.

Pro'toblast. A cell without a cell-wall.

Protochlo'ride. That one of a series of chlorides which contains the least chlorine.

Protogas'ter. The fore-gut.

Protoglob'ulose. An albumose formed in digestion of globulin.

Protomyo'sinose. One of the first products of digestion of myosin.

Protoneph'ros. The primitive kidney of embryo at any stage.

Protonu'clein. A proprietary preparation of nuclein.

Pro'tophyte. A unicellular vegetable organism.

Pro'toplasm. The viscid matter composing a living cell.

Protoplas'mic. Relating to or composed of protoplasm. **P. process,** a branched process of a nerve-cell; a dendrite.

Pro'tospasm. A spasm beginning in a small area and extending.

Protover'tebra. Any one of the mesoblastic segments formed on each side of the notochord of the embryo.

Protox'ide. That one of a series of oxides which has the least amount of oxygen.

Protozo'a. A class of minute unicellular animals.

Proud flesh. Any redundant growth of healthy granulations.
Prox'imad. Towards the proximal end.
Prox'imal. Nearest the trunk; opposite of *distal*.
Prox'imate. Nearest; immediate. **P. cause,** condition of system which necessitates the disease. **P. principle,** one of the definite compounds into which a heterogeneous substance, as a tissue, may be resolved.
Pru'nus virgin'ia'na. Bark of wild cherry: used as expectorant.
Pruri'ginous. Affected with or of the nature of prurigo.
Pruri'go. Papular eruption attended with itching.
Pruri'tus. An intense itching. **P. hiema'lis,** itching of skin in persons who live in cold climates.
Prus'sian blue. Ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe_4 3Fe(C_3N_3)_2$.
Prus'siate. A cyanide.
Prus'sic acid. Hydrocyanic acid.
Psa'lis (sē'lis). The fornix of the cerebrum.
Psalte'rium (sal-tī'ri-um). Same as *Lyra*.
Psammo'ma. Hard tumor in brain composed of fibrous tissue mixed with brain-sand.
Psammother'apy. Treatment by the use of sand-bath.
Pseudacous'ma, Pseudacu'sis. Condition in which sounds seem altered.
Pseudæsthe'sia. A false or imaginary sensation.
Pseudarthro'sis. Formation of a false joint.
Pseudenceph'alus. Monster with tumor in place of the brain.
Pseudo-angi'na. Nervous disease resembling angina.
Pseudo-æsthe'sia. See *Pseudæsthesia*.
Pseudo-ap'oplexy. Condition like apoplexy, but without hemorrhage.
Pseudobacte'rium. A cell resembling a bacterium.
Pseudoblep'sis. State in which objects look different from what they are.
Pseudobul'bar paralysis. Paralysis of same regions as in bulbar paralysis, but due to brain lesions.
Pseudochromæsthe'sia. Condition in which sounds produce sensation of color.
Pseu'docœle (siū'do-sīl). The fifth ventricle.
Pseu'docroup. Laryngismus stridulus; false croup.
Pseudocye'sis. False or spurious pregnancy.
Pseudo-erysip'elas. Suppurative inflammation of subcutaneous tissue resembling erysipelas.
Pseudogan'glion. A thickening of a nerve, resembling a ganglion.
Pseudogeusæsthe'sia. State in which sensation of taste is accompanied by a sensation of color.
Pseudoglio'ma. Formation of white exudate in the vitreous resembling glioma.
Pseudohermaph'roditism. Spurious hermaphroditism.
Pseudoher'nia. Inflamed, empty hernial sac resembling a strangulated hernia.
Pseudohydropho'bia. Hydrophobophobia.
Pseudohypertroph'ic paralysis. Paralysis with atrophy of muscles and hypertrophy of their fatty tissues.
Pseudohyper'trophy. Increase in size without hypertrophy.
Pseudoleucocythæ'mia. See *Pseudoleukæmia*.

Pseudoleukæ'mia. See *Hodgkin's disease.*

Pseudoma'nia. Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes he has not committed.

Pseudomelano'sis. Pigmentation after death by changes in blood-pigment.

Pseudomembrane (siû-do-mem'brēn). A false membrane.

Pseudomne'sia. State in which persons remember things which never occurred.

Pseudomu'cin. Substance like mucin from ovarian cysts.

Pseudoneuro'ma. A growth of heterologous tissue on a nerve.

Pseudonu'clein. See *Paranuclein.*

Pseudo-œde'ma. A swelling resembling œdema.

Pseudoparal'ysis. Apparent loss of muscular power without real paralysis.

Pseudopar'asite. A false or facultative parasite.

Pseudophthi'sis. Wasting not due to phthisis.

Pseudopo'dium. A protrusion of the substance of an amœba for the purpose of locomotion.

Pseudop'sia (siu-dop'si-ą). Pseudoblepsia.

Pseudora'bies. Paralytic hydrophobia and lyssophobia.

Pseudoscarlati'na. Febrile condition with eruption like that of scarlatina following wounds, etc.

Pseudosclero'sis. Disease with the symptoms but not the lesions of sclerosis.

Pseudos'mia (siu-dos'mi-ą). A delusion of smell.

Pseudosto'ma. An apparent opening between endothelial cells seen after staining.

Pseudota'bes. Disease resembling tabes dorsalis.

Pseudotuberculo'sis. State resembling tuberculosis, but not due to tubercle bacillus.

Pseudoxan'thine. 1. Leucomaine, $C_4H_5N_5O$, from fresh muscle. 2. Substance from uric acid.

Psilo'sis (sai-lō'sis). Falling out of the hair.

Pso'as. One of two muscles of the loin. **P. abscess,** an abscess burrowing along the loin.

Psoi'tis. Inflammation of psoas muscle or its sheath.

Pso'ra (sō'rą). The itch.

Psori'asis. Skin disease with red, flat patches covered with scales.

Psorophthal'mia. Ulcerative blepharitis.

Psorosper'mia. One of the oval parasitic bodies in various diseases.

Psorospermo'sis. Morbid state due to psorospermiæ.

Psychi'atry, Psychiat'rics. Branch of medicine relating to mental disorders.

Psy'chic, Psy'chical. Of or relating to the mind. **P. blindness.** See *Mind-blindness.* **P. contagion,** transfer of nervous disease by imitation. **P. deafness.** See *Mind-deafness.*

Psychocor'tical centres. Centres of the brain-cortex concerned in mental operations.

Psychol'ogy. The study of the mind and its operations.

Psychom'etry. Measurement of time consumed and work done in mental operations.

Psychomo'tor. Of or causing movement by the will.

Psychoneuro'sis. A functional mental disease.

Psychop'athy (sai-kop'ą-thi). A disease of the mind.

Psychophys'ics. The science of the relation of mental processes to their manifestations and causations.

Psycho'sis (sai-kō'sis). Any disease of the mind.

Psychother'apy. 1. Treatment of mental disease. 2. Mind-cure.

Psychropho'bia. Morbid dread of cold.

Psy'chrophore. Apparatus for applying cold to the urethra.

Psydra'cium. Old term for various skin eruptions.

Ptar'mic (târ'mik). Causing sneezing.

Pte'rion. Point of junction of sphenoid, frontal, temporal, and parietal bones.

Ptery'gium. Fold of membrane growing out from conjunctiva over the cornea.

Pter'ygoid. Wing-shaped. **P. bone** or **process,** either of two processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygomax'illary. Relating to pterygoid process and maxilla.

Pterygopal'atine. Relating to pterygoid process and palate bone.

Ptilo'sis (tai-lō'sis). Falling out of eyelashes.

Ptis'an (tiz'an). Barley water or any decoction.

Pto'maine (tō'me-in). An alkaloidal substance formed during putrefaction.

Ptomaine'mia. Presence of ptomaines in the blood.

Ptomat'ropine. Ptomaine from putrid sausages.

Pto'sis (tō'sis). Dropping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

Ptyal'agogue (tai-*al'a-gog*). Increasing the flow of saliva.

Pty'alin. A ferment occurring in the saliva.

Pty'alism. Increased involuntary flow of saliva.

Pu'berty. Age at which generative organs become active.

Pu'bes. 1. The hair of the external genitals, or the region covered with hair. 2. The pubic bone.

Pubes'cence (piu-*bes'ens*). Puberty.

Pu'bic. Pertaining to the pubes. **P. bone,** the bone forming front part of innominate bone.

Pubiot'omy. Sawing through the pubic bone to ease delivery.

Pu'bis (piū'bis). The pubic bone.

Pubofem'oral. Connecting pubes and femur.

Puboprostat'ic. Connecting pubes and prostate.

Puboves'ical. Between pubes and bladder.

Puden'da (piu-*den'da*). Plural of *Pudendum.*

Puden'dal (piu-*den'dal*). Relating to the pudendum.

Puden'dum. The external genitals, especially of the female.

Pu'dic (piū'dik). Relating to the pudendum.

Pu'erile. Childish; relating to a child. **P. respiration,** respiration intensified but not altered in quality or pitch.

Puer'pera. A woman giving birth to a child.

Puer'peral. Of or pertaining to childbirth. **P. convulsions,** convulsions just before or after childbirth. **P. fever, P. septicæmia,** septicæmia due to infection during childbirth, marked by peritonitis, metritis, etc.

Puer'peralism. Diseases incident to the puerperal state.

Puerpe'rium. The state or period of a woman in confinement.

Pugil'lus (piu-*jil'us*). A handful.

Pu'lex (piū'leks). A flea.

Pullula'tion. Act of sprouting or budding.

Pulmom'eter. Instrument for measuring lung-capacity.

Pulmom'etry. Measurement of capacity of lungs.

Pul'monary. Of or relating to the lungs. **P. circulation,** flow of blood from right ventricle through lungs and back to left auricle.

Pulmonec'tomy (pŭl-mo-nek'to-mi). See *Pneumonectomy.*

Pulmon'ic (pŭl-mon'ik). Same as *Pulmonary.*

Pulp. 1. Soft, juicy part of fruit. 2. Soft, juicy tissue within an organ. **P.-cavity,** cavity of a tooth containing the dental pulp.

Pulpa'tion, Pulp'ing. Reduction to a pulp.

Pulpi'tis. Inflammation of dental pulp of a tooth.

Pul'py (pŭl'pi). Like pulp.

Pul'satile (pŭl'sa-til). Pulsating; throbbing.

Pulsatil'la. The herb *Anem'one Pulsatil'la:* used in orchitis, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

Pulsa'tion. A throbbing or beating sensation.

Pulse (pŭls). The regular expansion of an artery felt by the finger.

Pulsim'eter. Instrument for measuring the force of the pulse.

Pul'sus. The pulse. **P. ce'ler,** a quick, short, abrupt pulse. **P. paradox'us.** See *Paradoxical pulse.* **P. tar'dus,** a slow, deliberate pulse.

Pulta'ceous (pŭl-tā'shus). Pulpy; mush-like.

Pulv. Abbreviation for Latin *pul'vis,* powder.

Pulveriza'tion. Act of reducing a substance to powder.

Pulver'ulent (pŭl-ver'iu-lent). Powdery.

Pulvi'nar. The posterior end of the optic thalamus.

Pul'vis (pŭl'vis). Latin for powder.

Punc'ta (pŭnk'ta) Plural of *Punctum.*

Punc'tate (pŭnk'tāt). Spotted; full of punctures.

Punc'tum. Latin for point. **P. cæ'cum,** "blind spot," area of retina where optic nerve and central vessels enter. **P. lachryma'le.** See *Lachrymal puncta.* **P. prox'imum,** the nearest point that the eye can focus upon the retina. **P. remo'tum,** the farthest point that the eye can focus upon the retina.

Punc'ture (pŭnk'tiur). Act of pricking; also, a wound made by a pointed instrument.

Punc'tured wound. Wound made by a prick or stab.

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent). Sharp; penetrating.

Pu'pil. The round, black opening in the centre of the iris.

Pu'pillary. Of or relating to the pupil. **P. membrane,** thin membrane covering pupil in the fœtus. **P. reflex,** contraction of pupil when light falls on the retina.

Pupillom'eter. Instrument for measuring size of pupil.

Pupillos'copy. Examination of the pupil; skiascopy.

Purga'tion. A purging or evacuating of the bowels.

Pur'gative. Causing purgation; also, a medicine so acting.

Purge (pĕrj). 1. To cause evacuation of bowels. 2. A purgative.

Pu'riform (piū'ri-fôrm). Resembling pus.

Purkin'je's cells. Branched nerve-cells of middle layer of brain-cortex. **P.'s fibres,** moniliform fibres in subendocardial tissue of heart. **P.'s figures,** figures produced in the eye by shadows of retinal blood-vessels in rod-and-cone layer of retina.

Purkinje-Sanson's images. Images reflected from surface of cornea and lens when light is held obliquely in front of eye.

Puromu'cous. Consisting of pus and mucus.

Pur'pura. Disease with formation of purple patches upon the skin and mucous membranes. **P. hæmorrha'gica,** severe form with hemorrhage from mucous membranes. **P. rheu-**

mat'ica, purpura with fever and rheumatic pains. **P. sim'plex,** a form with slight general symptoms.

Purpu'ric (pĕr-piû'rik). Of or relating to purpura.

Purr'ing thrill. Thrill like the purring of a cat, felt over heart in mitral stenosis.

Pu'rulence (piû'riu-lens). Quality of being purulent.

Pu'rulent (piû'riu-lent). Consisting of or containing pus.

Pu'ruloid (piû'riu-loid). Resembling pus.

Pus, pl. *pu'ra.* A thick, cream-like fluid resulting from inflammation.

Pus'tulant (pus'tiu-lant). An agent causing pustulation.

Pus'tular (pus'tiu-lar). Consisting of pustules.

Pustula'tion. The formation of pustules.

Pus'tule. A small elevation of the cuticle containing pus or lymph.

Pustulocrusta'ceous. Pustular and forming crusts.

Puta'men. The outer or darker layer of the lenticular nucleus.

Putrefac'tion. The decomposition of animal and vegetable matter effected by the action of microbes.

Putrefac'tive. Of or relating to putrefaction. **P. alkaloid,** a ptomaine.

Putres'cent (piu-tres'ent). Undergoing putrefaction; rotting.

Putres'cine. Liquid ptomaine, $C_4H_{12}N_4$, from putrefying matter.

Pu'trid. Rotten. **P. fever,** typhoid, typhus, etc. **P. sore-throat,** cynanche maligna.

Pu'trilage (piû'tri-lej). Putrescent matter.

Pyæ'mia. Septic infection by absorption of germs of suppuration, and marked by abscesses with chills, fever, and sweating.

Pyarthro'sis (pai-ar-thrô'sis). Suppuration in a joint.

Pyeli'tis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelonephri'tis. Inflammation of renal pelvis and kidney.

Pyelot'omy (pai-e-lot'o-mi). Incision into pelvis of kidney.

Pye'mia. See *Pyæmia.*

Pygodid'ymus. Monster with a double rump and pelvis.

Pygom'elus. Monster with extra limbs on the rump.

Pygop'agus. Double monster united at the rump.

Py'in (pai'in). Albuminoid substance in pus.

Py'la. Opening between third ventricle and Sylvian aqueduct.

Pylephlebi'tis. Inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombo'sis. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylom'eter. Instrument for measuring obstructions at entrance of bladder.

Pyloral'gia (pai-lo-ral'ji-a). Painful spasm of the pylorus.

Pylorec'tomy (pai-lo-rek'to-mi). Excision of the pylorus.

Pylo'ric. Of or relating to the pylorus.

Pylori'tis. Inflammation of the pylorus.

Pylor'oplasty. Plastic operation of the pylorus.

Pylo'rus. Aperture by which stomach opens into duodenum.

Pyocol'pocele. Suppurating tumor of vagina.

Pyocol'pos (pai-o-kol'pos). Collection of pus in vagina.

Pyoc'tanine (pai-ok'ta-nin). See *Pyoktanine.*

Pyocy'anine. Coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, of blue pus.

Py'ocyte (pai'o-sait). A pus-corpuscle.

Pyogen'ic (pai-o-jen'ik). Producing or secreting pus.

Pyohæ'mia (pai-o-hi'mi-a). See *Pyæmia.*

Pyohæmotho'rax. Presence of pus and blood in pleural cavity.

Py'oid (pai'oid). Resembling pus.

Pyok'tanine. Methyl violet, a blue dye used in microscopy.
Pyome'tra. Accumulation of pus in the uterus.
Pyonephro'sis. Presence of pus in the kidney.
Pyopericar'dium. Presence of pus in the pericardium.
Pyophthalmi'tis. Purulent ophthalmia.
Pyophylac'tic membrane. Lining membrane of an abscess.
Pyopneumotho'rax. Presence of pus and gas within pleura.
Pyorrhœ'a (pai-o-rĭ'ą). A discharge of pus.
Pyosal'pinx. Collection of pus in oviduct.
Pyosepticæ'mia. See *Septicopyœmia.*
Pyotho'rax. Collection of pus in the chest.
Pyoxan'those. The yellow coloring matter of pus.
Pyr'amid. Any cone-shaped eminence of an organ. **P. of the cerebellum,** a conical projection from inferior vermiform process. **Ps. of medulla,** the two anterior columns forming part of pyramidal tract.
Pyram'idal. Relating to or shaped like a pyramid. **P. bone,** the cuneiform bone of the carpus. **P. tract,** division of anterior column of spinal cord by side of anterior median fissure.
Pyramida'lis. A muscle of the abdomen.
Pyrenæ'mia. Presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.
Pyr'ethrum. Root of *Anacyc'lus Pyr'ethrum,* or pellitory : irritant and sialagogue.
Pyret'ic. Of, relating to, or marked by fever.
Pyr'etine. An antipyretic and analgesic preparation.
Pyretogen'esis. Origin and development of fever.
Pyreto'genine. A base derived from cultures of bacteria.
Pyreto'genous (pai-re-toj'e-nus). Producing fever.
Pyretology (pai-re-tol'o-jĭ). The science of fevers.
Pyrex'ia. Fever; elevation of temperature.
Pyrex'ial (pai-reks'i-ąl). Of or relating to pyrexia.
Pyr'idine. Colorless antispasmodic liquid, C_5H_5N, from coal-tar.
Pyr'iform. Pear-shaped. **P. fascia,** fascia covering pyriformis muscle. **P. muscle,** the pyriformis.
Pyrifor'mis. See *Muscle table.*
Pyrobo'rate. A salt of pyroboric acid.
Pyrobor'ic acid. An acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, formed by heating boric acid.
Pyrocat'echin. Crystalline, antipyretic substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.
Py'rodine. A white powder with antipyretic properties.
Pyrogal'lol. Poisonous crystalline substance, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$; used as reducing agent and externally in psoriasis.
Pyrogen'ic (pai-ro-jen'ĭk). Producing fever.
Pyrolig'neous. Produced by the distillation of wood.
Pyroma'nia. Insane propensity to set fire to things.
Pyrom'eter. An apparatus for measuring high degrees of heat.
Pyrophos'phate. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.
Pyrophosphor'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $H_4P_2O_7$.
Pyro'sis (pai-rō'sĭs). Heart-burn.
Pyrot'ic (pai-rot'ĭk). Burning; caustic.
Pyrotox'in. A toxin developed during a fever.
Pyrox'ylin. Gun-cotton; cotton treated with sulphuric and nitric acids.
Py'rozone. Proprietary solution of hydrogen peroxide.
Pyr'rhol. Pyr'rol. Liquid base, C_4H_5N, from organic matter.
Pythogen'ic (pai-tho-jen'ĭk). Produced by putrefaction or filth.
Pyu'ria (pai-iū'ri-ą). Presence of pus in the urine.

Q

Q. L. = Latin *quan'tum li'bet*, "as much as you please."

Q. S. = Latin *quan'tum suf'ficit*, "as much as will suffice."

Quack. One who fraudulently pretends to medical skill.

Quack'ery (kwak'ẹ-ri). The methods of a quack.

Quad'rate (kwod'rêt). Square. **Q. lobe,** one of the smaller divisions of the liver. **Q. lobule,** the precuneus of the brain.

Quadra'tus. An oblong muscle.

Quad'riceps exten'sor cru'ris. The four-headed extensor muscle of the leg.

Quadrigem'inal. Fourfold. **Q. body.** See *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Quadriv'alent (kwod-riv'ạ-lẹnt). Having a valency of four.

Quad'ruped (kwod'ru-ped). A four-footed animal.

Quadru'plet. One of four children born together.

Qual'itative. Relating to quality. **Q. analysis.** See *Analysis.* **Q. vision,** amount of vision sufficient to distinguish objects apart.

Quan'titative. Relating to quantity. **Q. analysis.** See *Analysis.* **Q. vision,** amount of vision enabling one to distinguish between light and darkness.

Quantiv'alence. The combining power of an element or a radical; atomicity or valence.

Quan'tum li'bet. Latin for as much as you please.

Quan'tum suf'ficit. Latin for as much as suffices.

Quar'antine. The period during which vessels from infected or suspected ports are detained from entering a healthy one.

Quar'tan. Recurring every third day,—*i.e.*, on the fourth, seventh, tenth, etc.

Quartip'ara. A woman who is having her fourth child.

Quassa'tion. Act of reducing roots and barks to particles.

Quas'sia. Wood of *Picræ'na excel'sa:* bitter tonic.

Quas'sin. Crystalline principle from quassia.

Quater'nary. Fourth; containing four elements.

Quat'uor pills. Compound pills of iron and quinine.

Quebra'cho (kwi-brā'kō). Tree, *Aspidosper'ma Quebra'cho-Blan'co,* of Chili: bark is tonic and antiperiodic.

Quer'cus. A genus of trees, the oaks. Bark of *Q. al'ba* is astringent and tonic.

Quick'ening. First perceptible movements of fœtus in utero.

Quick'lime (kwik'laim). Unslaked lime.

Quick'silver. Mercury.

Quilla'ia, Quilla'ja (kwi-lē'ya). Genus of trees. Bark of *Q. Sapona'ria,* or soap bark, is used in bronchitis, dropsy, and coryza.

Quilled suture (kwild). Interrupted suture with double thread and loops drawn over a quill.

Quilt'ed suture. Suture used in stitching up lacerated intestine

Quinal'gene. Analgene.

Quinasep'tol. Diaphthol.

Quin'ate (kwin'êt). A salt of quinic acid.

Quince. A fruit whose seeds furnish a demulcent mucilage.

Quinc'ke's disease. Giant urticaria. **Q.'s puncture,** puncture of spinal membranes to extract cerebrospinal fluid for examination.

Quin'ia. See *Quinine.*

Quin'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, from cinchona. **Q. fever.** See *Quinine fever.*

Quin'idine. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, from cinchona.

Quinl'na. See *Quinine.*

Quin'ine (kwin'in). White alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$, from cinchona: tonic, febrifuge, and antiperiodic. **Q. fever,** fever with skin-eruption from overdose of quinine.

Quin'inism. See *Cinchonism.*

Quinoi'dine. Same as *Chinoidine.*

Quin'oline. Oily liquid, C_9H_7N, from quinine.

Quin'one (kwin'ōn). Crystalline substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, formed by oxidizing quinic acid.

Quin'osol. Antiseptic compound of oxyquinoline.

Quin'ovin. Bitter glucoside, $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$, from cinchona.

Quinqui'na (kwin-kwai'nạ). Same as *Cinchona.*

Quinquiv'alent. Having a valency of five.

Quin'sy. Acute suppurative inflammation of the tonsil.

Quin'tan. Occurring every fourth day,—*i.e.*, on the fifth, ninth, thirteenth, etc.

Quin'tuplets. Five children born at one birth.

Quiz. Instruction by questions and answers in preparation for examination. **Q.-class,** a number of students in a class for purpose of being questioned by a teacher called **Q.-master** or **Quizzer.**

Quotid'ian (kwo-tid'i-ạn). Recurring every day.

R

R. Abbreviation for L. *re'cipe,* "take," and *Rēaumur.*

Rab'id (rab'id). Affected with rabies.

Ra'bies. Disease of animals, especially dogs and cats, communicable to man as hydrophobia.

Ra'cemose. Resembling a bunch of grapes. **R. aneurism,** an aneurism by anastomosis. **R. gland,** compound gland resembling a bunch of grapes.

Rachial'gia, Rachil'ysis, Rachi'tis, etc. See *Rhachialgia, Rhachilysis, Rhachitis,* etc.

Radesyge (rā-dę-sü'gę). Ulcerative skin disease once prevalent in Scandinavia.

Ra'diad (rē'di-ad). Towards the radial side.

Ra'dial (rē'di-ạl). Of or pertaining to the radius.

Ra'diant. Diverging like rays from a centre.

Radia'tion. Act of spreading outward from a centre.

Rad'ical. 1. Thorough; directed to the cause. 2. An atom or a group of atoms capable of uniting with other atoms. **R. operation,** an operation for complete cure of a disease.

Rad'icle. One of the small ultimate divisions of a nerve or vessel.

Radic'ular. Relating to a radicle or root. **R. fibres,** nerve-fibres connected with the roots of spinal nerves. **R. vessels,** branches of vertebral arteries supplying the roots of cerebral nerves.

Radiocar'pal. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

Ra'diograph (rē'di-o-graf). Same as *Skiagraph.*

Radiog'raphy (rē-di-og'rạ-fi). Same as *Skiagraphy.*

Radio-ul'nar. Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

Ra'dius. The bone on the thumb side of the forearm. **R. fix'us,** an imaginary line between the hormion and the inion.

Ra'dix, pl. *radi'ces.* Latin for root.

Rag-sorters' disease. Febrile disease with headache and cough in persons who sort rags in paper-mills.

Rail'way kidney. Obscure kidney disease due to the jar of railroads. **R. spine,** various nervous and spinal symptoms from concussion in railway accidents.

Rai'sins (rē'zinz). Dried grapes.

Râle. Any abnormal sound heard in respiration, denominated according to location, and distinguished as *dry* and *moist* according to the absence or the presence of fluid.

Ramifica'tion (*ram-i-fi-kē'*shun). Division into branches.

Ramollissement (ra-mo-lis-moṅ'). French for softening.

Ra'mus. A branch, especially of an artery, a vein, or a nerve. **R. commu'nicans,** branch connecting a spinal nerve with the sympathetic ganglion.

Ran'cid (*ran'sid*). Having a rank, musty smell or taste.

Range of accommodation. Change in refractive state of eye due to accommodation.

Ra'nine. Relating to a ranula or to under surface of tongue.

Ran'ula. Cystic tumor beneath the tongue, filled with gelatinous fluid.

Ran'vier's nodes (râṅ-vi-ēz'). Constriction on medullated nerve-fibre at definite intervals.

Rape. Copulation with a woman against her will.

Rapha'nia. Nervous disease with spasm of limbs from eating wild radish.

Ra'phe (rē'fī). A ridge indicating line of union of halves of a part.

Rarefac'tion. Act of becoming or of being less dense.

Rar'efying osteitis. See *Osteitis.*

Rash. An eruption on the skin.

Ras'patory. An instrument for scraping bones.

Rasu'ra (re-siū'ra). Scrapings or filings.

Ratan'hia (*ra-tan'*i-a). See *Krameria.*

Rathke's pouch (rât'kẹz). A diverticulum from buccal cavity of embryo developing into pituitary body.

Ra'tional (*rash'*on-al). Conforming to reason. **R. symptoms,** symptoms communicated to the physician by the patient.

Rats' bane. Arsenic trioxide.

Rat'tle. A râle, especially the death-rattle.

Rat-tooth forceps. Forceps with interlocking teeth for firm fixation.

Rau's apophysis (rauz). The long process of the malleus.

Ray-fungus. Same as *Actinomyces.*

Raynaud's disease (rē-nōz'). Local asphyxia; acroasphyxia.

Rb. Chemical symbol for rubidium.

R. D. A. Right dorso-anterior position of fœtus.

R. D. P. Right dorsoposterior position of fœtus.

Reac'tion. 1. Counteraction, or opposite action. 2. Phenomena caused by action of substances on each other. **R. of degeneration,** loss of response to faradic and galvanic stimulation in a nerve and to faradic stimulation of its muscle. **R. period** or **time,** time between the application of a stimulus and the resulting reaction.

Rea'gent. A substance used in causing a chemical reaction.

Real'gar (rē-*al'*gar). Arsenic disulphide.

Re-amputa'tion. Amputation of a part on which amputation has already been done.

Reap'ers' keratitis. Keratitis in reapers caused by irritation of awns of grain.

Réaumur's scale or **thermometer** (rē-o-mûrz'). Thermometer in which the melting point is 0° and the boiling point 80°.

Recei'ver. A vessel for receiving a distillate or collecting a gas.

Receptac'ulum chy'li. The expanded lower commencement of the thoracic duct.

Reces'sus. A recess. **R. pharyn'geus.** Rosenmüller's cavity.

Re'cipe (*res'i*-pē). Latin for take, the word used in the form ℞ to head a prescription.

Recip'rocal reception. Form of articulation in which each surface is convex one way and concave the other.

Reclina'tion. Operation of turning the crystalline lens over on its back, done for cataract.

Reclus's disease (re-klüz'). Cystic disease of mammary gland.

Rec'rement. A secretion like saliva which, after separation from the blood, is absorbed again.

Recrementi'tious. Pertaining to or forming a recrement.

Recrudes'cence. Increase of a disease after abatement.

Recrudes'cent (rē-kru-des'ent). Breaking out afresh.

Rec'tal. Of or pertaining to the rectum. **R. crises,** severe seizures of pain in the rectum in locomotor ataxia. **R. reflex,** reflex by which the presence of feces in the rectum excites defecation.

Rectal'gia (*rek-tal'ji-a*). Pain in the rectum.

Rectifica'tion. Act of correcting or of purifying.

Rec'tified. Made straight; purified. **R. spirit,** alcohol containing eighty-four per cent. of absolute alcohol.

Recti'tis (*rek-tai'tis*). Inflammation of the rectum.

Recto-. Prefix denoting relation to the rectum.

Rec'tocele. Prolapse of the rectum through the vagina.

Rectococ'cypexy. Fixation of the rectum to the coccyx.

Rectopex'ia (*rek-to-pek'si-a*). Fixation of the rectum.

Rectopho'bia. Morbid apprehension in those with rectal disease.

Rec'toscope. A speculum for examining the rectum.

Rectosteno'sis (*rek"to-ste-nō'sis*). Stricture of the rectum.

Rectot'omy (*rek-tot'o-mi*). See *Proctotomy.*

Recto-ure'thral. Between the rectum and the urethra.

Recto-u'terine. Between the rectum and the uterus.

Rectova'ginal. Between the rectum and the vagina.

Rectoves'ical. Between the rectum and the bladder.

Rec'tum. Last portion of the large intestine, ending at the anus.

Rec'tus. Straight; a straight muscle.

Recupera'tion. Recovery; restoration of health.

Recur'rence. A return or coming back.

Recur'rens. Relapsing fever.

Recur'rent. 1. Running back again. 2. Occurring again. **R. sensibility,** sensibility preserved by a spinal nerve after section.

Recurved' (ri-kĕrvd'). Bent backward.

Red blindness. Blindness to red tints. **R. gum.** See *Strophulus.* **R. lead,** lead tetroxide. **R. nucleus,** nucleus of gray matter in tegmentum of crus cerebri. **R. pepper.** See *Capsicum.* **R. softening,** softening of brain or cord in which affected part becomes red from absorbed blood.

Reduce'. 1. To restore to normal position. 2. To deoxidize.

Redu'cible (ri-diū'*si*-bl). Capable of being reduced.

Redu'cine. Leucomaine, $C_{12}H_{26}N_6O_9$, from urochrome.
Reduc'tion (ri-dŭk'shŭn). Act of reducing.
Redu'plicated (ri-diū'pli-ke-ted). Doubled.
Reduplica'tion (rī-diu-pli-kē'shŭn). A doubling.
Refine (ri-fain'). To free from extraneous matter; to purify.
Reflec'tion (ri-flek'shŭn). A bending or turning back.
Reflec'tor. A device for reflecting light.
Reflex (rī'fleks or ri-fleks'). 1. Reflected. 2. A reflex action or movement. **R. action,** involuntary action excited by a stimulus conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery. **R. arc,** the afferent nerve, nerve-centre, and efferent nerve, through which a r. action is performed. **R. centre,** a brain-centre at which afferent sensory impressions are changed into efferent motor ones.
Refrac'ta do'si. In several repeated doses.
Refract'ing angle. Angle of refraction.
Refrac'tion. Deviation of a ray of light on entering obliquely a medium of different density. **Double r.,** refraction in which incident ray is split into two refracted rays. **Dynamic r.,** refraction of the eye at rest. **Static r.,** refraction of the eye at extreme accommodation.
Refrac'tive. Refracting: pertaining to refraction.
Refractom'eter. Instrument for measuring refraction.
Refrac'tory (ri-frak'to-ri). Resisting treatment.
Refrac'ture. Act of breaking over again a fractured bone.
Refran'gible. Capable of being refracted.
Refresh'. To freshen or make raw by paring.
Refri'gerant. Cooling; relieving thirst and fever; also, an agent so acting.
Refrigera'tion (rī-frij-ę-rē'shŭn). The act of cooling.
Refu'sion. Act of returning to the vessels blood taken from them.
Regenera'tion (rī-jen-ę-rē'shŭn). Regeneration or renewal.
Re'gimen (rej'i-men). Rational and methodical life and diet.
Re'gion (rī'jŭn). A particular portion of the body.
Re'gional (rī'jun-ąl). Of or pertaining to a region. **R. anatomy.** See *Anatomy.*
Regres'sive (ri-gres'iv). Retreating; going back.
Reg'ular. According to rule; normal. **R. practitioner,** one who belongs to the regular school. **R. school,** school of medicine based upon the principles and practice of the great body of physicians established by experience and scientific investigation.
Regur'gitant (ri-gĕr'ji-tant). Flowing backward.
Regurgita'tion. 1. A casting up of food as swallowed. 2. A flowing backward of the blood.
Reich'art's cartilage. Cartilage of hyoid arch of embryo, developing into stylohyoid ligaments, styloid process, etc.
Reich'mann's disease. Excessive secretion of gastric juice.
Reid's base-line (rīdz). Line drawn from centre of external auditory meatus to lower edge of orbit.
Reil's island (railz). Isolated part of cerebral cortex within fissure of Sylvius.
Reimplanta'tion. Putting back of something taken out.
Reinfec'tion. A second infection by a similar agent.
Reinocula'tion. Inoculation following a previous one.
Reinsch's test (rainsh'iz). A test for arsenic.

Reinver'sion. Restoration of an inverted organ to normal position.

Reiss'ner's canal. The cochlear canal. **R.'s membrane,** delicate membrane separating cochlear canal and scala vestibuli.

Relapse'. Return of a disease which has apparently ceased.

Relap'sing fever. Non-eruptive, contagious fever with tendency to relapse at intervals.

Rel'ative near-point. See *Near-point.*

Relax'ant (ri-*lak'*sant). Producing relaxation.

Relaxa'tion. A loosening; diminution of tension.

Relief' incision. Incision made to relieve tension of a part.

Remak's fibre (ri-*mäks'*). A non-medullated nerve-fibre. **R.'s ganglion,** ganglion in wall of right auricle of heart. **R.'s symptom,** prolongation of time elapsing before a painful impression is perceived.

Reme'dial (ri-mī'di-al). Acting as a remedy; curative.

Rem'edy. Anything acting as a cure of disease.

Remis'sion. An abatement or diminution of symptoms.

Remit'tent. Abating at intervals. **R. fever,** malarial fever with remissions.

Ren. Latin for kidney.

Re'nal (rī'nal). Of or pertaining to the kidney.

Ren'iform (*ren'i-fórm*). Kidney-shaped.

Ren'net. Infusion of calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

Ren'nin. Ferment from gastric juice, capable of curdling milk.

Repel'lant (ri-*pel'*ant). Driving in; dispelling a swelling.

Repercola'tion. Percolation again with the same materials.

Repercus'sion. 1. Ballottement. 2. The driving in of an eruption.

Reple'tion (ri-plī'shun). State of being full.

Reposi'tion. Act of putting back in normal position.

Repos'itor. Instrument for restoring a displaced part.

Reproduc'tion. Production by organized bodies of others similar to themselves.

Reproduc'tive. Producing; adapted for reproduction.

Resal'gin. Compound of resorcin and antipyrin.

Resec'tion. Excision of portion of an organ or a part.

Reserve' air (rī-*zĕrv'*). The air remaining in the lungs at end of expiration, but which may be expelled by forced expiration.

Res'ervoir of Pecquet. The receptaculum chyli.

Resid'ual. Left behind; remaining. **R. air.** See *Air.*

Resid'uum (ri-*zid'*iu-um). The residue.

Resil'ience. Act of rebounding; elasticity.

Resil'ient stricture. A stricture inclined to contract after dilatation.

Res'in. 1. An amorphous, inflammable body exuding from trees and plants. 2. Same as *Rosin.* **R. plaster,** an adhesive plaster made of lead plaster and rosin.

Res'inous. Pertaining to or resembling a resin. **R. electricity,** negative electricity developed by friction of resinous bodies.

Resist'ance coil. Coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit for production of additional resistance.

Resolu'tion (rez-o-liū'shun). Subsidence of a morbid process.

Resol'vent (ri-zol'vent). Causing or favoring resolution.

Res'onance. A resounding; the sound elicited by percussion.

Res'onant (*rez'*o-nant). Resounding.

Resor'bin. Emulsion of almond oil, yellow wax, gelatin, soap, and lanolin.

Resor'cin. Crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$: antipyretic and antiseptic.

Resorp'tion. Absorption of matter that has been excreted.

Respi'rable (ri-spair'ą-bl). Fit for respiration.

Respira'tion. Breathing; act of taking air into and expelling it from the lungs.

Res'pirator. A device for breathing through, used to modify the quality of the air.

Respi'ratory. Of or pertaining to respiration. **R. bundle, R. column.** Same as *Solitary fasciculus*. **R. quotient,** quotient found by dividing amount of carbon dioxide exhaled by amount of oxygen inhaled in respiration.

Restibra'chium. The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Res'tiform. Rope-shaped. **R. body,** lateral column of medulla passing to cerebellum.

Res'tis (*res'tis*). A restiform body.

Restitu'tion. Rotation of fetal head after expulsion from vagina.

Restor'ative. Restoring health and vigor; also, a remedy so acting.

Resuscita'tion. Act of restoring to life one apparently dead.

Retch'ing. Involuntary effort to vomit without effect.

Re'te (rī'tī). A network. **R. Malpig'hii.** See *R. mucosum*. **R. mirab'ile,** a network of small anastomosing vessels formed by division of a single trunk. **R. muco'sum,** the innermost layer of epidermis. **R. tes'tis,** network formed by vasa recta in mediastinum of testis.

Reten'tion. Act of holding back or keeping in. **R. cyst,** cyst formed by accumulation of secretion in a gland.

Retic'ular. Relating to or resembling a net. **R. formation.** network of fibres in medulla oblongata running up into pons. **R. lamina** or **membrane,** perforated membrane covering organ of Corti. **R. tissue,** adenoid tissue.

Retic'ulum (ri-tik'ĭu-lum). A network.

Ret'iform. Net-shaped. **R. tissue,** adenoid tissue.

Ret'ina. The internal nervous tunic of the eyeball, formed by expansion of the optic nerve, constituting perceptive structure of eye.

Retinac'ulum. A band or structure keeping anything in place. **R. of Weitbrecht.** See *Weitbrecht's retinaculum*.

Ret'inal (*ret'i-nal*). Of or pertaining to the retina.

Retini'tis. Inflammation of the retina. **R. pigmento'sa,** sclerosis of retina with atrophy and pigmentation.

Retinochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of retina and choroid.

Ret'inol. A solvent hydrocarbon, $C_{39}H_{16}$, distilled from rosin.

Retinos'copy (*ret-i-nos'ko-pi*). Same as *Skiascopy*.

Retort'. A globular vessel with a long neck, used in distilling.

Retrac'tile (ri-trak'tĭl). Capable of being drawn back.

Retrac'tion (ri-trak'shun). A drawing back or up.

Retrac'tor. Instrument for drawing aside the edges of an incision.

Ret'rahens au'rem. A muscle drawing back the ear.

Retrobul'bar. Back of the eyeball. **R. neuritis,** inflammation of optic nerve behind eyeball.

Retroce'dent. Coming back again. **R. gout,** gout in which external symptoms disappear and are replaced by visceral affections.

Retroces'sion (rĭ-tro-sesh'un). A going back; a relapsing.

Retroclu'sion. Acupressure with pin passing over and then back under the vessel.

Retrocol'lic (rĕ-tro-kol'*ik*). Relating to back of neck.

Re'troflexed (rĕ'tro-flext). Bent backward.

Retroflex'ion. A backward bending of an organ.

Ret'rograde. Going backward. **R. metamorphosis,** catabolism.

Retrog'raphy. Writing from right to left with slant to the left.

Retroin'sular (ret-ro-*in*'siu-lar). Behind Reil's island.

Retromam'mary. Behind the mammary gland.

Retro-oc'ular (ret-ro-ok'iu-lar). Behind the eyeball.

Retroperitone'al. Situated behind the peritoneum.

Retropharyn'geal (ret''ro-fe-r*in*'ji-al). Behind the pharynx.

Retropul'sion. 1. A driving backward. 2. Tendency to walk backward.

Retrotar'sal (ret-ro-tar'sal). Behind tarsus of eye.

Retro-u'terine. Behind the uterus.

Retrovaccina'tion. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.

Retrover'sion. Displacement in which the whole organ is tipped backward.

Ret'zius's lines. Horizontal brown lines in tooth-enamel. **R.'s space,** the preperitoneal space. **R.'s veins,** veins uniting branches of portal veins with inferior vena cava.

Reuss's test (roi'sez). A test for atropine.

Revivifica'tion. See *Refreshing.*

Revul'sion. Withdrawal of blood from a diseased to another part.

Revul'sive. Producing revulsion; also, an agent so acting.

Rhabdi'tis. Genus of nematode worms parasitic in man.

Rhabdomyo'ma. A myoma of striated muscle-fibres.

Rhachial'gia (rĕ-ki-*al*'ji-a). Pain in or along the spine.

Rhachil'ysis. Treatment of lateral curvature of spine by combination of pressure and traction.

Rhachiom'eter. Instrument for measuring curvature of spine.

Rha'chiotome. Instrument for cutting into spinal column.

Rhachiot'omy. Operation of cutting through spinal column.

Rhachip'agus. Twin monster joined at the spine.

Rhachis'chisis. Fissure of the spinal column.

Rhachit'ic. Relating to or affected with rickets. **R. rosary,** series of bead-like prominences along cartilages of ribs.

Rhachi'tis (re-kai'tĭs). See *Rickets.*

Rhæstocythæ'mia. Presence of degenerated red blood-corpuscles in the blood.

Rhag'ades (rag'a-dēz). Fissures in the skin.

Rham'nus. Genus of trees. The bark of *R. Purshia'na* is cascara sagrada, a valuable laxative.

Rhapha'nia. 1. Poisoning by radishes. 2. Ergotism.

Rhaphe (rē'fi). See *Raphe.*

Rhat'any (rat'a-ni). See *Krameria.*

Rhe'ochord (rĭ'o-kōrd). See *Rheostat.*

Rheom'eter. 1. A galvanometer. 2. Instrument for measuring velocity of blood-current.

Rhe'ophore (rĭ'o-fōr). An electrode.

Rhe'oscope. Instrument for detecting the presence of an electric current.

Rhe'ostat. Instrument for regulating the resistance of an electric circuit.

Rhe'otome. An appliance for breaking an electric circuit.
Rhe'otrope. Instrument for reversing a current.
Rhe'um (rĭ'um). See *Rhubarb.*
Rheum (rûm). A watery discharge from eyes or nose.
Rheumat'ic. Relating or due to rheumatism. **R. diathesis,** constitutional predisposition to rheumatism. **R. fever,** acute rheumatism.
Rheu'matism (rû'mą-tizm). Constitutional disease in which fibrous structures, especially of joints and muscles, are inflamed and painful. **Muscular r.,** pain in voluntary muscles and their fibrous structures, with or without fever and other symptoms.
Rheumatis'mal œdema. Rheumatism with painful swellings from subcutaneous exudation.
Rheu'matoid arthritis. Chronic inflammation of joints with enlargement and deformity.
Rheu'mic diathesis (rû'mĭk). Same as *Dartrous diathesis.*
Rhex'is (rek'sis). Rupture of a vessel or an organ.
Rhig'olene. Light inflammable liquid, used as local anæsthetic.
Rhi'nal (rai'nal). Pertaining to the nose.
Rhinal'gia (rai-nal'ji-ą). Pain in the nose.
Rhinencepha'lon. Olfactory lobe of the brain.
Rhineuryn'ter. A dilatable bag for plugging the nose.
Rhin'ion. Point at lower end of suture between the nasal bones.
Rhini'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose. **R. caseo'sa,** a form with fetid, gelatinous discharge.
Rhinoceph'alus. A monster with nose like a proboscis or trunk.
Rhinola'lia. Nasal quality of voice from defect of nasal passages.
Rhi'nolite, Rhi'nolith. A calculus in the nose.
Rhinol'ogist. A specialist in diseases of the nose.
Rhinol'ogy. Science of the nose and its diseases.
Rhinom'eter. Instrument for measuring the nose.
Rhinommec'tomy. Excision of inner canthus of eye.
Rhinopho'nia (rai-no-fō'ni-ą). Nasal quality of voice.
Rhinophy'ma. Nodular swelling of nose with congestion.
Rhi'noplasty. Operation of forming a new nose with tissue from some other part.
Rhinopol'ypus (rai-no-pol'*i*-pus). Polypus of the nose.
Rhinorrha'gia (rai-no-rē'ji-ą). Nosebleed.
Rhinoscle'rin. Extract from *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis:* used in treating rhinoscleroma.
Rhinoskle'ro'ma. Hard, dense growth in the skin or mucous membrane of the nose.
Rhi'noscope. Speculum for examining the nose.
Rhinos'copy. Examination of nasal passages.
Rhi'zome (rai'zōm). A subterranean root-like stem.
Rhodogen'esis. Regeneration of visual purple which has been bleached by light.
Rho'dophane. Red pigment from the cones of the retina.
Rhodophylax'is. Property of the retinal epithelium to cause rhodogenesis.
Rhodop'sin (ro-dop'sin). Same as *Visual purple.*
Rhom'boid. Shaped like a rhomb. **R. fossa,** the fourth ventricle of the brain. **R. ligament,** ligament joining end of clavicle with first rib. **R. muscle.** See *Rhomboideus.* **R. sinus,** the fourth ventricle.
Rhomboi'deus. See *Muscle table.*

Rhon'chial (rong'ki-ạl). Of or caused by a rhonchus.

Rhon'chus. A dry, coarse râle in the bronchial tubes.

Rho'tacism. Improper pronunciation of *r* sounds.

Rhu'barb (rū'bârb). Root of *Rhe'um officina'le* of Asia: purgative, cholagogue, and astringent.

Rhus (rus). Genus of trees and shrubs. Berries of *R. gla'bra*, or sumac, are astringent and refrigerant. **R. Toxicoden'dron** is poison sumac, whose leaves are irritant and used in rheumatism.

Rhypopho'bia (rai-po-fō'bi-ạ). Morbid dread of dirt.

Rhyth'mical chorea. Chorea in which the movements occur at regular intervals.

Rhytido'sis (*rit-i*-dō'sis). A wrinkling. See *Rutidosis.*

Rib. One of the twenty-four bones forming the side of the chest.

Ribes's ganglion (rībz). Supposed sympathetic ganglion of communicating artery of the brain.

Rice-water stools. Stools of cholera, resembling water in which rice has been boiled.

Rich'ter's hernia. Hernia in which only a portion of the lumen of the bowel is involved.

Ri'cin (*ris'in*). A poisonous principle of castor-oil beans.

Ri'cinine. Crystalline alkaloid from the castor-oil bean.

Ri'cinus (*ris'i*-nus). Genus of plants furnishing castor oil.

Rick'ets. Disease of childhood with lack of earthy salts in the bones, which become curved and deformed.

Rick'ety (rik'*e-ti*). Affected with rickets.

Ri'ders' bone. See *Cavalry bone.* **R.s' sprain,** sprain of adductor muscles of leg while on horseback.

Ri'ga's disease (rī'gạz). Cachectic aphthæ.

Riggs's disease. Pyorrhœa of alveolar processes of the gums.

Ri'gor. A chill. **R. mor'tis,** state of rigidity after death, due to coagulation of muscle-plasm.

Ri'ma (rai'mạ). A chink or crack. **R. glot'tidis,** the opening between the vocal bands. **R. respirato'ria,** space behind arytenoid cartilages.

Ri'mous (rai'mus). Full of fissures or cracks.

Rim'ula. A small fissure, as of the brain or the cord.

Ring'worm. Any parasitic skin disease in ring-shaped patches.

Riolan's bouquet (rī-o-lânz'). Bundle of muscles and ligaments attached to styloid process of temporal bone. **R.'s muscle,** portion of orbicular muscle of eyelid near border of lid.

Riso'rius. See *Muscle table.*

Ri'sus sardon'icus. Peculiar grinning expression caused by spasm of muscle about the mouth.

Ritter-Valli law. Law that both initial increase and succeeding loss of irritability on dividing a nerve travel from peripheral end of the divided nerve.

Rive'rius's draught. Solution of sodium citrate.

Rivin'ian ducts. The ducts of the sublingual gland. **R. segment,** Shrapnell's membrane.

Rob. A fruit-jelly.

Rob'ertson's pupil. See *Argyll-Robertson pupil.*

Rob'orant (*rob'o*-rạnt). Giving strength; strengthening.

Rochelle' salt (ro-shel'). Potassium and sodium tartrate.

Rock-crystal. Transparent quartz, used for spectacle glasses.

Rock-fever. Mediterranean fever.

Ro'dent ulcer. A sluggish, spreading ulcer, usually of the face.

Roentgen rays. See *Röntgen rays.*

Rokitan'sky's disease. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Rolan'dic. Described by Rolando. **R. area,** the excitomotor area of the brain. **R. fissure,** the fissure between the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions of the brain. **R. tubercle,** one of the rounded masses under the lateral columns of the medulla oblongata.

Roll'er. A long band of linen or flannel rolled up from both ends.

Rom'berg's symptom. Inability to stand steady with the eyes shut: seen in locomotor ataxia.

Rongeur (rôn-zhĕr'). A gouge forceps.

Rönt'gen rays (rönt'gen). A form of energy having the property of penetrating ordinarily opaque substances and affecting an ordinary photographic plate, and generated by passing an electric current through a Ruhmkorff coil and thence to a highly exhausted vacuum tube. They are used for taking photographs (*Skiagraphs*) through the flesh.

Röntog'raphy. See *Skiagraphy.*

Roof nucleus. Nucleus in middle lobe of cerebellum above roof of fourth ventricle.

Root arteries. See *Radicular vessels.*

Root-zone. That part of the white matter of the spinal cord connected with anterior and posterior nerve-roots.

Ro'sa (rō'zą). Latin for a rose.

Rosa'cea (ro-zē'si-ą). See *Acne rosacea.*

Rosan'iline. Colorless crystalline parasiticide substance, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3$, from coal-tar.

Rose (rōz). A plant of the genus *Rosa.* Petals of *Ro'sa centifo'lia* are used in making aqua rosæ. **R. cold,** hay-fever occurring at the time roses bloom. **R. rash.** See *Roseola.*

Rose'mary. A plant, *Rosmari'nus officina'lis,* whose leaves contain a stimulant, anodyne, and emmenagogue oil.

Rosenmüller's body (rō'zęn-mül-ĕr'z). Same as *Parovarium.* **R.'s cavity** or **fossa,** depression in pharynx on either side of orifice of Eustachian tubes.

Rose'ola (ro-zī'o-lą). A non-contagious, rose-colored rash. **R. vaccin'ia,** a rosy eruption sometimes following vaccination.

Roser's method or **position.** Position of patient with head hanging down in operations on air-passages.

Ros'in (roz'in). The product remaining after distillation of turpentine oil.

Rosmari'nus (rōz-mą-rai'nus). See *Rosemary.*

Rosol'ic acid. Substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$: used as dye and as a test for acids.

Ross'bach's disease. Hyperchlorhydria.

Ros'trate (ros'trēt). Beaked.

Ros'trum. A beak-like process. **R. of corpus callosum,** tapering, anterior portion of corpus callosum.

Rot. 1. Decay. 2. A wasting disease of sheep.

Rota'tion. Movement around an axis. **R. joint,** a lateral ginglymus.

Rota'tor. A muscle which rotates a part.

Rötheln (rö'teln). See *Rubeola.*

Rot'ula. 1. The patella. 2. A troche or lozenge.

Rouget (rû-zhê'). Disease of swine in France and Germany.

Round ligament. Rounded cord passing from anterior lateral surface of uterus to labium majus.

Round worm. See *Ascaris.*

Roup. An infectious disease of poultry.

Rub'ber-dam. Thin sheet of rubber used by dentists to keep saliva from a tooth that is being filled.

Rub'ber tissue. Gutta-percha in thin sheets.

Rube'do (ru-bī'dō). Any redness of the skin.

Rubefa'cient. Causing redness of skin; also, agent so acting.

Rubel'la. See *Rubeola.*

Rube'ola (rū-bī'o-lą). 1. False or German measles, an infectious disease resembling measles, except that eruptions appear with the onset of the disease and that the disease is without catarrhal symptoms. 2. Measles.

Ru'bia tincto'rum. Dyers' madder.

Rubid'ium. Rare metallic element resembling potassium: salts used in medicine.

Rubi'go (ru-bai'gō). Latin for rust.

Ru'bus. Genus of plants including the blackberry, whose bark is astringent.

Ruc'tus (ruk'tus). Belching of wind from stomach.

Rude respiration. Bronchiovesicular respiration.

Rudimen'tary. Imperfectly or incompletely developed.

Rue (rū). An herb, *Ru'ta grave'olens,* furnishing a poisonous volatile oil: emmenagogue and abortifacient.

Ru'ga (rū'gą). A fold or ridge.

Ru'gose, Ru'gous (rū'gōs, rū'gus). Wrinkled or ridged.

Rugos'ity (rū-gos'*i*-ti). State of being rugose.

Ruhmkorff's coil (rūm'kŏrfs). An induction coil.

Rum. Alcoholic liquor distilled from the products of sugar-making.

Ru'men (rū'men). The first stomach of ruminant animals.

Ru'mex. Genus of plants. Root of *R. cris'pus,* or yellow dock, is astringent and tonic.

Rumina'tion (rū-mi-nē'shun). See *Merycism.*

Rump. The gluteal region; the buttocks.

Run'round. A felon which follows the circumference of the nail.

Ru'pia. Condition marked by formation of bullæ, which dry, leaving crusts on an ulcerated base: seen in tertiary syphilis.

Rup'ture. 1. Breaking or bursting of a part. 2. A hernia.

Rut. The condition of being in heat.

Ru'ta. See *Rue.*

Rutido'sis. A wrinkling; especially, wrinkling of the cornea.

Ruyschian membrane or **tunic** (rois'ki-ąn). The entochoroidea or choriocapillaris.

S

S. 1. Abbreviation for Latin *sinis'ter,* left, *sig'na,* mark, and *sight.* 2. Chemical symbol for sulphur.

Sabadil'la. Seed of *Vera'trum Sabadil'la:* used to kill parasites.

Sabi'na (sa-bai'ną). See *Savine.*

Sab'ulous (sab'iu-lus). Sandy; gritty.

Sabur'ral (sa-bur'ąl). Caused by foulness of stomach.

Sac'cate (sak'ēt). Contained in a sac; sac-like.

Sac'charated. Sugary; containing sugar.

Saccharifica'tion. Conversion into sugar.
Saccharim'eter (sȧk-ą-rim'e-tĕr). See *Saccharometer.*
Sac'charin. Sweet crystalline product, $C_7H_5SO_3N$, of coal-tar.
Sac'charine. Containing sugar; sweet like sugar.
Saccharom'eter. Instrument, especially a polarimeter, for measuring amount of sugar in a solution.
Saccharomy'ces. Genus of fungi; the yeast fungi.
Sac'charose. Ordinary sugar from sugar-cane or beet-root.
Sac'charum. Ordinary cane sugar. **S. lac'tis,** "sugar of milk." See *Lactose.*
Sac'ciform (sȧk'si-fôrm). Shaped like a sac or bag.
Sac'culated (sȧk'iu-lĕ-ted). Composed of saccules.
Sac'cule (sȧk'iûl). 1. A little sac. 2. That part of the membranous labyrinth of the vestibule connected with the cochlear canal.
Sac'culus. See *Saccule.* **S. laryn'gis,** pouch on outside of each false vocal cord.
Sac'cus (sȧk'us). A sac. **S. endolymphat'icus,** the sac of the dura mater in the aqueduct of the vestibule. **S. lachryma'lis.** See *Lachrymal sac.*
Sachsse's solution (zâk'sez). Aqueous solution of potassium iodide and hydrate and red mercuric iodide.
Sa'cra me'dia. The middle sacral artery.
Sa'crad (sē'krad). Towards the sacrum.
Sa'cral. Of or relating to the sacrum. **S. canal,** continuation of spinal canal through the sacrum. **S. grooves,** grooves on posterior surface of sacrum continuous with vertebral grooves. **S. nerves,** spinal nerves emerging from the sacral foramina.
Sacrococcy'geal. Between the sacrum and the coccyx.
Sacrocoxi'tis. Inflammation of sacro-iliac articulation.
Sacro-il'iac. Between the sacrum and the ilium.
Sacrolumba'lis. See *Muscle table.*
Sacrolum'bar. Pertaining to sacrum and loins.
Sacrosciat'ic. Between the sacrum and the ischium.
Sacro-u'terine. Connecting sacrum and uterus.
Sacrover'tebral. Between sacrum and vertebræ.
Sa'crum. The triangular bone above the coccyx.
Sad'dle-joint. Joint in which articulating surfaces are concave in one direction and convex in the other. **S.-nose,** a nose with a sunken bridge.
Sa'dism (sē'dizm). Sexual perversion in which pleasure is derived from inflicting cruelty upon another.
Saemisch's ulcer. Infectious serpiginous ulcer of the cornea.
Sæp'tum (sep'tum). See *Septum.*
Safe'ty tube. Part of the Eustachian tube which is always open.
Saf'fron. Plant, *Cro'cus sati'vus,* whose dried stigmata are antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and anodyne.
Saf'ranine. Pink dye, $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$, used as a stain.
Safran'ophile. Stainable with safranine.
Saf'rol. Anodyne liquid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, from oil of sassafras.
Sagape'num. Gum-resin resembling galbanum.
Sage (sēj). Plant, *Sal'via officina'lis:* leaves contain a stimulant astringent oil.
Sa'gittal (saj'i-tal). Shaped like an arrow. **S. section,** an anteroposterior vertical section. **S. suture,** the suture between the parietal bones.
Sa'go. The pith of an East Indian palm: used as food. **S. spleen,**

a spleen in which the degenerated Malpighian corpuscles form white patches like sago grains.

Saint Anthony's fire. Erysipelas. **Saint Gothard's disease,** ankylostomiasis. **Saint Ignatius's bean.** See *Ignatia.* **Saint Vitus's dance,** chorea.

Sal (*sal*). Salt.

Salaam' convulsion (*sa-lâm'*). See *Nodding spasm.*

Sala'cetol. Crystalline compound of salicylic acid and acetone: used like salol.

Salac'tol. Mixture of sodium salicylate, sodium lactate, and hydrogen peroxide: used in diphtheria.

Salaman'drine. Poison from the warts of the salamander.

Sal'danine. Local anæsthetic alkaloid from *Datu'ra arbo'reum* of Mexico.

Sa'lep (*sē'lep*). Tubers of several orchids, used as food for invalids.

Sal'icin. Crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$, from willow and poplar barks: tonic and antiperiodic.

Salicylam'ide. Yellow antiseptic substance, $C_7H_7NO_2$.

Sal'icylate (*sal'i-sil-ēt*). A salt of salicylic acid.

Sal'icylated. Impregnated with salicylic acid.

Salicyl'ic acid. Crystalline substance, $C_6H_4(OH)(COOH)$, found in various plants and made from carbolic acid: antiseptic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic.

Salicylsulphon'ic acid. Crystalline substance used as test for proteids.

Salifeb'rine. An antipyretic and anodyne compound, acetanilid salicylate.

Sal'ifiable. Capable of forming salts with acids.

Sali'genin. A substance, $C_7H_8O_2$, contained in salicin.

Saline (*sē'lain* or *se-lain'*). Salt-like; salty.

Salipy'rine. Antipyrin salicylate, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4$: antipyretic and anodyne.

Salithy'mol. Thymol salicylate, said to be antiseptic.

Sali'va. The fluid secreted in the mouth by the salivary glands.

Sal'ivary. Of or relating to the saliva. **S. calculus,** a concretion in a salivary duct. **S. ducts,** ducts of the s. glands, including Stenson's duct, Wharton's duct, Bartholin's duct, and the Rivinian ducts. **S. glands,** the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands.

Saliva'tion. Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism.

Sal'ivator. An agent causing salivation.

Sa'lix (*sē'liks*). Genus of trees, the willows.

Salm'on's operation (*sam'ǫnz*). See *Backcut of Salmon.*

Sal'ocoll. Phenocoll salicylate: anodyne and antipyretic.

Sal'ol. White, crystalline powder, $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$, phenyl salicylate: antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Sal'ophene. Crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{13}NO_4$, used in rheumatism.

Salpingec'tomy. Cutting out of oviduct or of Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian (*sal-pin'ji-an*). Relating to the oviduct.

Salpin'gion. Point at the apex of petrous bone on inferior surface.

Salpingi'tis. Inflammation of oviduct or Eustachian tube.

Salpingo-oophorec'tomy. Excision of oviduct and ovary.

Salpingo-oophori'tis. Inflammation of oviduct and ovary.

Salpingopharyn'geus. The levator palati.

Salpingostaphyli'nus. The tensor palati.

Salpingos'tomy. Formation of an opening into the oviduct.
Salpingot'omy. Operation of cutting into the oviduct.
Sal'pinx. The Eustachian tube; also, the oviduct.
Salpy'rine (*sal*-pai'*rin*). See *Salipyrine.*
Salt. 1. Sodium chloride. 2. A compound of an acid with a base or a radical. **S. rheum,** eczema.
Sal'tatory spasm. Clonic spasm of leg-muscles, causing jumping motion of patient.
Sal'ter's swing. Movable swing for suspending a fractured leg.
Saltpe'tre (sôlt-pī'tẽr). Potassium nitrate.
Salts. Magnesium sulphate.
Salu'brious. Wholesome; conducive to health.
Sal'ufer. Sodium silicofluoride; antiseptic.
Sal'umin. Aluminum salicylate: used as astringent in rhinitis and pharyngitis.
Salve (sáv). See *Ointment.*
Sal'via (*sal'* vi-ą). See *Sage.*
Sambu'cus. Genus of plants; elder. Flowers of *S. canaden'sis* are sudorific.
San'ative (*san'*ą-*tiv*). Healing.
Sanato'rium (*san*-ą-tō'ri-um). See *Sanitarium.*
San'atory (*san'*ą-to-*ri*). Healing.
Sand-bath. Heated sand for heating glass vessels, also for therapeutic application to the body.
Sand-flea. See *Chigre.*
San'dal wood. Wood of *San'talum al'bum,* yellow or white sandal wood, or of *Pterocar'pus santali'nus,* red sandal wood. They furnish an oil used like copaiba.
San'darac. Resin from an African tree: used like mastic.
Sane (sēn). Of sound mind.
Sän'ger's operation. Gastrohysterotomy for removal of living fœtus.
Sanguifica'tion. The formation of blood.
San'guinal. A preparation of blood used in anæmia.
Sanguina'ria. Genus of plants. Rhizome of *S. canaden'sis,* or blood-root, is emetic and narcotic.
Sanguin'arine. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{15}NO_4$, from *Sanguinaria.*
San'guine (*sang'*gwin). Abounding in blood; ardent.
Sanguin'eous (*sang*-gw*in'*i-us). Bloody; containing blood.
Sanguin'olent (*sang*-gw*in'*o-lent). Tinged with blood.
San'guis (*sang'*gwis). Latin for blood.
Sanguisu'ga (*sang*-gw*i*-sū'gą). A leech.
Sa'nies (sē'ni-ēz). A fetid discharge consisting of serum or pus mixed with blood.
Sa'nious (sē'ni-us). Resembling sanies.
Sanita'rium. A private hospital for invalids and convalescent persons.
San'itary. Pertaining to or promoting health.
Sanita'tion (*san-i*-tē'shun). Act of rendering healthful.
San'ity (*san'i-ti*). Soundness of mind and body.
San'talum. See *Sandal wood.*
Santon'ica. Unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemis'ia pauciflo'ra,* or Levant wormseed: anthelmintic.
San'tonin. Crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$, from santonica.
Santori'ni's cartilage. Same as *Corniculum laryngis.* **S.'s duct,** accessory duct of the pancreas. **S.'s fissures,** clefts in

the fibrocartilage of the pinna of the ear. **S.'s muscle,** the risorius muscle. **S.'s veins,** the emissory veins.

Saphe'na (sa-fī'nạ). The saphenous veins.

Saphe'nous nerve. Two nerves accompanying the s. veins. **S. opening,** opening in fascia lata for long s. vein and nerve. **S. veins,** two veins coming from deeper parts of thigh to the surface.

Sap'id (sap'*id*). Having flavor or taste.

Sa'po (sē'pō). Latin for soap.

Sapona'ceous (sap-o-nē'shius). Soapy.

Saponifica'tion. Conversion into soap.

Sap'onin. Poisonous glucoside, $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$, from various plants.

Sapotox'in. Poisonous glucoside from quillaja bark.

Sap'phism (saf'izm). Tribadism.

Sapræ'mia. Blood-poisoning from entrance of septic products into the blood.

Sap'rine. Ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, from decaying flesh.

Saprogen'ic, Sapro'genous. Causing putrefaction; formed by putrefaction.

Sap'rophyte. An organism developed on decaying matter.

Saprophyt'ic (sap-ro-fit'ik). Developing only on dead matter.

Sar'cina (sâr'si-nạ). A genus of microbe.

Sar'cine (sâr'sin). Same as *Hypoxanthine.*

Sar'cocele (sâr'ko-sēl). Fleshy swelling of the testicle.

Sar'code (sâr'kōd). Protoplasm.

Sarco-enchondro'ma. Combined sarcoma and enchondroma.

Sarcog'lia. Matter composing an eminence of Doyère.

Sarcolac'tic acid. A variety of lactic acid.

Sarcolem'ma. The membranous sheath enclosing each fibre of striated muscle.

Sarco'ma. A tumor of embryonic connective-tissue cells.

Sarcomato'sis. Condition marked by formation of sarcomata.

Sarcom'atous (sâr-kom'a-tus). Of or resembling a sarcoma.

Sar'comere. Any one of the segments into which the membranes of Krause are assumed to divide a muscular fibrilla.

Sar'coplasm. The interfibrillar matter of striated muscle.

Sar'coplast. A cell lying between the fibres of a muscle and capable of developing into a fibre.

Sarcop'tes. A genus of acarids including the itch-mite.

Sar'cosine. Crystalline substance, $C_3H_7NO_2$, from decomposition of creatine and caffeine.

Sar'costyle. One of the primitive fibrillæ of a muscle-fibre.

Sar'cous. Of or relating to muscle. **S. element,** one of the minute elements into which a sarcostyle may be split. **S. substance,** the substance of a sarcous element.

Sardon'ic laugh (sâr-don'ik). See *Risus sardonicus.*

Sar'kine. Same as *Hypoxanthine.*

Sarsaparil'la. Root of *Smi'lax officina'lis* and of other species: alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

Sar'tian disease. A variety of Oriental boil.

Sarto'rius. See *Muscle table.*

Sas'safras. Genus of trees. Bark of the root of *S. variifo'lium:* aromatic, stimulant, astringent.

Sat'ellite veins. Veins that accompany arteries.

Sat'urated compound. Chemical compound in which the combining capacities of all the elements are satisfied.

Satura'tion. The state of a solvent which has dissolved as much of a body as it can contain.

Sat'urnine. Relating to or produced by lead.

Sat'urnism (sat'ĕr-nizm). Same as *Plumbism.*

Satyri'asis. Excessive sexual desire in men.

Saun'ders (són'dĕrz). See *Sandal wood.*

Saurider'ma (só-ri-dĕr'mą). Ichthyosis.

Sau'sage poison. See *Allantotoxicon.*

Savill's disease (sav'ilz). Epidemic skin disease with papular rash followed by desquamation.

Sav'in, Sav'ine. A shrub, *Junip'erus Sabi'na,* containing a poisonous volatile oil used in dysmenorrhœa.

Saw palmetto. A palm of the Southern United States: sedative, diuretic, and tonic.

Sayre's jacket (sārz). A plaster of Paris jacket for spinal support.

Scab. A crust formed on superficial wounds and ulcers.

Sca'bies (skē'bi-iz). The itch; a contagious skin disease caused by burrowing of the itch-mite (*Sarcop'tes scabie'i*) in the skin.

Scabri'ties. The state of being rough or scabby.

Sca'la (skē'lą). Latin for ladder or staircase. **S. me'dia,** the cochlear canal. **S. tym'pani,** the tube below the cochlear canal. **S. vestib'uli,** the tube above Reissner's membrane and the cochlear canal.

Scald. A burn caused by hot liquid.

Scald, Scald-head. Any crusty disease, especially of the head.

Scalene tubercle (ske-lin'). See *Lisfranc's tubercle.*

Scale'nus. See *Muscle table.*

Scall (skôl). See *Scald,* 2d def.

Scalp. The skin of the head bearing the hair.

Scal'pel. A small straight knife with a convex edge.

Scal'prum (skal'prum). A raspatory.

Sca'ly (skē'li). Having scales; resembling scales.

Scam'mony. Resinous exudation from root of *Convol'vulus Scammo'nia:* active cathartic.

Scan'ning speech. Speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses.

Scaphocephal'ic, Scaphoceph'alous. Having a boat-shaped head.

Scaph'oid. Boat-shaped. **S. abdomen,** abdomen in which front wall is hollowed. **S. bone,** boat-shaped bone of carpus and tarsus.

Scap'ula. Flat, triangular bone of shoulder; shoulder-blade.

Scap'ular. Of or relating to the scapula. **S. line,** perpendicular line drawn on back from lower angle of scapula. **S. reflex,** contraction of scapular muscles on superficial irritation. **S. region,** region of back over the scapula.

Scap'ulary. A shoulder bandage for supporting a body bandage.

Scapuloclavic'ular. Between the scapula and the clavicle.

Scar. See *Cicatrix.*

Scarf-skin. The cuticle or epidermis.

Scarifica'tion. Act of making small superficial incisions on skin.

Scar'ificator. Instrument for scarification.

Scarlati'na. Scarlet fever, an acute contagious disease with fever and a scarlet erythema. **S. angino'sa,** scarlatina with marked throat symptoms.

Scarlati'nal. Pertaining to or caused by scarlatina.

Scarlati'naform. Like scarlatina.

Scarlat'inoid (skâr-lat'*i*-noid). Resembling scarlatina.

Scar'let fever. See *Scarlatina.*

Scar'pa's fascia. Part of deep layer of superficial abdominal fascia crossing Poupart's ligament. **S.'s foramen,** the anterior palatine canal. **S.'s liquor,** the endolymph. **S.'s membrane,** membrane closing the fenestra rotunda. **S.'s triangle,** triangle in thigh bounded by Poupart's ligament, inner edge of sartorius, and outer edge of adductor longus.

Scav'enger cells. Lymph-cells in neuroglia said to assist in absorbing effete matter.

Schacher's ganglion (shâk'ērz). The ophthalmic ganglion.

Schachowa's spiral tube (sha-kô'vaz). The spiral portion of a uriniferous tubule.

Scheele's green (shē'lez). Copper arsenite.

Schemat'ic eye (ski-mat'*i*k). A model or diagram of the eye.

Scherlie'vo (skēr-li-ē'vō). A contagious, probably syphilitic, disease of Austria.

Scheurlen's bacillus (shoir'lenz). A bacillus of carcinoma.

Schindyle'sis (skin-di-lī'sis). Articulation in which one bone is received into a slit in another.

Schistoceph'alus. Monster fœtus with a cleft head.

Schis'tocyte (skis'to-sait). A segmenting blood-corpuscle.

Schistocyto'sis. Presence of schistocytes in the blood.

Schistoproso'pia. Fissure of the face.

Schistoproso'pus. Monster with a split face.

Schistor'rhachis. Spina bifida.

Schistoso'mus. Monster with fissured abdomen.

Schistotho'rax. Fissure of the sternum or chest.

Schizomy'ces. A microörganism.

Schizomyco'sis. Disease due to presence of schizomycetes.

Schlemm's canal (shlemz). The minute annular vein at junction of cornea and sclerotic. **S.'s ligaments,** two ligaments of the capsule of the shoulder-joint.

Schneide'rian membrane. The mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities.

Schön'lein's disease (shön'lainz). Purpura rheumatica.

Schräg'er's lines. Curved lines on dentin of teeth.

Schultze's granule masses (shûlt'zez). Masses of blood-plaques in the blood.

Schwann's sheath. The neurilemma. **S.'s white substance.** Same as *Myelia.*

Schwein'furth green. Copper arsenite.

Schwel'le (shwel'*e*). German for threshold. See *Threshold.*

Sciage (sī-âzh'). A sawing movement in massage.

Sciat'ic (sai-at'*i*k). Of or relating to the ischium.

Sciat'ica. Neuralgia of the great sciatic nerve.

Scil'la (sil'a). See *Squill.*

Scir'rhoid (sir'oid or skir'oid). Resembling scirrhus.

Scirrho'ma (ski-rō'ma). See *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhosar'ca. Scleroderma.

Scir'rhous (skir'us). Hard; resembling scirrhus.

Scir'rhus. Alveolar cancer with connective tissue predominating.

Scissor-leg. Deformity in which the legs cross each other.

Scle'ra (skli'ra). The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scle'ral. Of or relating to the sclera.

Sclerecta'sia. Bulging out of the sclera.

Sclerec'tomy. Excision of part of the sclerotic.
Sclere'ma. Scleroderma. **S. neonato'rum,** disease of infancy with hardening and tightening of the skin.
Scleri'asis. See *Scleroderma.*
Scleririt'omy. Incision of sclera and iris for anterior staphyloma.
Scleri'tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.
Sclerochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of sclerotic and choroid.
Sclerocor'nea. The sclera and cornea together.
Sclerodactyl'ia. Scleroderma of fingers and toes.
Scleroder'ma. Skin disease with the formation of hard, rigid patches and immobility of underlying parts. **S. neonato'rum.** See *Sclerema.*
Sclero'genous (skli-roj'*e*-nus). Producing hard tissue.
Scleroiri'tis. Inflammation of sclerotic and iris.
Sclerokerati'tis. Inflammation of sclerotic and cornea.
Sclerokerato-iri'tis. Inflammation of sclerotic, cornea, and iris.
Sclero'ma (skli-rō'mą). See *Sclerosis.*
Scleromu'cin. One of the active principles of ergot.
Scleromyx'is. Paracentesis of the cornea.
Sclerosarco'ma. A firm, fleshy tumor on the gums.
Sclerosed (skli-rōst'). Affected with sclerosis; hardened.
Sclero'sing. Causing or undergoing sclerosis. **S. keratitis.** See *Keratitis.*
Sclero'sis. Hardening with hypertrophy of connective tissue.
Scleroskel'eton. That part of the skeleton formed by ossification in ligaments, tendons, and fasciæ.
Sclerosteno'sis. Stenosis with hardening.
Sclerot'ic. Hard; relating to sclerosis. **S. acid,** yellowish-brown principle from ergot. **S. coat,** the hard, dense membrane which with the cornea forms the external coat of the eye.
Sclerot'ica (skli-rot'*i*-ką). The sclerotic coat.
Scleroticec'tomy. Excision of portion of sclerotic.
Scleroticochoroidi'tis. See *Sclerochoroiditis.*
Scleroticonyx'is. See *Scleronyxis.*
Scleroticot'omy. Act of cutting through the sclerotic.
Scleroti'tis. Inflammation of sclerotic coat of eye.
Sclero'tium. Hard, black mass formed by fungi.
Scle'rotome. Instrument for performing sclerotomy.
Sclerot'omy. Incision into the sclerotica.
Sco'lex. That state of a cestode worm in which it consists of a head and a vesicular body.
Scoliom'eter. Instrument for measuring curves.
Scoliorhachit'ic. Relating to or caused by scoliosis and rickets.
Scoliosiom'etry. Measurement of curvature of the spine.
Scolio'sis (skó-li-ō'*sis*). Lateral curvature of the spine.
Scoliot'ic. Relating to or affected with scoliosis.
Scoop. Spoon-shaped instrument for extracting bodies from a cavity.
Scopa'rius. The tops of *Cyt'isus Scopa'rius,* or broom: diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.
Scopolam'ine, Scopole'ine. Crystalline mydriatic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, from various solanaceous plants.
Scorbu'tic. Relating to or affected with scurvy.
Scorbu'tus (skór-biú'tus). See *Scurvy.*

Scotodyn'ia. Vertigo with obscurity of vision and headache.

Sco'togram, Sco'tograph. See *Skiagraph.*

Scotog'raphy (sko-*tog'* ra-*fi*). See *Skiagraphy.*

Scoto'ma. A blind area in the field of vision.

Screa'tus (skri-ē'tus). Paroxysmal hawking.

Scriv'eners' palsy. See *Writers' cramp.*

Scrobic'ulus cor'dis. The pit of the stomach.

Scrof'ula. Condition marked by chronic swelling of lymphatic glands and bone with slow suppuration and formation of abscesses, probably of tubercular nature.

Scrof'ulide (skrof'iu-lid). See *Scrofuloderm.*

Scrof'uloderm. A skin affection from scrofula.

Scrofulo'sis. State of body favoring development of scrofula.

Scrof'ulous. Having or of the nature of scrofula. **S. abscess,** collection of pus from tuberculous degeneration of lymph-gland or bone.

Scro'tal (skrō'tal). Of or relating to the scrotum.

Scroti'tis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Scro'tum. The pouch containing the testicles and spermatic cord.

Scru'ple. A weight of twenty grains: symbol, ℈.

Scultet'tus's bandage. A many-tailed bandage of overlapping flaps.

Scurf. Desquamation of branny scales or sebaceous matter.

Scur'vy. Variety of purpura due to improper food.

Scute. Crescent-shaped plate forming outer wall of upper part of tympanic cavity.

Scutella'ria. Genus of plants. *S. lateriflo'ra,* or skull-cap, is nervine.

Scu'tiform (skiū'ti-fōrm). Shield-shaped.

Scu'tulum. One of the crusts of favus.

Scyb'alous (*sib'* a-lus). Consisting of scybala.

Scyb'alum, pl. *scyb'ala.* A small hard mass of feces.

Scyth'ian disease (*sith'* i-an). Atrophy of testicles and penis from sexual perversion.

Seam'stresses' cramp. Neurosis of seamstresses resembling writers' cramp.

Search'er. A sound to search the bladder for calculi.

Sea'sickness. Nausea, vomiting, and malaise from motion of vessels.

Seat-worm. See *Oxyuris.*

Seba'ceous. Of or relating to or secreting sebum. **S. cyst,** a soft tumor formed by collection of sebaceous secretion in a gland. **S. glands** or **follicles,** small glands in the skin opening in hair-follicles. **S. tumor.** Same as *S. cyst.*

Sebip'arous (si-*bip'* a-rus). Secreting sebum.

Seb'olith. A concretion in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrha'gia, Seborrhœ'a. Disease with excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands, which collects on the surface in greasy scales.

Se'bum. The thick, semi-liquid substance secreted by the sebiparous glands.

Seca'le (si-kē'li). Rye.

Seclu'sion of pupil. Annular posterior synechia.

Sec'ond intention. See *Healing.*

Sec'ond pair. The optic nerves.

Sec'ondary. Second in order; following something else. **S. de-**

generation. Same as *Wallerian degeneration.* **S. hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring a considerable time after injury. **S. syphilis.** See *Syphilis.*

Secre'ta (si-krī'tą). Secretions.

Secre'tion. 1. Function of the body by which various substances are separated from the blood and discharged. 2. The substance thus separated.

Secre'tory (si-krī'to-ri). Of or relating to secretion.

Sec'tion. 1. The act of cutting. 2. A cut or a cut surface.

Sec'undines (sek'un-dinz). The after-birth.

Secundip'ara. A woman bearing her second child.

Secun'dum ar'tem. In a professional or approved manner.

Seda'tion. Production of a sedative effect.

Sed'ative. 1. Allaying excitement and activity. 2. A remedy so acting.

Sed'entary. Sitting; requiring a sitting posture.

Sed'iment. A spontaneously formed precipitate.

Sed'litz powder. See *Seidlitz powder.*

Seed. See *Semen.*

Seg'ment. A portion cut off, either actually or by an imaginary line.

Segmen'tal. Undergoing segmentation or forming a segment. **S. ducts,** two canals of the embryo, splitting to form Müllerian and Wolffian ducts. **S. neuritis,** neuritis affecting the interannular segments. **S. tubules,** the tubules of the Wolffian body.

Segmenta'tion. Act of dividing into similar parts. **S. cavity.** Same as *Blastocœle.* **S. nucleus,** the nucleus of a fertilized ovum, formed by junction of sperm- and egg-nuclei. **S. sphere,** a blastomere.

Seid'litz powder. A cathartic effervescing powder.

Self-abuse. Masturbation.

Self-diges'tion. See *Autodigestion.*

Self-infec'tion. See *Auto-infection.*

Self-lim'ited disease. Disease running a definite and limited course without respect to treatment.

Self-pollu'tion. Masturbation.

Sel'la tur'cica. The pituitary fossa.

Sel'ters or **Selt'zer water.** An effervescing mineral water.

Semeiog'raphy, Semeiol'ogy. Symptomatology.

Semeiot'ic. Of or relating to symptoms.

Semeiot'ics (sī-mai-ot'iks). Symptomatology.

Semelin'cident. Affecting a person only once.

Se'men. 1. A seed. 2. The liquid secreted by the testicles and ejaculated in coitus. **S. con'tra,** santonica.

Semenu'ria (sī-men-iū'ri-ą). Presence of semen in the urine.

Semicanal (sem-*i*-ka-nal'). A canal open at one side.

Semicir'cular canals. Three curved passages forming posterior part of labyrinth of ear.

Semilu'nar. Shaped like a half-moon. **S. bone,** second one of first row of carpal bones counting from thumb side. **S. cartilages,** crescentic cartilages of the knee-joint. **S. ganglion.** 1. A ganglion in abdomen forming part of solar plexus. 2. The Gasserian ganglion. **S. lobe,** the posterior of two lobes on upper surface of cerebellum. **S. tract,** tract of fibres in lateral part of cerebellar hemisphere. **S. valves,** three valves of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery.

Semimembrano'sus. See *Muscle table.*

Sem'inal. Of or relating to the semen. **S. cyst,** a cyst containing semen. **S. duct,** the ejaculatory duct. **S. granules** or **globules,** minute globules in semen. **S. vesicles,** pair of convoluted receptacles at base of bladder.

Semina'tion. Intromission of semen into the uterus.

Seminif'erous (sem-*i*-nif'ẹ-rus). Conveying semen.

Seminor'mal. Containing half as much reagent as the normal.

Se'mis (sĕ'mis). Half:—abbreviated *ss.*

Semispina'lis. A muscle of the back and one of the neck.

Semisul'cus. A depression forming with another on the opposite side a complete sulcus.

Semitendino'sus. A long muscle of the thigh.

Sen'ega. The root of *Polyg'ala Sen'ega:* expectorant and diuretic.

Sen'egin (sen'i-jin). Active principle of senega.

Se'nile (sē'nil). Of or relating to old age. **S. gangrene.** See *Gangrene.*

Senil'ity (si-nil'*i*-ti). Old age.

Sen'na. The leaflets of several species of *Cassia:* mild purgative.

Senn's bone-plates. Plates of decalcified bone, used in joining divided intestine.

Sensa'tion. A feeling; consciousness of an impression made by an external body on the sense-organs.

Sense. 1. A faculty by which properties and conditions of things are perceived. 2. A feeling or sensation.

Sensibil'ity. Capability for feeling or perception.

Sen'sible. Perceptible by the senses.

Sen'sitive. Capable of feeling; reacting to stimulation.

Sen'sitized. Made sensitive.

Senso'rial. Of or relating to the sensorium.

Sensorimo'tor. Pertaining to sensation and motion.

Senso'rium. A sensory nerve-centre. **S. commu'ne,** portion of cerebral cortex receiving and regulating impulses from sensory nerve-centres.

Sen'sory. Pertaining to sensation. **S. amusia.** See *Amusia.* **S. aphasia.** See *Aphasia.* **S. crossway,** posterior third of internal capsule of brain. **S. decussation,** the superior pyramidal decussation. **S. epilepsy,** epilepsy with delusions of sense instead of convulsions.

Sen'tient. Able to feel; also, highly sensitive.

Sep'arator, Sep'aratory. An instrument for separating.

Sep'sine. Poisonous ptomaine from decaying yeast and animal matter.

Sep'sis (sep'sis). Poisoning by putrefactive matter.

Septæ'mia (sep-tī'mi-ą). See *Septicæmia.*

Sep'tal (sep'tąl). Relating to a septum.

Sep'tan. Recurring every seventh day.

Septentrional'ine. Anæsthetic alkaloid from aconite.

Sep'tic (sep'tik). Causing or due to putrefaction.

Septicæ'mia (sep-ti-sē'mi-ą). State in which putrefactive bacteria are present in the blood, causing fever, chills, and prostration.

Septicæ'mic. Relating to or affected with septicæmia.

Sep'ticine (sep'ti-sin). Ptomaine from putrid flesh.

Septico-æ'mia. Same as *Septicæmia.*

Septicopyæ'mia. Combined septicæmia and pyæmia.

Septiv'alent. Able to displace or combine with seven hydrogen atoms.

Septom'eter. 1. Instrument for measuring thickness of nasal septum. 2. Apparatus for measuring septic matter in the atmosphere.

Sep'tone. A ferment supposed to cause a contagious disease.

Sep'tum. A partition or dividing wall. **S. atrio'rum, S. auricula'rum,** the partition between the auricles of the heart. **S. lu'cidum.** 1. A partition between the two lateral ventricles of the brain. 2. Stratum lucidum of the epidermis. **S. pectinifor'me,** imperfect septum separating corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Septu'plet. One of seven children born at a birth.

Sequel'a. Morbid condition following a disease and due to it.

Seques'ter (si-kwes'tĕr). See *Sequestrum.*

Sequestra'tion. 1. Isolation of a patient. 2. Formation of a sequestrum.

Sequestrec'tomy, Sequestrot'omy. Excision of a sequestrum.

Seques'trum. A fragment of dead bone separated from a healthy bone in necrosis.

Seralbu'min. The albumin of the blood.

Se'rial sections. Microscopic sections from the same piece arranged in order as they were cut.

Ser'iceps. A device for making traction on the fetal head.

Serofi'brinous. Composed of serum and fibrin.

Serolem'ma (sĭ-ro-lem'ą). Outer layer of the amnion.

Ser'olin. Crystalline principle from blood-serum.

Seromu'cous. Composed of serum and mucus.

Seropu'rulent (sĭ-ro-piū'riu-lent). Composed of serum and pus.

Se'ropus (sĭ'ro-pus). Serum mixed with pus.

Sero'sa (sĭ-ró'są). A serous membrane.

Serose'rous. Joining two serous surfaces.

Serosynovi'tis. Synovitis with serous effusion.

Serother'apy. Treatment by blood-serums containing antitoxins.

Seroti'na (sĭ-ro-tai'ną). See *Decidua serotina.*

Se'rous. Pertaining to or resembling serum. **S. cavity,** one of the larger lymph-spaces. **S. fluid,** normal lymphatic fluid of the serous cavities. **S. gland,** gland with a clear serous secretion. **S. inflammation,** inflammation with an exudate of serum. **S. membrane,** a membrane of connective tissue lining one of the larger lymph-cavities of the body.

Serpenta'ria. Rhizome of Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolo'chia Serpenta'ria:* stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

Serpi'ginous (sĕr-pij'i-nus). Creeping from one part to another.

Serpi'go (sĕr-pai'gō). A creeping eruption.

Serpyl'lum (sĕr-pil'um). See *Thyme.*

Ser'rate, Ser'rated. Having a saw-like margin.

Serra'tion. An indentation like that between the teeth of a saw.

Serra'tus. One of several muscles of the chest.

Serrefine (sĕr-fĭn'). A spring forceps for compressing bleeding vessels.

Serrenœud (sĕr-nē'). Instrument for tightening a ligature.

Ser'rulate. Marked with small serrations.

Ser'toli's cells. Cells developing into spermatoblasts. **S.'s column,** an elongated sustentacular cell in a seminiferous tubule holding together spermatogenic cells.

Se'rum. The clear liquid separating from the clot and corpuscles of blood. **S.-albumin,** albumin of the blood. **S.-globulin,** globulin from blood-serum and lymph. **S.-lutein,** yellow coloring matter of serum. **S. therapy.** See *Serotherapy.*

Se'rumal calculus. Tartar on teeth from serum of diseased gums.

Serumu'ria (sĭ-rum-ū'ri-ą). Albuminuria.

Ses'ame. Plant of the East Indies furnishing an oil like olive oil.

Ses'amoid. Resembling a sesame-seed. **S. bone,** a small bone developed in a tendon. **S. cartilages,** small cartilages in the side of the ala of the nose.

Sesquiox'ide. Compound of one and a half parts of oxygen with one part of another element.

Ses'quisalt. Salt containing one and a half times as much of a base as a prosalt.

Seta'cious (sĭ-tē'shŭs). Like bristles.

Se'ton. A thread or strip of linen drawn through the skin to form a fistula.

Setsch'enow's centres. Reflex inhibitory centres in medulla oblongata and cord.

Seven-day fever. Relapsing fever.

Sev'enth pair. The facial nerves.

Se'vum (sĭ'vum). See *Suet.*

Sew'er-gas. Poisonous combination of gases from sewers.

Sex'tan. Recurring every seventh day.

Sextu'plet. One of six children born at one birth.

Sex'ual (sĕk'siu-ąl). Of or pertaining to sex.

Sex'valent. Able to replace or combine with six hydrogen atoms.

Shad'owgraph. See *Skiagraph.*

Shak'ing palsy. See *Paralysis agitans.*

Shar'pey's fibre. Fibres joining together the lamellæ of bone.

Sheath (shīth). A tubular case. **S. of Schwann,** the neurilemma.

Sheep-pox. Contagious disease of sheep resembling smallpox.

Shin. The prominent anterior edge of the leg. **S.-bone,** the tibia.

Shin'gles (shĭng'glz). Herpes zoster.

Ship fever. Typhus fever from overcrowding in ships.

Shock. State of sudden depression of the system from injury or mental emotion.

Shod'dy fever. Febrile disease with headache and cough, caused by the dust of shoddy factories.

Shoe'makers' cramp. Spasm of muscles of forearm and hand in shoemakers.

Short-sight. See *Myopia.*

Shot'gun prescription. Prescription of many ingredients, given in hope that one may be effective.

Shoul'der. The junction of the arm with the trunk. **S.-blade,** the scapula. **S.-girdle,** the bony girdle formed by the two clavicles and scapulæ.

Show. Discharge of blood preceding labor or menstruation.

Shrap'nell's membrane. The thin upper portion of the tympanic membrane.

Si. Chemical symbol of silicon.

Sial'agogue. Increasing flow of saliva; also, an agent so acting.

Si'aline. Pertaining to the saliva or spittle.

Sialorrhœ'a. Salivation.

Sib'bens. Ulcerative disease of Scotland, allied to syphilis.
Sib'ilant. Having a shrill, whistling character.
Sib'ilus (*sib'i-lus*). A sibilant râle.
Sick. 1. Not in good health. 2. Nauseated. **S. headache,** migraine.
Sick'ness. The state of being sick.
Sideroph'ilus. Having a tendency to absorb iron.
Sid'eroscope. Instrument for determining the presence of iron in a part.
Sidero'sis. 1. Pneumonia from inhalation of particles of iron. 2. Excess of iron in the system.
Sigaultian operation (si-gô'ti-an). Symphyseotomy.
Sight. The act or power of seeing.
Sig'matism. Incorrect or excessive use of the *s* sound in speech.
Sig'moid. Shaped like the letter S or C. **S. flexure,** S-shaped portion of colon, between descending colon and rectum. **S. fossa,** curved groove on mastoid portion of temporal bone.
Sigmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.
Sigmoidoproctos'tomy. Formation of a communication between the sigmoid flexure and the rectum.
Sigmoidos'tomy. Formation of artificial anus in sigmoid flexure.
Sig'na. Latin for mark or write,—added at end of prescriptions to show the directions that the druggist is to copy on the label.
Sig'nal symptom. A peculiar sensation in a part, giving warning of an attack of Jacksonian epilepsy.
Sig'nature. Part of prescription containing directions to be marked on the label.
Sik'imin. Poisonous principle from *Illi'cium religio'sum.*
Sil'ica. Silicon dioxide, SiO_2, principal ingredient of quartz, flint, etc.
Sil'icate. Compound of silicic acid with a base.
Sili'cic acid (*si-lis'ik*). An acid, H_4SiO_4.
Sil'icon. Non-metallic solid element: atomic weight, 28.3; symbol, Si.
Sil'ver. A white metallic element, very malleable and ductile: specific gravity, 10.5; atomic weight, 107.7.
Sil'ver-fork fracture. Fracture of lower end of radius, causing a peculiar deformity.
Si'mon's position. Position of patient flat on back with legs and thighs flexed, hips elevated, and thighs abducted.
Sim'ple fracture. Fracture with only two fragments and without external wound. **S. inflammation,** inflammation without pus or other inflammatory products.
Sim'ples (*sim'plz*). Medicinal herbs.
Sims's depressor (*simz'iz*). Loop of stout wire for depressing anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s position,** position of patient on left side and front of left chest, with right leg strongly flexed. **S.'s speculum,** vaginal speculum by which posterior wall of vagina is held up while anterior is pushed with S.'s depressor.
Simula'tion. Counterfeiting or pretending disease.
Sinal'bin. White, crystalline substance, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$, from seeds of white mustard.
Sin'apine. Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, from white mustard.
Sina'pis. Genus of plants furnishing mustard.
Sin'apism (*sin'a-pizm*). A mustard plaster.
Sin'apized. Containing or mixed with mustard.

Sincip'ital (*sin-sip'i-tal*). Of or relating to the sinciput.

Sin'ciput (*sin'si-put*). The front and upper part of the head.

Sin'ew (*sin'iu*). A tendon.

Sing. = L. *singulo'rum*, of each.

Sing'ers' nodule. A swelling between the arytenoid cartilages of singers.

Singul'tus (*sing-gul'tus*). Hiccough.

Sin'istrad. Towards the left.

Sin'istral (*sin'is-tral*). On the left side.

Sin'istrin. A levorotary sugar, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, from squill.

Sin'kaline. Alkaloid from mustard, identical with choline.

Si'nus. 1. A concavity or recess in a part. 2. A dilated channel containing blood. **S. circula'ris ir'idis.** Same as *Schlemm's canal*. **S.-phlebitis,** inflammation of a cranial sinus. **S. pocula'ris,** large lacuna in centre of prostatic portion of urethra. **S. prostat'icus,** depression on either side of verumontanum in floor of prostatic urethra. **S. rhomboide'us,** the fourth ventricle. **S.-thrombosis,** thrombosis of a cranial sinus.

Sinusoi'dal current. Alternating faradic current, alternately rising and falling from minimum to maximum.

Si'phon. Bent tube with arms of unequal length, for drawing liquid from one vessel to another.

Siphono'ma. A tumor composed of a series of tubes.

Sirenom'elus. Monster with legs fused and ending in a point.

Sitiopho'bia, Sitopho'bia. Morbid dread of taking food.

Sitoma'nia. 1. Periodical bulimia. 2. Sitophobia.

Sitz-bath. A hip-bath.

Sixth nerve or **pair.** The abducens nerve.

Ska'tol. Crystalline substance, C_9H_9N, found in feces.

Skel'etal. Of or relating to the skeleton. **S. muscle,** a muscle attached to or moving some part of the skeleton. **S. tissue,** a general term for bony, cartilaginous, fibrous, and ligamentous tissues.

Skeletiza'tion. Extreme emaciation.

Skeleto'genous. Producing skeletal structures.

Skeletol'ogy. Branch of anatomy treating of the skeleton.

Skel'eton. The bony framework of the body of an animal.

Ski'agram, Ski'agraph. A picture made by action of Röntgen rays on ordinary photographic plate after penetrating to parts which cannot be reached by rays of light.

Skiag'raphy (*skai-ag'ra-fi*). Art of producing a skiagraph.

Ski'ascope. 1. Apparatus used in skiascopy. 2. A fluoroscope.

Skias'copy. Determination of refractive power of the eye by examining the light and shadow thrown across the pupil when the retina is illuminated by a moving mirror.

Skin. The external investment of the body, made up of epidermis and corium. **S.-bound,** having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh. **S.-bound disease,** scleroderma. **S.-grafting,** operation of transplanting healthy skin from one portion of the body to another.

Skoda'ic resonance or **tympany.** Presence of tympanic resonance at upper part of chest changing to flatness at lower part.

Sko'da's sign (*sko'daz*). Same as *Skodaic resonance*.

Sko'tograph (*sko'to-graf*). Same as *Skiagraph*.

Skull. The bony framework of the head and face. **S.-cap.** 1. Upper part of skull. 2. See *Scutellaria*.

Sleep-ep'ilepsy. Narcolepsy.
Sleep-walk'ing. Somnambulism.
Sleep'ing dropsy or **sickness.** See *African lethargy.*
Slen'der column or **fasciculus.** Same as *Funiculus gracilis.*
S. lobe, lobule on lower surface of cerebellum.
Slide. Plate of glass on which objects are placed for examination by the microscope.
Sling. A hanging bandage for supporting arm or some other part.
Slough (sluf). A mass of dead tissue in the midst of living tissue.
Slough'ing (sluf'ing). The formation of a slough.
Small'pox. See *Variola.*
Smee cell. A variety of galvanic cell.
Smeg'ma. The thick sebaceous secretion around the glans penis.
Smell'ing salts. Ammonium carbonate for inhalation.
Smi'lax (smai'laks). See *Sarsaparilla.*
Smith's cramp. Spasm of muscles of arm and hand in black smiths.
Sn. Chemical symbol for tin (Latin *stan'num*).
Snake'root. See *Cimicifuga* and *Serpentaria.*
Snare. A loop of wire for tearing out or cutting off tumors, polypi, etc.
Snel'len's types. A variety of oculists' test-types.
Snore. A noisy sound caused by breathing through nose and mouth at once.
Snor'ing râle. A sonorous râle.
Snow-blindness. Dimness of vision caused by the glare of the sun upon snow.
Snuf'fles. Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane of syphilitic infants.
Soap. A compound of a fatty acid with a salifiable base, formed by action of an alkali upon a fat or oil. **S.-bark.** See *Quillaia.*
So'cia parot'idis. An accessory portion of the parotid gland.
Sock'et. A hollow part into which another part fits.
So'da. 1. Sodium hydrate, NaOH. 2. Sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. **S.-water,** water supersaturated with carbonic acid gas.
So'dic (sō'dik). Containing sodium or soda.
So'dium. A soft silvery white metallic element. Specific gravity 0.97; atomic weight, 23. **S. bicarbonate,** white antacid powder, $NaHCO_3$. **S. carbonate,** an alkaline irritant, $Na_2CO_3 + 10H_2O$. **S. chloride,** common salt, NaCl. **S. hydrate,** a caustic alkaline substance, NaOH. **S. iodide,** NaI, is used like other iodides. **S. phosphate,** $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$, is cathartic and cholagogue. **S. sulphate,** Na_2SO_4, is a drastic cathartic.
Sod'omy (sod'o-mi). Sexual connection by the anus.
Soem'mering's foramen. The foramen centrale of the eye. **S.'s spot,** the macula lutea.
Soft palate. See *Palate.*
Soft'ening. The act of becoming soft. **S. of the brain,** progressive dementia in general paresis of the insane.
Sol'anine. White crystalline alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{75}NO_{19}$, from *Sola'num nit'grum:* narcotic and poisonous.
Sola'num. Genus of plants including potato, egg-plant, etc. *S. nit'grum* is the common nightshade.
So'lar plexus. A plexus of ganglia supplying the abdominal viscera and composed of great and part of less splanchnic nerves and right pneumogastric.

Sole (sōl). The bottom of the foot. **S. reflex.** See *Plantar reflex.*

So'leus, So'læus. See *Muscle table.*

Sol'idism. The theory that attributes disease to condensation or rarefaction of solid tissues.

Solidis'tic pathology. Same as *Solidism.*

Sel'itary fasciculus. Longitudinal bundle of fibres in medulla and cord forming ascending root of glossopharyngeal. **S. glands,** lymphoid nodules in mucous membrane of intestine.

Solubil'ity. Condition of being soluble.

Sol'uble (*sol'*iu-bl). Susceptible of solution.

Solu'tion. 1. The act of dissolving. 2. A liquid having particles of a solid, another liquid, or a gas diffused through it. **S. of contiguity,** a dislocation. **S. of continuity,** a wound separating two parts normally connected.

Sol'utol. Antiseptic solution of cresol in sodium cresotate.

Solv. = Latin *sol've,* "dissolve."

Sol'vent. 1. Dissolving. 2. A liquid which dissolves.

Sol'veol. Antiseptic solution of sodium cresotate in cresol.

Sol'vine. A syrupy liquid, irritant and solvent, of red blood-corpuscles.

Somat'ic. Of or pertaining to the body. **S. death,** death of the whole body.

Somatodym'ia. State of double monster with joined bodies.

Somatol'ogy (sō-ma-tol'o-ji). Anatomy and physiology.

So'matome. 1. See *Somite.* 2. Instrument for cutting the fœtus.

So'matopleure. 1. The outer of the two layers of the mesoblast; the somatic mesoblast. 2. Layer formed by union of the somatopleure (1st def.) and the epiblast.

So'matose. A concentrated food prepared from meat.

So'mite. One of the segments of the mesoblast; a protovertebra.

Som'nal. Crystalline hypnotic and diuretic, $C_7H_{12}NO_3Cl$.

Somnam'bulism (som-nam'biu-lizm). Sleep-walking.

Somnifa'cient. Causing sleep; hypnotic.

Somnil'oquism (som-nil'o-kwizm). Talking in sleep.

Somnolen'tic. A state of incomplete sleep.

Sonde coudée (sōnd-kū-dē'). An elbowed catheter.

Son'itus (*son'i*-tus). See *Tinnitus.*

Sonom'eter. Instrument for testing the power of hearing.

Sono'rous. Sounding; resonant. **S. râle,** a snoring respiration sound, due to narrowing of bronchi.

Soot-cancer. See *Cancer scroti.*

Sophistica'tion. Adulteration of medicine or food.

So'por (sō'pōr). Deep sleep; coma.

Soporif'ic (sō-po-rif'ik). Causing deep sleep.

So'porose. Associated with deep sleep or with coma.

Sorbefa'cient. Remedy that promotes absorption.

Sor'des. Filth; especially, matter collecting on the teeth and lips in low fevers. **S. gas'trica,** undigested matter in the stomach.

Sore-throat. See *Pharyngitis* and *Tonsillitis.*

Sou'ffle (sū'fl). A soft blowing sound heard on auscultation.

Sound. An instrument for introduction into cavities to detect foreign bodies.

South'ernwood. See *Abrotanum.*

So'zal. An antiseptic aluminum salt.

So'zin. A proteid occurring naturally in the body, acting as a protective against disease.

Sozoi'odol. Crystalline antiseptic, $C_6H_4SO_4I_2$.

Space-nerves. Fibres of auditory nerve, distributed to the semicircular canals.

Space-sense. That sense by which the position and relation of objects are perceived.

Spanæ'mia (spa-ni'mi-ą). Poverty of the blood; anæmia.

Span'ish fly. See *Cantharis.*

Spar'adrap (spar'ą-drap). A plaster.

Spargo'sis. 1. Elephantiasis. 2. Distention of breast with milk.

Spar'teine. Colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$, from broom. Its sulphate acts like digitalin.

Spasm. A sudden involuntary contraction of muscles. A s. is *clonic* when rigidity is immediately followed by relaxation, and *tonic* or *tetanic* when rigidity continues some time.

Spasmod'ic (spaz-mod'*ik*). Pertaining to or marked by spasm.

Spasmophil'ia. Tendency to convulsions.

Spas'motin. Poisonous compound, $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$, from ergot.

Spasmotox'in. A ptomaine from the bacillus of tetanus.

Spas'tic. Affected with or marked by spasms. **S. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia.* **S. paraplegia,** paraplegia with tonic spasm of the affected muscles.

Spat'ula. Instrument with flat, blunt blade for spreading ointments, etc.

Spay'ing (spê'*ing*). Removal of the ovaries.

Spear'mint. The plant *Men'tha vir'idis:* carminative.

Specialist (spesh'ą-*list*). A physician devoted to a special class of diseases.

Spe'cies. 1. A subdivision of a genus. 2. A powder used for making an infusion.

Specif'ic. 1. Relating to a species. 2. A specific remedy. **S. gravity,** weight of a body compared with that of an equal volume of another taken as a standard. **S. remedy,** a remedy specially curative of a given disease.

Specil'lum (spi-sil'um). A bougie.

Spec'tacles. Two glass lenses set in a frame for assisting vision.

Spec'tral. Performed by means of the spectrum.

Spectrom'etry (spek-trom'*e*-tri). Spectrum analysis.

Spectrophotom'eter. Instrument for measuring light-sense by means of the spectrum.

Spectrophotom'etry. Use of the spectrophotometer.

Spec'troscope. An instrument for forming and examining the spectrum of a body.

Spec'trum. The colored band into which a ray of white light is decomposed by passage through a prism or a glass grating.

Spec'ulum. An instrument for holding open a passage of the body for examination.

Speech-centre. Centre in third left frontal convolution of the brain regulating speech.

Spend. To ejaculate semen.

Sperm. The semen. **S.-cell.** 1. A spermatozoon. 2. A spermatoblast. **S. nucleus,** the nucleus of a spermatozoon.

Spermace'ti. White crystalline substance from head of sperm-whale: emollient.

Spermat'ic. Pertaining to or conveying semen. **S. artery,** branch of abdominal aorta accompanying the spermatic cord. **S. canal,** the inguinal canal. **S. cord,** the cord by which the testi-

cle is suspended. **S. plexus.** 1. Branch of renal nerve-plexus extending down the s. cord. 2. The pampiniform plexus.

Sper'matid. A cell formed by division of a secondary spermatocyte and developing into a spermatozoon.

Sper'matin. An albuminous substance from semen.

Spermati'tis. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Sper'matoblast. Same as *Spermatid.*

Sper'matocele. A cyst of the scrotum containing spermatozoa.

Sper'matocyst. A group of spermatocytes.

Spermatocysti'tis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Sper'matocyte. A cell (*primary s.*) arising from a spermatogonium. It divides into two cells (*secondary s.*), each of which forms true spermatids.

Spermatogen'esis, Spermato'geny. Development of spermatozoa.

Spermatogo'nium. A cell formed in the seminal tubules and breaking up into two spermatocytes.

Spermatopho'bia. Morbid fear of spermatorrhœa.

Sper'matophore. A capsule enclosing spermatozoa.

Spermatopoiet'ic. Promoting the secretion of semen.

Spermatorrhœ'a. Involuntary discharge of semen.

Sper'matospore. Same as *Spermatogonium.*

Spermatozo'id. Same as *Spermatozoon.*

Spermatu'ria. Presence of semen in the urine.

Sper'min. A preparation of the testicles of animals.

Sper'mine. Crystalline leucomaine, C_2H_5N, found in semen, sputum, and certain viscera.

Sper'moblast. Same as *Spermatoblast.*

Sper'moplasm. The protoplasm of a spermatoblast.

Sper'mosphere. Mass of spermatoblasts formed by division of a spermospore.

Sper'mospore (spĕr'mo-spōr). Same as *Spermatogonium.*

Sp. gr. Abbreviation for *specific gravity.*

Spha'celate (sfas'e-lēt). To mortify.

Sphacela'tion (sfas-e-lē'shun). Mortification.

Spha'celism (sfas'e-lizm). Gangrene.

Sphaceloder'ma. Gangrene of the skin.

Sphacelotox'in. Same as *Spasmotine.*

Spha'celous (sfas'e-lus). Gangrenous.

Spha'celus (sfas'e-lus). A slough.

Sphæræsthe'sia. Sensation as of the presence of a ball.

Sphærobacte'ria. Micrococci.

Sphærococ'cus. A genus of bacteria; also, a genus of fungi.

Sphe'nion. Point at the apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone.

Sphenoceph'alus. Monster with a wedge-shaped head.

Spheno-ethmoi'dal recess. Recess behind roof of nasal fossa.

Sphe'noid. Wedge-shaped. **S. bone,** irregular wedge-shaped bone at base of skull.

Sphenoi'dal. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone. **S. fissure,** space between great and small wings of sphenoid bone.

Sphenomax'illary. Between sphenoid and maxilla.

Sphenopal'atine. Pertaining to the sphenoid and palate bones.

Sphenopari'etal. Between sphenoid and parietal bones.

Sphenosalpingostaphyli'nus. The tensor palati muscle.

Sphenot'ic. A bone of the fœtus developing into parts of sphenoid around carotid groove.

Sphen'otribe. Instrument for crushing base of fetal skull.

Sphenotur'binal bone. Thin curved plate of bone in front of each lesser wing of sphenoid.

Spher'ical aberration. See *Aberration*. **S. nucleus,** nucleus at junction of hemisphere with middle lobe of cerebellum.

Sperom'eter. Instrument for measuring curvature of a surface.

Sphinc'ter. A ring-shaped muscle which by its contraction closes a natural orifice.

Sphinc'teroplasty. Operative restoration of a defective sphincter.

Sphincterot'omy. Operation of cutting through a sphincter.

Sphin'goine. Leucomaine, $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$, from brain tissue.

Sphyg'mic (sfig'mik). Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphygmochron'ograph. A registering sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mogram. The tracing made by a sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mograph. Instrument for recording the movements of the arterial pulse.

Sphygmol'ogy. The science of the pulse.

Sphygmomanom'eter. Instrument for measuring pressure of blood in an artery.

Sphygmom'eter. Instrument for measuring the force and frequency of the pulse.

Sphyg'mophone. Instrument for rendering pulse-beats audible.

Sphyg'moscope. Instrument for rendering pulse-beats visible.

Sphygmosys'tole. That portion of the sphygmogram which represents the systole of the heart.

Sphyrot'omy. Excision of portion of malleus of the ear.

Spi'ca. A bandage applied in a figure-of-eight, so that the turns cross each other.

Spic'ule, Spic'ulum. A sharp needle-like body.

Spi'der-cells. See *Deiters's cells*.

Spige'lia. Genus of plants. The rhizome of *S. marilan'dica*, or pinkroot: used to destroy ascarids.

Spige'lian lobe. A small lobe beneath the back part of the right lobe of the liver.

Spi'geline (spij'e-lin). Active alkaloid of *Spigelia*.

Spilo'ma. A spot on the skin; a nævus.

Spiloplax'ia. One of the red spots in leprosy, etc.

Spi'lus. Same as *Spiloma*.

Spi'na. A spine. **S. bif'ida,** condition with congenital cleft of spinal column and protrusion of the meninges. **S. vento'sa,** swelling of bone from caries, cancer, etc., so that it appears puffed up with air.

Spi'nal. Of or pertaining to the spine. **S. canal,** canal extending through the s. column and containing the s. cord. **S. column,** the vertebral column. **S. cord,** the cord of nervous matter contained in the s. canal. **S. epilepsy,** condition in spastic paraplegia in which tonic and clonic spasm alternate. **S. hemiplegia.** See *Hemiplegia*. **S. irritation,** any nervous state with tenderness over the spine. **S. marrow,** the s. cord. **S. nerves,** the thirty-one pairs of nerves issuing from the s. cord. **S. paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis. **S. reflex,** a reflex having its centre in the s. cord.

Spina'lis. A muscle attached to the spines of the vertebræ.

Spi'nant. An agent increasing reflex activity of spinal cord.

Spin'dle-celled. Having long, slender, spindle-shaped cells.

Spine. 1. A sharp, slender process of bone. 2. The vertebral column.

Spinogle'noid ligament. Ligament joining spine of scapula with edge of glenoid cavity.

Spinoneu'ral. Pertaining to spinal cord and peripheral nerves.

Spi'nous (spaĭ'nus). Like a spine; pertaining to a spine. **S. point,** a point over a s. process sensitive to pressure. **S. process,** that part of a vertebra projecting backward from the arch.

Spintherism (spin'thĕr-izm). Photopsia.

Spi'ral. Winding like a screw. **S. bandage,** a common roller applied spirally round a limb. **S. canal,** the canal of the cochlea enclosing the scala vestibuli, scala media, and scala tympani. **S. lamina.** See *Lamina spiralis.*

Spi'rem. The convoluted mass of chromatin fibrils formed in karyokinesis.

Spiril'lum. A genus of schizomycetes in form of spiral filaments. **S. amylif'erum,** species from water causing fermentation. **S. bucca'le,** species from the tartar of teeth. **S. chol'eræ asiat'icæ,** pathogenic species from intestinal discharges of Asiatic cholera. **S. endoparago'gicum,** saprophytic species from trunk of an old poplar-tree. **S. of Finckler-Prior,** a species from the discharges of Asiatic cholera. **S. Metchnikow'i,** pathogenic species from blood of diseased hens. **S. Obermei'eri,** pathogenic species from blood of relapsing-fever patients. **S. suti'genum,** pathogenic species from saliva. **S. tyro'genum,** pathogenic species from old cheese. **S. volu'tans,** saprophytic species from stagnant water.

Spir'it. 1. An essential part; any volatile liquid. 2. Alcohol; also, a solution of volatile substance in alcohol.

Spir'ituous (spir'*i*-tshu-us). Containing alcohol; alcoholic.

Spir'itus (spir'*i*-tus). Latin for spirit. **S. frumen'ti,** whiskey. **S. odora'tus,** cologne water. **S. vi'ni gal'lici,** brandy.

Spirobacte'ria. Spiral bacteria.

Spirochæ'ta. Genus of schizomycetes in long twisted threads.

Spi'rograph. Instrument for registering respiratory movements.

Spirom'eter. Instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled and exhaled by the lungs.

Spirom'etry. Measurement of breathing capacity.

Spi'rophore. Apparatus for performing artificial respiration.

Spiruli'na. A microbe in the form of coiled filaments.

Spis'sated (spis'e-ted). Inspissated.

Spis'situde. State of being inspissated.

Spit'tle (spit'l). The saliva.

Splanchnapoph'ysis. Any element of the skeleton connected with the alimentary canal, as the jaw-bone.

Splanch'nic (splank'nik). Pertaining to the viscera. **S. nerves,** branches of the great sympathetic to the viscera.

Splanch'nocœle. That part of the cœlom from which the visceral cavities develop.

Splanchnog'raphy, Splanchnol'ogy. A description of the viscera.

Splanch'nopleure. 1. The inner layer of the mesoblast. 2. The layer of the embryo formed by junction of the splanchnopleure and the hypoblast.

Splanchnopto'sis. Prolapse of the viscera.
Splanchnos'copy. Examination of viscera by transillumination.
Splanchnoskel'eton. Part of skeleton connected with viscera.
Splanchnot'omy (splank-not'o-mi). Dissection of the viscera.
Splay-foot. Flat-foot.
Spleen. A purple organ in left hypochondriac region, near cardiac end of stomach. **S.-pulp,** the purplish proper substance of the spleen.
Splenæ'mia (spli-nī'mi-ą). Leukæmia of splenic origin.
Splenal'gia. Neuralgic pain in the spleen.
Splen'culus. A mass of splenic tissue on the gastrosplenic omentum near the spleen.
Splen'did line (splen'did). See *Linea splendens.*
Splenec'tomy (spli-nek'to-mi). Excision of the spleen.
Splenec'topy. Displacement of the spleen.
Splen'ic. Of or pertaining to the spleen. **S. apoplexy, S. fever,** malignant anthrax. **S. vein,** a branch of the portal vein returning blood from the spleen.
Splenifica'tion. See *Splenization.*
Spleni'tis. Inflammation of the spleen.
Sple'nium. 1. A bandage or compress. 2. Posterior rounded end of corpus callosum.
Sple'nius. A muscle of the back. See *Muscle table.*
Spleniza'tion. State of a tissue, especially lung, in which it resembles spleen tissue.
Sple'nocele (splī'no-sēl). Hernia of the spleen.
Splenocol'ic. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon.
Splenomala'cia. Softening of the spleen.
Splenomega'lia, Splenomeg'aly. Enlargement of the spleen.
Splenop'athy (spli-nop'ą-thi). Disease of the spleen.
Sple'nopexy. Operation of fixing the spleen in place.
Splenophren'ic ligament. Fold of peritoneum suspending the spleen.
Splenopneumo'nia. Pneumonia with splenization of the lung.
Splenot'omy. Operation of cutting into the spleen.
Splint. A thin piece of wood, tin, pasteboard, etc., for retaining fractured bones in apposition or at rest during union.
Split pelvis. Congenital lack of union at pelvic symphysis.
Spondylarthri'tis. Inflammation of a vertebral joint.
Spondyli'tis. Inflammation of one or more vertebræ. **S. defor'mans,** arthritis deformans of vertebræ. **S. tuberculo'sa,** Pott's disease.
Spondylize'ma. Settling of a vertebra so as to occupy the place of another which has been destroyed.
Spondylolisthe'sis. Forward displacement of a lumbar vertebra.
Spondylos'chisis. Fissure of a vertebral arch.
Spondylot'omy (spon-di-lot'o-mi). Same as *Rhachitomy.*
Sponge. The hairy, fibrous skeleton of a marine animal: used as an absorbent and vehicle for applying liquids. **S.-bath,** bath in which water is applied to body with a s. **S.-graft,** piece of sterilized sponge inserted in ulcer to cause granulation. **S.-tent,** a tent made of compressed sponge.
Spon'giform (spun'ji-fōrm). Having the appearance of a sponge.
Spon'gin. Horny substance forming the basis of sponge.

Spon'gioblast. One of the cells formed about the neural canal of the embryo and developing into neuroglia.

Spongiopi'line. Cotton cloth into which bits of sponge are incorporated and having one side waterproof.

Spon'gioplasm. The network of fibrils pervading body of a cell.

Spon'gy. Sponge-like in texture or appearance. **S. body.** See *Corpus spongiosum.* **S. portion of urethra,** portion of urethra traversing the corpus spongiosum.

Sponta'neous. Voluntary; occurring without external influence. **S. abortion.** See *Abortion.*

Spoon-nail. A nail whose outer surface is concave instead of convex.

Sporad'ic. Occurring in places; not widely diffused.

Sporad'oneure. An isolated nerve-cell in any of the tissues.

Spore (spōr). A reproductive cell of one of the lower organisms.

Sporif'erous (spo-rif'e-rus). Producing spores.

Sporog'ony. Development of unfertilized spores.

Spor'ophore. Portion of a fungus bearing the spores.

Sporozo'a (spō-ro-zō'ą). Endoparasitic protozoa.

Sport. See *Lusus naturæ.*

Sporula'tion (spōr-iu-lē'shun). The formation of spores.

Spot'ted fever. Cerebrospinal fever.

Sprain. Injury of a joint with partial rupture of its ligaments. **S.-fracture,** breaking away of a tendon from its insertion, carrying a piece of bone with it.

Spray. A fluid so minutely divided as to float in the air.

Sprew (sprū). Same as *Thrush.*

Spring conjunctivitis. See *Vernal catarrh.*

Spring ligament. Ligament connecting os calcis with scaphoid bone.

Spunk. Surgeon's agaric soaked in potassium nitrate.

Spu'rious (spiū'ri-us). False; simulated.

Spurred rye (spērd). Ergotized rye.

Spu'tum, pl. *spu'ta.* Matter spit out of the mouth. **S. septicæmia.** septicæmia caused by microbes from the sputum.

Squa'ma (skwē'mą). A scale; a scale-like plate of bone.

Squamopari'etal. Between squamous portion of temporal bone and parietal bone.

Squamo'sal. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamosphenoi'dal. Between squamous portion of temporal bone and sphenoid bone.

Squa'mous. Scaly. **S. bone, S. portion,** the upright circular plate forming upper fore part of temporal bone. **S. epithelium,** epithelium composed of thin, flat scales. **S. suture,** squamoparietal suture.

Square lobe. 1. The quadrate lobe of the liver. 2. The quadrangular lobe of the cerebellum.

Squar'rous (skwar'us). Scurfy.

Squill. Plant, *Scil'la marit'ima,* whose bulb is irritant, expectorant, and diuretic.

Squint. See *Strabismus.*

Squirt'ing cucumber. Same as *Elaterium.*

Sr. Chemical symbol for strontium.

Ss. = Latin *se'mis,* "half."

Stab culture. Bacterial culture made by thrusting an inoculated point into the medium.

Sta'bile current. Electric current applied with the electrodes stationary.

Staccat'o utterance. See *Scanning speech.*

Stactom'eter. A drop-measuring instrument.

Sta'dium (stē'di-um). Latin for a stage.

Staff. A grooved instrument introduced through the urethra as a guide for cutting.

Stage. 1. A period of a disease. 2. That portion of a microscope which carries the object.

Stain. A dye or reagent used to color tissues.

Stairs sign. Difficulty in descending stairs in locomotor ataxia.

Stam'mering. Hesitancy in speech. **S. bladder,** a bladder whose muscles act spasmodically, causing irregular urination.

Stan'dard solution. Solution of a definite amount of reagent.

Stan'nic acid. White vitreous substance, H_2SnO_3. **S. chloride,** thin, colorless liquid, $SnCl_4$.

Stan'num (stan'um). Latin for tin.

Stapedec'tomy (stē-pi-dek'to-mi). Excision of the stapes.

Stape'dial. Of or pertaining to the stapes.

Stapediovestib'ular. Between the stapes and the vestibule.

Stape'dius. A muscle of the middle ear. See *Muscle table.*

Sta'pes. The stirrup-shaped, most internal of the ossicles of the ear.

Staphisa'gria. Seeds of *Delphin'ium Staphisa'gria:* poisonous, and used as the parasiticide.

Staphisag'rine. Poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$, from staphisagria.

Staphylinopharyn'geus. Same as *Palatopharyngeus.*

Staphyl'ion. A point at the posterior edge of the hard palate on the median line.

Staphyli'tis (staf-*i*-lai'tis). Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylococcæ'mia. Presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylococ'cus. A genus of bacteria, many of which are pathogenic.

Staphylo'ma. Protrusion of the cornea or sclera.

Staph'yloplasty. Plastic operation on the uvula.

Staphylor'rhaphy. Operation of suturing edges of a cleft palate.

Staphylot'omy. 1. Incision or excision of the uvula. 2. Incision or excision of a staphyloma.

Star-anise. See *Illicium.*

Starch. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, found in various vegetable tissues.

Stars of Verheyen. See *Venæ stellatæ.*

Starva'tion. Condition due to deprivation of food.

Sta'sis (stē'sis). A stoppage, especially of the circulation.

Stat'ic, Stat'ical. At rest; not in motion. **S. breeze,** current of electrified air passing from an electric machine in operation. **S. electricity,** electricity evolved by friction. **S. reflex spasm,** saltatory spasm.

Stat'ics. The science of matter at rest.

Sta'tionary air. Air remaining in the lungs after normal respiration.

Statom'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of exophthalmia.

Sta'tus. State or condition. **S. arthrit'icus,** condition of disturbance preceding an attack of gout. **S. epilep'ticus,** state with succession of epileptic attacks. **S. præ'sens,** the present condition of a patient. **S. typho'sus,** typhoid state.

Staurople'gia (stó-ro-plī'ji-ą). Crossed hemiplegia.
Stavesacre (stēvz'ē-kĕr). Staphisagria.
Steap'sin. A ferment from pancreatic juice, saponifying fats.
Stear'ic acid. White, wax-like substance, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, from fats.
Ste'arin. A white, crystalline substance, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, from various fats and oils.
Stearop'tene. The solid portion of a volatile oil.
Stearrhœ'a (stī-ą-rī'ą). Seborrhœa.
Ste'atite (stī'ą-tait). Talcum.
Ste'atocele (stī'ą-to-sēl). Fatty tumor of the scrotum.
Steato'ma. 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. A lipoma.
Steatopy'gia (stī''ą-to-pī'j'i-ą). State of having fat buttocks.
Steatorrhœ'a (stī-ą-to-rī'ą). Seborrhœa.
Steato'sis. 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. Disease of sebaceous glands.
Steatozo'on. The *Demodex folliculorum.*
Stel'late. Star-shaped. **S. ligament,** the anterior costovertebral ligament. **S. veins.** See *Venæ stellatæ.*
Stellulæ Verheye'nii. See *Venæ stellatæ.*
Stell'wag's sign. Elevation of upper lid in exophthalmic goitre.
Sten'ion. A point at either end of least transverse diameter of skull in temporal region.
Stenocar'dia (sten-o-kär'di-ą). Angina pectoris.
Stenoceph'aly (sten-o-sef'ą-li). Narrowness of the head.
Stenocho'ria (sten-o-kō'ri-ą). Stenosis.
Stenopæ'ic. Containing a narrow slit or opening.
Ste'no's duct. Same as *Stenson's duct.*
Steno'sis. Contraction or narrowing of a canal or duct.
Sten'son's duct. The duct of the parotid gland. **S.'s foramen,** the incisive foramen.
Stepha'nion. Point of intersection of coronal suture and temporal ridge.
Stercobil'in. Hydrobilirubin occurring in the feces.
Stercora'ceous. Containing or consisting of feces.
Stercoræ'mia. Toxic condition due to absorption of poisonous matter from retained feces.
Ster'coral (stĕr'ko-ral). Stercoraceous.
Ster'corin. Crystallizable liquid from the feces.
Ster'cus (stĕr'kus). Feces; dung.
Stere (stir). Same as *Kilolitre.*
Stereom'etry. Measurement of contents of a hollow body, as the skull.
Stereophan'toscope, Stereophor'oscope. A stereoscopic zoetrope.
Ster'coplasm. The more solid part of protoplasm.
Stereoscop'ic vision. Vision by which objects are seen to have their solid form.
Ste'resol. An antiseptic varnish containing balsam of Tolu, benzoin, carbolic acid, oil of cinnamon, and saccharin.
Ster'ile. 1. Barren; not producing young. 2. Not containing microörganisms; aseptic.
Steril'ity (ste-ril'i-ti). State of being barren.
Steriliza'tion. Process of rendering objects aseptic or free from germs.
Ster'ilizer. An apparatus for sterilizing objects.
Ster'nal (stĕr'nal). Of or pertaining to the sternum.
Sternoclavic'ular. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

Sternocleidomas'toid. See *Muscle table.*
Sternocos'tal. Pertaining to the sternum and the ribs.
Sternohy'oid muscle. See *Muscle table.*
Sternomas'toid. The sternocleidomastoid muscle.
Sternop'agus. Twin monster joined at the sternum.
Sternothy'roid muscle. See *Muscle table.*
Ster'num. The flat bone in the fore part of the thorax; the breast-bone.
Sternuta'tio convulsi'va. A nervous paroxysm of sneezing.
Sternu'tatory. Causing sneezing; also, a remedy so acting.
Ster'tor (stĕr'tor). Sonorous breathing; snoring.
Ster'torous (stĕr'to-rus). Having a snoring sound.
Steth'ograph. Instrument for recording chest-movements.
Stethokyr'tograph. Instrument for measuring and recording the expansion of the chest.
Stethom'eter. Instrument for measuring expansion of chest.
Stethophonom'eter. Instrument for measuring intensity of auscultation sounds.
Steth'oscope. A tube for performing mediate auscultation.
Stethos'copy. Examination by means of stethoscope.
Sthen'ic. Strong; marked by morbid over-action. **S. fever,** fever with quick, strong pulse and high temperature.
Stib'ialism. Morbid condition from excessive use of antimony.
Stib'ium. Latin name for antimony.
Stick'ing plaster (stik'ing). Rosin plaster.
Stiff-neck. 1. Stiffness of neck from rheumatism. 2. Torticollis. **S.-n. fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis.
Stig'ma, pl. *stig'mata.* 1. A dot or spot on the skin. 2. One of the deeply staining areas in stained epithelium at the points of union of several cells. 3. That part of the pistil of a flower receiving the pollen.
Stig'mata may'dis. Corn-silk.
Stigmat'ic (stig-mat'ik). Of or relating to a stigma.
Stigmatiza'tion. Formation of stigmata, 1st def.
Stilet, Stilette (sti-let'). 1. A wire in a catheter to keep it stiff or to prevent its clogging. 2. A slender probe.
Still'born. Born without life.
Stillicid'ium. 1. A flowing drop by drop. 2. Epiphora.
Stillin'gia. Genus of plants. Root of *S. sylvat'ica* is alterative and emetocathartic.
Stil'ling's canal. The hyaloid canal. **S.'s nucleus,** the tegmental nucleus.
Stim'ulant. Causing stimulation; also, a remedy so acting.
Stim'ulate. To excite the organic action of a part.
Stim'ulus. Anything causing reaction in irritable tissue.
Stir'rup-bone. The stapes.
Stitch. 1. A sudden sharp pain. 2. A loop of thread in sewing. **S. abscess,** abscess forming around a stitch or suture.
Stokes's lens. A lens used in testing astigmatism.
Sto'ma, pl. *sto'mata.* A minute orifice on a free surface; especially, a stigma, 2d def.
Stom'ach. The ovoid musculomembranous bag between the œsophagus and duodenum. **S.-bucket,** a small bucket for obtaining samples of the stomach contents. **S.-pump,** an instrument for pumping out the contents of the stomach. **S.-tube,** a siphon tube for washing out the stomach.

Stom'achal, Stomach'ic. 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach. 2. A stomach tonic.

Stomati'tis. Inflammation of the mouth. It may be simple inflammation, **Catarrhal s.**, or consist of shallow ulcers, **Ulcerative s.**

Stomatol'ogy. The science of diseases of the mouth.

Stomatomyco'sis. Disease of the mouth caused by fungus.

Stomotonecro'sis, Stomatono'ma. See *Noma.*

Stomatop'athy. Any disease of the mouth.

Sto'matoplasty. Plastic surgery of a mouth, especially of the os uteri.

Sto'matoscope. Instrument for inspecting interior of mouth.

Stomoceph'alus. Monster with rudimentary jaws and mouth.

Stomodæ'um. An invagination of the ectoderm of the embryo developing into the mouth-cavity.

Stone (stōn). See *Calculus.*

Stool. A movement of the bowels.

Stop-needle. A needle with a collar to limit its penetration.

Storage battery. A battery for storing electricity.

Sto'rax. A balsam from bark of *Liquidam'bar orienta'lis:* used like copaiba.

Strabis'mic. Pertaining to or caused by strabismus.

Strabismom'eter. Instrument for measuring strabismus.

Strabis'mus. Squint; a deviation of one of the eyes from its proper direction. **Accommodative s.** is due to excessive or to deficient accommodative effort. **Bilateral s.** affects both eyes alternately. In **Concomitant s.** one eye accompanies the other in its motions. When the affected eye turns inward it is **Convergent s.**; when outward, **Divergent s.**; when it occurs only at intervals, it is **Intermittent s.**

Strabom'eter (stra-bom'e-tĕr). Same as *Strabismometer.*

Strabot'omy. Division of an ocular tendon for strabismus.

Straight arterioles. See *Arteriolæ rectæ.* **S. sinus,** a venous sinus of cranium along falx cerebri and tentorium.

Straight-jacket. A stout jacket for restraining the arms of violently insane persons.

Strain. 1. To injure by over-use. 2. To filter.

Stramo'nium. Plant, *Datu'ra Stramo'nium,* or jimson-weed: leaves and seeds are narcotic, resembling belladonna.

Strangalæsthe'sia. Same as *Zonæsthesia.*

Strang'ulated. Affected with strangulation.

Strangula'tion. 1. Choking. 2. Stoppage of circulation of a part from compression.

Strang'ury. Painful passing of urine in drops.

Strap'ping. The dressing of wounds with bands of adhesive plaster.

Strat'ified epithelium. Epithelium composed of distinct layers of cells.

Strat'iform. Layer-like.

Stra'tum. A layer. **S. cor'neum,** the outer layer of the epidermis. **S. granulo'sum.** 1. Layer of epidermis between s. corneum and rete mucosum. 2. Granular layer of retina and of cerebellar cortex. **S. lu'cidum.** Same as *S. corneum.* **S. Malpig'hii, S. muco'sum, S. spino'sum,** the rete mucosum.

Straw'berry tongue. Tongue with fungiform papillæ red and enlarged.

Streak culture. Bacteriological culture in which matter is sowed in streaks.

Strength'ening plaster. Iron plaster.

Streph'otome. Corkscrew-shaped instrument for invaginating the sac for radical cure of hernia.

Streptobacte'ria. Bacteria linked together in chains.

Streptococcæ'mia. Presence of streptococci in the blood.

Streptococ'cus. Genus of bacteria in twisted wreaths. **S.-antitoxin,** antitoxin from species of s.: used in septicæmia. **S. aphthic'ola,** species from cattle with foot-and-mouth disease. **S. articulo'rum,** pathogenic species from diphtheritic membranes. **S. Charri'ni,** pathogenic species causing contagious anthrax. **S. Dis'sei,** pathogenic species from blood of syphilitic Japanese. **S. enteritis,** enteritis from infection with s. **S. erysipel'atis,** species causing erysipelas. **S. Lu'cæ,** species causing soft chancre. **S. Manfred'ii,** species causing lobar pneumonia. **S. meningit'idis,** pathogenic species from cerebrospinal meningitis. **S. pyo'genes,** pathogenic species from erysipelatous suppuration. **S. sep'ticus,** pathogenic species from impure earth. **S. toxica'tus,** species from *Rhus toxicodendron.*

Strep'tothrix (strep'to-thrix). Genus of schizomycetes.

Stretch'er. A light litter for carrying sick and wounded.

Stria (strai'a). A streak. **Striæ acus'ticæ.** Same as *Striæ medullares.* **Striæ atroph'icæ,** white lines caused by atrophy of the skin. **Striæ longitudina'les latera'les,** two white lines crossing upper surface of corpus callosum at the sides. **Striæ medulla'res,** white lines crossing the floor of fourth ventricle. **S. pinea'lis,** anterior peduncle of the pineal gland. **S. termina'lis.** Same as *Tænia semicircularis.*

Stri'ate, Stri'ated. Striped; having striæ. **S. bodies.** See *Corpora striata.*

Stria'tion. 1. State of being streaked. 2. A streak or series of streaks.

Stric'ture. A narrowing in a canal, tube, or duct.

Stric'turotome. Instrument for dividing strictures.

Stricturot'omy. Division or perforation of a stricture.

Stri'dor (strai'dŏr). A harsh, shrill sound. **S. den'tium,** sound caused by grinding the teeth.

Strid'ulous. Shrill; attended with stridor.

Strobi'la (stro-bai'la). An adult tapeworm.

Strob'oscope (strob'o-skōp). A zoetrope.

Stroke. A sudden attack of disease.

Stro'ma. Tissue forming the ground substance of an organ; the interstitial tissue of an organ.

Stron'gylus. Genus of nematode parasitic worms.

Stron'tium. Dark-yellow, metallic element: atomic weight, 87.3; specific gravity, 2.5.

Strophan'thin. Poisonous principle from seeds of *Strophanthus.*

Strophan'thus. Genus of shrubs. The seeds of *S. his'pidus* have the properties of digitalis.

Stroph'ulus. A papular eruption of infants; tooth-rash. **S. al'bidus,** milium. **S. prurigino'sus,** variety with papules and intense itching.

Struc'tural disease. A disease attended with anatomical changes in tissues.

Stru'ma. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goitre. **S. suprarena'lis,** peculiar fatty tumor of suprarenal capsules.

Strumec'tomy (stru-mĕk'to-mĭ). Excision of strumous glands.

Strumi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid body.

Stru'mous (strû'mus). Scrofulous.

Strych'nia (strĭk'ni-a). Same as *Strychnine.*

Strych'nine. Colorless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$, from nux vomica.

Strych'nism. Diseased condition caused by excessive use of strychnine.

Strych'nos. Genus of trees which contain strychnine and brucine.

Stu'dent's placenta. A placenta retained on account of unskilful manipulation.

Stupe. A cloth wrung out of hot water and then medicated: for local application.

Stupefa'cient (stiû-pi-fē'shent). Narcotic.

Stu'por. A state of unconsciousness.

Stut'tering. Repeated efforts to articulate a syllable.

Sty, Stye. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the lid. **A Zeissian s.** affects one of the Zeissian glands on edge of lid; a **Meibomian s.,** one of the Meibomian glands on posterior surface of lid.

Style, Stylet (stail, stai'let). See *Stilet.*

Styloglos'sus. See *Muscle table.*

Stylohyoi'deus. See *Muscle table.*

Sty'loid (stai'loid). Shaped like a pen.

Stylomas'toid. Between styloid and mastoid processes of temporal bone.

Stylomax'illary. Between styloid process of temporal and inferior maxillary.

Stylopharyn'geus. See *Muscle table.*

Sty'lus. See *Stilet.*

Stype (staip). A tampon of cotton.

Styp'tic. 1. Arresting hemorrhage through an astringent property. 2. A remedy so acting. **S. collodion,** a preparation of tannic acid, alcohol, ether, and collodion. **S. cotton,** cotton impregnated with a styptic.

Styp'ticin. Cotarnine hydrochloride: an internal styptic.

Sty'racol (stai'ra-kol). Cinnamyl guaiacol, $C_6H_4(OC_9H_7O.OCH_3)$: internal antiseptic.

Sty'rol. Oily hydrocarbon, C_8H_8, from storax and coal-tar.

Sty'rone. Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$, a crystalline antiseptic.

Suba'cetate (sub-*as'e*-tĕt). A basic acetate.

Suba'cid (sub-*as'id*). Somewhat acid.

Subacro'mial. Beneath the acromion.

Subacute'. Moderately acute; between acute and chronic.

Subancone'us. See *Muscle table.*

Subaponeurot'ic. Beneath an aponeurosis.

Subarach'noid. Beneath the arachnoid. **S. space,** space between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

Subar'cuate fossa. Fossa on posterior internal surface of petrous portion of temporal bone.

Subastrag'alar (sub-*as*-trag'*a*-lar) Below the astragalus.

Subcar'bonate (sub-kar'bo-nēt). A basic carbonate.

Subcla'vian. Beneath the clavicle. **S. artery.** See *Artery table.* **S. triangle,** triangle of the neck bounded by clavicle, omohyoid, and sternocleidomastoid.

Subclavic'ular (sŭb-kla-vĭk'ĭu lar). Beneath the clavicle.
Subcla'vius. See *Muscle table.*
Subconjuncti'val. Beneath the conjunctiva.
Subcor'acoid. Under the coracoid process.
Subcor'tical (sŭb-kor'ti-kal). Beneath the cerebral cortex.
Subcra'nial (sŭb-krē'ni-al). Beneath the skull.
Subcrep'itant. Nearly crepitant in character.
Subcruræ'us. See *Muscle table.*
Subcul'ture. A bacterial culture derived from a previous culture.
Subcuta'neous. Beneath the skin. **S. surgery,** surgery performed beneath the skin, the instruments being inserted through a small opening. **S. wound,** operation-wound made beneath skin.
Subcutic'ular (sŭb-kiu-tĭk'ĭu-lar). Beneath the epidermis.
Subdiaphragmat'ic. Beneath the diaphragm.
Subdu'ral. Beneath the dura mater. **S. space,** space between the dura and the arachnoid.
Subenceph'alon. The basal parts of the brain, including the medulla oblongata, pons, crura, and corpora quadrigemina.
Subendocar'dial. Beneath the endocardium.
Subepider'mal (sŭb-ep-i-dēr'mal). Beneath the epidermis.
Subepithe'lial. Beneath epithelium. **S. endothelium,** Debove's membrane.
Su'berin. Kind of cellulose derived from cork.
Subfas'cial (sŭb-fas'i-al). Beneath the fascia.
Subfla'vous ligament. Yellow ligament between the laminæ of the vertebræ.
Subgle'noid (sŭb-glĭ'noid). Beneath the glenoid fossa.
Subglos'sal (sŭb-glos'al). Same as *Sublingual.*
Subhy'oid (sŭb-hai'oid). Beneath the hyoid bone.
Subic'ulum (siu-bĭk'ĭu-lum). The unchate gyrus.
Subinflamma'tion. Mild or slight inflammation.
Subinvolu'tion (sŭb-in-vo-liū'shun). Partial involution.
Subi'odide. That one of two or more iodides having least iodine.
Sub'ject. 1. A living person upon whom treatment is tried or experiments are performed. 2. A cadaver.
Subjec'tive. Pertaining to the inner consciousness. **S. sensation,** a sensation having its origin within the organism and not represented by an external stimulus. **S. symptom,** a symptom perceived by the patient only.
Subla'tio ret'inæ. Detachment of the retina.
Sub'limate. The substance obtained by sublimation.
Sublima'tion. The act of causing a solid substance to vaporize without undergoing fusion.
Sublin'gual. Beneath the tongue. **S. gland,** a salivary gland in the floor of the mouth on each side of the tongue.
Sublingui'tis. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.
Subluxa'tion. Incomplete dislocation.
Submax'illary. Beneath the lower jaw. **S. gland,** a salivary gland on inner side of ramus of lower jaw.
Submen'tal (sŭb-men'tal). Beneath the chin.
Submor'phous. Between amorphous and crystalline.
Submuco'sa. Layer of connective tissue beneath mucous membrane.
Submu'cous (sub-miū'kus). Beneath mucous membrane.
Subna'sal point. Middle point of lower border of nasal orifice.
Subnor'mal (sŭb-nōr'mal). Less than normal.

Subnu'cleus. A partial nucleus into which a nerve-nucleus may be divided.

Suboccip'ital. Under the occiput. **S. nerve,** the first cervical nerve.

Suboper'culum. Part of occipital gyrus covering the insula.

Subox'ide. That one of two oxides containing the less oxygen.

Subpap'ular (sŭb-pap'iu-lar). Indistinctly papular.

Subpatel'lar (sŭb-pa-tel'ar). Beneath the patella.

Subpedun'cular lobe. The flocculus.

Subpericar'dial. Beneath the pericardium.

Subperios'teal. Beneath the periosteum. **S. operation,** excision of bone without removing the periosteum.

Subperitone'al. Beneath the peritoneum.

Subphren'ic (sŭb-fren'ik). Beneath the diaphragm.

Subpleu'ral (sŭb-plŭ'ral). Beneath the pleura.

Subpon'tine (sŭb-pon'tin). Beneath the pons.

Subpu'bic (sŭb-piŭ'bik). Beneath the pubes.

Subret'inal (sŭb-ret'i-nal). Beneath the retina.

Sub-salt. A basic salt.

Subscap'ular (sŭb-skap'iu-lar). Beneath the scapula.

Subscapula'ris. See in *Muscle table.*

Subscrip'tion. Part of prescription giving directions for compounding.

Subse'rous (sŭb-sī'rŭs). Beneath a serous membrane.

Subspi'nous dislocation. Dislocation of head of humerus below the scapula.

Sub'stage. Portion of microscope below the stage.

Substan'tia. Substance. **S. cine'rea,** gray matter of brain and cord. **S. ferrugin'ea,** pigmented nerve-cells of the locus cœruleus. **S. gelatino'sa,** peculiar substance covering posterior horn of cord and surrounding central canal. **S. ni'gra,** locus niger. **S. pro'pria,** lamina propria of the tympanic membrane.

Subster'nal. Beneath the sternum.

Substitu'tion. Replacement of one thing by another.

Subsul'tus ten'dinum. Convulsive twitchings of muscles in the typhoid state.

Subtar'sal. Beneath the tarsus.

Subthalam'ic. Beneath the optic thalamus.

Subthal'amus. Small, yellowish mass below the optic thalamus.

Subtrochanter'ic. Below a trochanter.

Subu'beres (sŭb-iŭ'bĕr-ĭz). Children not yet weaned.

Subumbil'ical space. Triangular space in body-cavity with its base at the navel.

Subun'gual (sŭb-ŭng'gwal). Beneath the nail.

Subure'thral (sŭb-iu-rī'thral). Beneath the urethra.

Subva'ginal (sŭb-vaj'i-nal). Beneath a sheath.

Subver'tebral. On ventral side of vertebral column.

Subvit'rinal (sŭb-vit'ri-nal). Beneath the vitreous.

Subvolu'tion. Operation of turning over a flap.

Subzo'nal. Beneath the zona pellucida.

Succeda'neum. A substitute.

Succentu'riate. Accessory.

Succin'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_4$, from amber.

Suc'cinum (sŭk'si-nŭm). Amber.

Suc'cuba. Female monster once supposed to cause nightmare in males.

Suc'cus. Latin for juice. **S. enter'icus,** the intestinal juice. **S. gas'tricus,** gastric juice.

Succus'sion. Shaking to and fro of a patient to determine presence of liquid in chest or abdomen by splashing sound.

Sacholotox'ine. Poisonous principle in hog-cholera.

Su'crol. Sweet crystalline substance, $CONH_2NH(C_6H_4OC_2H_5)$, substituted for sugar.

Su'crose (sū'krōs). See *Saccharose.*

Sudam'ina. Whitish vesicles formed by retention of sweat.

Suda'tion (sū-dā'shun). Sweating.

Sudato'ria (sū-dą-tō'ri-ą). Ephidrosis.

Sudato'rium. A hot-air bath.

Su'dor. Sweat. **S. an'glicus.** See *Anglicus sudor.* **S. cruen'tus,** sweating of blood.

Sudorif'erous (sū-do-rif'ę-rus). See *Sudoriparous.*

Sudorif'ic. Causing sweating; diaphoretic.

Sudorip'arous. Producing or secreting sweat.

Su'et. The fat from abdominal cavity of sheep or ox.

Suffoca'tion. Stoppage of respiration.

Suffumiga'tion. Fumigation.

Suffu'sion. Superficial extravasation of blood.

Sugar. A carbohydrate of sweetish taste from animal and vegetable juices.

Suggilla'tion. A bruise or an ecchymosis.

Sul'cate, Sul'cated. Marked by sulci; furrowed; grooved.

Sul'cus. A fissure; especially, a fissure of the brain. **S. pulmona'lis,** the vertical groove in the back between ribs and spinal column. **S. spira'lis,** the grooved extremity of spiral lamina of the cochlea. **S. tympan'icus,** the groove into which the tympanic membrane fits.

Sul'fonal (sul'fo-nąl). See *Sulphonal.*

Sulphal'dehyde. An hypnotic oil with a disagreeable smell.

Sulpham'inol. Yellow powder, $C_{12}H_9NO_2S$: antiseptic and absorbent.

Sulphanil'ic acid. Crystalline substance, $C_6H_7NSO_3$: used in otitis and laryngitis and to prevent iodism.

Sul'phate. A combination of sulphur with a base.

Sulphindigot'ic acid. An acid, $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$.

Sul'phite. A combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

Sulphocar'bol. Same as *Sulphocarbolic acid.*

Sulphocarbol'ic acid. A compound, $C_6H_6SO_4$: antiseptic and antipyretic.

Sul'phonal (sul'fo-nąl). Crystalline hypnotic, $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$.

Sulphophe'nol. Same as *Sulphocarbolic acid.*

Sul'phur. A non-metallic element existing in several forms. Specific gravity, from 1.96 to 2.05; atomic weight, 31.98.

Sul'phurated. Combined with sulphur.

Sul'phuret. See *Sulphide.*

Sulphuret'ted. Combined with sulphur.

Sulphu'ric acid. Colorless, caustic liquid, H_2SO_4.

Sul'phurize. To cause to combine with sulphur.

Sul'phurous acid. Colorless liquid, H_2SO_3, used as oxidizing and bleaching agent.

Su'mac (shū'mak). See *Rhus.*

Sum'bul. Root of *Fer'ula Sum'bul:* antispasmodic and nervine.

Sum'mer cholera, complaint, or **diarrhœa.** Cholera morbus. **S. rash,** lichen tropicus.

Sun'burn. Dermatitis with redness and burning from exposure to the sun.

Sun'stroke. See *Insolation.*

Superalimenta'tion. Over-feeding.

Supercil'iary (siû-pĕr-sil'i-e-*ri*). In the region of the eyebrow.

Supercil'ium (siû-pĕr-sil'i-um). The eyebrow.

Superexcita'tion. Extreme or excessive excitation.

Superfecunda'tion. Fertilization of more than one ovum.

Superfeta'tion. Impregnation of a woman already pregnant.

Superfi'cial. Upon or near the surface. **S. fascia,** thin, fibrous membrane covering the muscles immediately beneath the skin.

Superficia'lis. A superficial artery.

Superimpregna'tion. Same as *Superfetation.*

Supe'rior. Higher; situated above.

Supernu'merary. Above the regular number.

Superphos'phate. An acid phosphate.

Su'persalt. A salt having the acid in excess.

Superscrip'tion. The sign ℞ at the top of a prescription.

Supersecre'tion (siû"pĕr-si-krĭ'shun). Excessive secretion.

Supina'tion. The act of turning the palm of the hand upward.

Su'pinator. A muscle performing supination. See *Muscle table.*

Supplemen'tal air. See *Air.*

Suppos'itory. A medicinal preparation for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or other cavity.

Suppres'sion. Complete stoppage of a secretion or an excretion.

Sup'purant (sup'iu-rant). Same as *Suppurative.*

Suppura'tion. The formation or discharge of pus.

Sup'purative. Attended by or promoting suppuration. **S. fever,** pyæmia.

Supra-acro'mial (siû-prą-*a*-krō'mi-ąl). Above the acromion.

Supra-auric'ular. Above the auricle.

Supracho'roid (siû-prą-kō'roid). Above the choroid.

Suprachoroi'dea. The layer of choroid next the sclera.

Supraclavic'ular. Above the clavicle. **S. point,** point above clavicle at which stimulation causes contraction of arm-muscles.

Supracon'dylar. Above a condyle or condyles.

Supracos'tal (siû-prą-kos'tąl). Above the ribs.

Supracot'yloid. Above the cotyloid cavity.

Supragle'noid tubercle. Tubercle above the glenoid cavity for attachment of long head of biceps.

Suprahy'oid (siû-prą-hai'oid). Above the hyoid bone.

Supra-in'guinal region. Region bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus abdominis, and line through crest of ilium.

Supramalle'olar. Above the malleoli.

Supramar'ginal convolu'tion. Part of inferior parietal convolution above posterior limit of Sylvian fissure.

Supramas'toid crest. Ridge on temporal bone above auditory meatus.

Supramax'illary. Pertaining to upper jaw.

Supramaxil'la. The upper jaw-bone.

Supra-occip'ital bone. Part of occipital bone back of foramen magnum.

Supra-or'bital. Above the orbit.

Suprapel'vic. Above the pelvis.

Suprapon'tine arteries. Branches of basilar to pons Varolii.

Suprapu'bic (siū-prą-piū'bik). Above the pubis.

Suprare'nal. Above the kidney. **S. body** or **capsule,** flat, triangular organ on upper end of kidney.

Suprascap'ular. Above the scapula. **S. nerve.** See *Nerve table.*

Supraspina'lis. See *Muscle table.*

Supraspina'tus. See *Muscle table.*

Supraspi'nous fossa. Triangular depression above spine of scapula.

Supraster'nal (siū-prą-stēr'nąl). Above the sternum.

Suprasyl'vian convolution. Same as *Supramarginal convolution.*

Supratroch'lear. Above the trochlea.

Suprava'ginal (siū-prą-vaj'i-nąl). Above or outside a sheath.

Su'ra (siū'rą). The calf of the leg.

Sural (siū'rąl). Pertaining to the calf.

Sur'dity (sēr'di-ti). Deafness.

Sur'domute (sēr'do-miūt). A deaf-mute.

Sur'geon (sēr'jun). One who practises surgery.

Sur'gery. Branch of medicine dealing with operative and manual procedure.

Sur'gical. Pertaining to surgery. **S. fever,** fever following injury or operation. **S. kidney,** kidney with suppurative nephritis from operation on urinary tract. **S. neck,** thin part of humerus below the tuberosities.

Sur'rogate (sur'o-gēt). A substitute.

Sursumduc'tion. Directing of one eye above the other.

Susotox'ine. Ptomaine from cultures of bacillus of hog-cholera.

Suspen'sion. Treatment of spinal troubles by suspending the body from the neck and shoulders.

Suspen'sory. Suspending. **S. bandage,** a bandage for supporting the scrotum.

Sustentac'ulum ta'li. Process of the calcaneum supporting the astragalus.

Susur'rus. Murmur.

Su'tural. Of or pertaining to a suture.

Su'ture. 1. A surgical stitch. 2. Line of junction of adjacent cranial bones.

Swal'low's nest. See *Nidus hirundinis.*

Sweat. The clear, colorless secretion of the sudoriparous glands. **S.-gland.** See *Sudoriparous gland.*

Sweat'ing fever or **sickness.** See *Anglicus sudor.*

Swoon'ing. See *Syncope.*

Syceph'alus (sai-sef'ą-lus). See *Syncephalus.*

Syco'siform (sai-kō'si-fōrm). Resembling sycosis.

Syco'sis. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, especially of the beard, with formation of pustules. **S. parasita'ria,** tinea sycosis.

Syd'enham's chorea. Ordinary chorea. **S.'s laudanum,** wine of opium.

Syllab'ic utterance. See *Scanning speech.*

Syl'vian aqueduct. See *Aqueduct of Sylvius.* **S. artery,** the middle cerebral artery. **S. fissure,** large fissure on side of cerebrum separating anterior and middle lobes. **S. line,** line on surface of skull marking position of s. fissure.

Symbio'sis. Condition in which two organisms are connected for life.

Symbleph'aron. Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

Sym'elus (*sim'e*-lus). See *Symmelus.*

Syme's amputation (saimz). Amputation of foot above malleoli, with flap from the heel.

Sym'melus. Monster with lower limbs fused.

Symmet'rical gangrene. Same as *Reynaud's gangrene.*

Sympathet'ic. Pertaining to sympathy. **S. nerve,** the trisplanchnic nerve. **S. nervous system,** a system of ganglia and nerves extending from cranium to end of spinal column. **S. ophthalmia,** inflammation of one eye following inflammation of the other.

Sympatheticoparalyt'ic. Due to paralysis of the sympathetic system.

Sympath'ic (*sim*-path'*ik*). Sympathetic.

Sym'phorol. Diuretic compound formed by union of caffeine and sulphuric acid.

Symphys'eal (*sim*-fiz'i-al). Pertaining to a symphysis.

Symphyseot'omy, Symphysiot'omy. Division of symphysis pubis to effect delivery.

Symphy'sion. Mid-point of outer border of alveolar process of lower jaw.

Sym'physis (*sim'fi-sis*). Line of junction of two bones.

Symp'tom. An evidence of disease or of a patient's condition. **S. complex.** See *Complex of symptoms.*

Symptomat'ic. Pertaining to symptoms.

Symptomatol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of symptoms.

Sym'pus. Monster with lower limbs and feet fused.

Synadel'phus. Monster with single body and eight limbs.

Synæsthe'sia. Sensation in one place when another is stimulated.

Synal'gia (*sin-al'*ji-ą). Sympathetic pain.

Synal'gic (*sin-al'*jik). Marked by sinalgia.

Synanthe'ma. Group of lesions forming a local eruption.

Synap'tase (*sin-ap'*tēs). Same as *Emulsin.*

Synarthro'dia, Synarthro'sis. An immovable joint.

Synceph'alus (*sin-sef'*ą-lus). Twin monster with heads fused.

Synchondro'sis. Union of bones by intervening cartilage.

Synchondrot'omy. Division through a synchondrosis.

Syn'chronism (*sin'*kro-nizm). State of being synchronous.

Syn'chronous. Happening at the same time.

Syn'chysis. Confusion; derangement. **S. scintil'lans,** softening of the vitreous with particles of cholesterin floating in it.

Syn'clonus. Tremulous clonic contraction of several different muscles.

Syn'copal (*sin'*ko-pal). Pertaining to or marked by syncope.

Syn'cope (*sin'*ko-pē). Fainting or swooning.

Syncyt'ium (*sin-sit'*i-um). A large multinucleated cell.

Syndac'tylism. Union of the fingers or toes.

Syndac'tylus. Monster with fingers or toes united.

Syndec'tomy (*sin-dek'*to-mi). Same as *Peritomy.*

Syndel'phus (*sin-del'*fus). See *Synadelphus.*

Syndesmi'tis. 1. Inflammation of ligaments. 2. Conjunctivitis.

Syndesmog'raphy, Syndesmol'ogy. Science of ligaments.

Syndesmo'sis. Union of bones by membrane or ligament.

Syndesmot'omy. Dissection or division of ligaments.

Syn'drome (*sin'drôm*). A complex of symptoms. **S. of Weber**, paralysis of oculomotor nerves of one side and of limbs and hypoglossal of the other.

Synechi'a (*sin-e-kai'ą*). Adhesion; especially, of iris to cornea.

Synechot'omy. Operation of cutting a synechia.

Syner'gic (*sin-ĕr'jik*). Reinforcing one another's action.

Syn'ergist. An agent or muscle which coöperates with another.

Syn'ergy (*sin'ĕr-ji*). Coöperation; correlated action.

Syngen'esis. Theory that every germ contains in itself the germs of all generations developed from it.

Syngig'nocism. Hypnotism.

Synize'sis. Contraction,—especially of pupil of eye.

Synkine'sis. Involuntary movement of paralyzed part when corresponding non-paralyzed part is moved, or *vice versa*.

Synneuro'sis (*sin-iu-rō'sis*). Same as *Syndesmosis*.

Syn'ocha, Syn'ochus. A continued fever.

Synophthal'mus. Monster with one orbit.

Synor'chism (*sin-ōr'kizm*). Union of the testicles.

Synosto'sis. Union of bones by osseous matter.

Syno'tus (*sin-ō'tus*). Monster with ears fused.

Syno'via. The viscid fluid of the cavities of joints.

Syno'vial. Pertaining to or secreting synovia. **S. membrane**, a membrane lining joints and tendon sheaths; a secreting synovia.

Synovi'tis. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Syn'thesis. Formation of a chemical compound by union of its elements.

Synthet'ic. Pertaining to or formed by synthesis.

Syn'tonin. A proteid formed by the action of acids on myosin.

Syph'ilide (*sif'i-lid*). A cutaneous manifestation of syphilis.

Syphilion'thus. A scaly copper-hued syphilide.

Syphilipho'bia. See *Syphilophobia*.

Syph'ilis. A chronic contagious venereal disease with cutaneous and other structural lesions. It develops in three stages, distinguished as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*.

Syphilit'ic. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with syphilis.

Syphiliza'tion. Protective inoculation with syphilis.

Syph'iloderm. Same as *Syphilide*.

Syphilog'rapher, Syphilol'ogist. One who writes about or is versed in syphilis.

Syphilog'raphy, Syphilol'ogy. The science of syphilis.

Syph'iloid. Resembling syphilis, or a disease like syphilis.

Syphilo'ma (*sif-i-lō'mą*). A tumor of syphilitic origin.

Syphilopho'bia. Morbid fear of contracting syphilis.

Syphion'thus. See *Syphilionthus*.

Syr'iac ulcer (*sir'i-ak*). Diphtheria.

Syr'inge. Instrument for injecting liquids.

Syringi'tis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syrin'gocœle. Central canal of spinal cord.

Syringomye'lia. Presence of cavities filled with liquid in spinal cord.

Syringomyel'ocele. Spina bifida with protrusion of cord enclosing a cavity continuous with central canal of cord.

Syrin'gotome. Instrument for cutting a fistula.

Syringot'omy (*sir-in-got'o-mi*). Act of cutting a fistula.

Syr'up. A solution of sugar in water.

Syssarco'sis. Union of bones by connecting muscle.

Sysso'mus. Double monster with fused bodies but separate heads.

Sys'tem. 1. The entire body. 2. A number of parts uniting to perform a common function. **S. disease, S. lesion,** disease or lesion of cord affecting a number of tissues which perform a common function.

Systemat'ic. According to a system; methodical.

System'ic. 1. Pertaining to the whole organism. 2. Systematic. **S. circulation,** the entire circulation of the blood.

Sys'tole. The period of contraction of the heart.

Systol'ic (*sis-tol'ik*). Pertaining to the systole.

Systrem'ma (*sis-trem'ą*). Cramp in the leg muscles.

Syzy'gium (*si-zij'i-um*). Genus of East Indian trees furnishing jambul, which is used in diabetes.

T

T. Abbreviation for *temperature* and *intra-ocular tension.*

T-bandage. Bandage shaped like the letter T.

Tabaco'sis. Poisoning from excessive use of tobacco.

Taba'cum (*ta-bē'kum*). Tobacco.

Tabatière anatomique (*ta-ba-ti-ĕr' a-na-to-mĭk'*). See *Anatomists' snuff-box.*

Tabel'la (*ta-bel'ą*). A troche or tablet.

Ta'bes (*tē'bĭz*). 1. A wasting away. 2. Locomotor ataxia. **T. dorsa'lis,** locomotor ataxia. **T. mesara'ica, T. mesenter'ica,** tuberculosis of mesenteric glands of children.

Tabet'ic. Pertaining to or affected with tabes. **T. foot,** distortion of the foot in tabes dorsalis.

Tab'id (*tab'id*). Tabetic.

Ta'ble (*tē'bl*). A flat plate of bone.

Tab'let (*tab'let*). See *Troche.*

Tache cérébrale (*tash' sē-rē-brâl'*). Same as *Meningitic streak.*

Tachycar'dia. Excessively rapid action of the heart.

Tac'tile. Pertaining to touch. **T. corpuscles,** oval bodies connected with a nerve-fibre, found in the papillæ of the corium. **T. sense,** the sense of touch.

Tac'tual (*tak'tiu-ąl*). Tactile.

Tac'tus erudi'tus. The delicate touch acquired by practice.

Tæ'nia (*tī'ni-ą*). 1. A flat band. 2. A tapeworm. **T. for'nicis,** one of the superior peduncles of pineal gland. **T. hippocam'pi,** the corpus fimbriatum. **T. mediocanella'ta** or **sagina'ta,** the beef tapeworm. **T. semicircula'ris,** narrow band of white matter in groove between optic thalamus and corpus striatum. **T. So'lium,** the long, ordinary tapeworm. **T. viola'cea,** bluish streak on floor of fourth ventricle.

Tæ'niafuge. Medicine for expelling tapeworms.

Tæ'nicide (*tī'ni-sid*). Medicine which kills tapeworms.

Tage'tes (*ta-jī'tīz*). Genus of plants with properties like calendula.

Tagliaco'tian operation. Formation of nose by a flap taken from adjacent parts.

Tag'ma (*tag'mą*). An aggregation of molecules.

Tail-fold. Fold of early embryo, enclosing the hind-gut.

Tail'ors' spasm. Spasm of hand and arm of tailors.

Tait's operation (*tēts*). Salpingo-oöphorectomy.

Talal'gia (*ta-lal'ji-ą*). Pain in the heel.

Talc. A soft greasy magnesium silicate: used as dusting powder.

Tal'ipes (*tal'i*-pēz). Club-foot. **T. calca'neus,** t. with heel alone touching the ground. **T. equi'nus,** t. with toes alone touching the ground. **T. val'gus,** t. with inner side of foot touching the ground. **T. va'rus,** t. with outer side of foot touching the ground.

Talipom'anus. Club-hand.

Talo-. Prefix denoting relation to the astragalus.

Talocru'ral. Between astragalus and leg-bones.

Ta'lus (tē'lus). The astragalus, or the ankle.

Tamar indien (ta-mär' *aṅ*-di-*oṅ*'). A proprietary laxative.

Tam'arind. A tree of the East Indies with laxative fruit.

Tam'bour. Drum-like instrument for transmitting movements to a recording apparatus.

Tam'pon. A portion of cotton, rag, etc., for plugging a cavity.

Tamponade (*tam*-po-nēd'). Act of plugging with a tampon.

Tanace'tum (*tan-a*-sē'tum). See *Tansy.*

Tan'ghin. Extremely poisonous seeds from Madagascar.

Tan'nal. Aluminum tannate: used in nose and throat diseases.

Tan'nate. Compound of tannic acid and a base.

Tan'nic acid. Yellowish powder, $C_{14}H_{10}O_8$, from nut-galls: astringent and hæmostatic.

Tan'nigen. Powder, $C_{14}H_8(CH_3CO)_2O_9$: used in rhinitis, pharyngitis, and diarrhœa.

Tan'nin. Same as *Tannic acid.*

Tan'sy. An herb furnishing a poisonous oil which is diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.

Tap. To perform paracentesis upon.

Tape'tum (*ta*-pē'tum). Band of fibres from corpus callosum to temporal lobe. **T. lu'cidum,** shining, iridescent part of choroid in certain animals.

Tape'worm. A cestode worm parasitic in the intestines.

Tapinocephal'ic. Marked by tapinocephaly.

Tapinoceph'aly. Condition of having a low, flattened skull.

Tapio'ca. Starch from root of *Jat'ropha:* used as food.

Tapotement (ta-pōt-moṅ'). Slapping movement in massage.

Tap'ping. See *Paracentesis.*

Tar. Blackish, viscid substance from wood of pine and fir trees.

Tar'antism. A form of dancing mania.

Tarax'acum. Genus of plants with tonic, diuretic roots.

Tardieu's spots (tär-diuz'). Ecchymotic spots beneath the pleura after death by suffocation.

Tar'sal. Pertaining to the tarsus. **T. arches,** arches of palpebral arteries around the t. cartilages. **T. canal,** canal under head of abductor hallucis. **T. cartilages** or **plates.** Same as *Tarsus,* 2d def. **T. cyst** or **tumor,** a chalazion.

Tarsal'gia (tär-*sal'*ji-*a*). Pain in the tarsus.

Tarsec'tomy (tär-*sek'*to-mi). Excision of the tarsus.

Tarsi'tis (tär-sal'*tis*). Inflammation of the tarsus.

Tarsometatar'sal. Between the tarsus and the metatarsus.

Tar'soplasty. Plastic restoration of eyelid.

Tarsor'rhaphy. Operation of stitching the eyelids together.

Tarsot'omy. Operation of cutting into or cutting out the tarsus.

Tar'sus. 1. The instep, consisting of seven bones. 2. The thin plate giving shape to the eyelid.

Tar'tar. 1. The sediment of wine-casks. 2. The deposit from the saliva on the teeth. **T. emetic,** antimony and potassium tartrate.

Tartar'ic acid. White powder, $C_4H_6O_6$, from tartar (1st def.) and various plants.
Tar'tarized (tär'tą-raizd). Containing tartaric acid.
Tar'trate (tär'trēt). A salt of tartaric acid.
Tash'kend ulcer. A kind of Oriental boil.
Taste-buds or **-bulbs.** End-organs of gustatory nerve in the papillæ of the tongue. **T.-cells,** gustatory cells.
Tau'rin (tô'rin). Crystalline substance, $C_2H_7NSO_3$, from bile.
Taurochol'ic acid. Crystalline acid, $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$, from bile.
Tax'is. Manipulation for replacement of displaced parts.
Taxon'omy. The principles of classification.
Te. Chemical symbol for tellurium.
Tea (tī). Leaves of *The'a Chinen'sis* of China: used in infusion as a beverage.
Tea'berry. See *Gaultheria.*
Teale's amputation (tīlz). Amputation with a long and a short rectangular flap.
Tea-mixture. Same as *Species.*
Tears. The secretion of the lachrymal gland.
Tease (tīz). To separate a tissue into shreds for microscopical examination.
Teat (tīt). The nipple of the mammary gland.
Tectoceph'aly (tek-to-sef'ą-lī). Same as *Scaphocephaly.*
Tecto'rial (tek-tō'ri-ąl). Roofing or covering.
Teel oil. Sesame oil.
Teeth'ing. Cutting of the teeth.
Teg'men. A covering. **T. mastoi'deum,** layer of bone covering mastoid cells. **T. tym'pani,** layer of bone separating tympanum from cranial cavity.
Tegmen'tal. Pertaining to the tegmentum. **T. nucleus.** See *Red nucleus.* **T. radiation,** fibres radiating from posterior part of internal capsule.
Tegmen'tum. Posterior part of pons and crus cerebri.
Teg'ument (teg'iu-ment). The integument.
Tegumen'tal (teg-iu-men'tąl). Pertaining to the tegument.
Teich'mann's crystals. Hæmin crystals.
Teichop'sia. Temporary amblyopia as of a cloud before the eyes, sometimes with a zigzag edge.
Te'la (tī'lą). A web or web-like tissue. **T. chorioi'dea,** the velum interpositum.
Telangiec'tasis. Dilatation of the capillaries.
Tel'egraphers' cramp. Neurosis like writers' cramp in telegraphers.
Telep'athy (te-lep'ą-thi). Thought-transfer.
Tellu'ric acid. Dibasic acid, H_2TeO_4.
Tellu'rium. Rare metallic element: atomic weight, 125; specific gravity, 6.24.
Telole'cithal. Having the yolk gathered at one of the poles.
Telolem'ma. The covering of a motorial end-plate.
Tem'perament. The peculiar disposition of an individual.
Tem'perature. The degree of heat emitted by a body. **T. sense,** the sense by which changes of temperature are perceived.
Tem'ple. Region of the head between eye and ear.
Tem'poral. Pertaining to the temples. **T. bone,** bone at side and base of skull, containing organs of hearing. **T. crest,** a ridge on the frontal bone. **T. muscle.** See *Muscle table.*

Tempora'lis. The temporal muscle.
Temporofa'cial nerve. See *Nerve table.*
Temporomax'illary. Between temporal and inferior maxillary bones.
Temporo-occip'ital. Between temporal and occipital bones.
Temporosphenoi'dal. Between temporal and sphenoid bones.
Tena'cious (ti-nē'shus). Holding fast; adhesive.
Tenac'ulum. 1. A hook-like instrument for seizing parts. 2. A structure holding parts in place.
Tendini'tis, Ten'dinosuture. See *Tenontitis* and *Tenosuture.*
Ten'dinous. Pertaining to or composed of tendon.
Ten'do. A tendon. **T. Achil'lis.** See *Achilles tendon.*
Ten'don. A white, fibrous cord attaching a muscle to a bone. **T.-reflex,** reflex contraction of muscle caused by percussing its tendon. **T.-spindle,** elliptical mass in tendon forming a nerve-ending.
Tendosynovi'tis (ten-do-sai-no-vai'tis). See *Tenosynovitis.*
Tendova'ginal. Pertaining to a tendon and its sheath.
Tenes'mus. Painful, ineffectual straining to evacuate the bowels or to urinate.
Te'nia (tī'ni-ą). See *Tænia.*
Ten'nysin. An alkaloid from brain tissue.
Tenoni'tis. 1. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule. 2. Tenontitis.
Tenon's capsule (tē-nôñz'). Capsule of connective tissue forming socket of the eye. **T.'s space,** lymph-space between T.'s capsule and sclerotica.
Tenon'tagra (*te-non'*tą-grą). Gouty affection of tendon.
Tenonti'tis. Inflammation of a tendon.
Tenontog'raphy, Tenontol'ogy. A description of tendons.
Ten'oplasty. Operation for repairing defect of tendon.
Tenor'rhaphy. Operation of suturing a divided tendon.
Tenosto'sis (*ten-os-tō'sis*). Ossification of a tendon.
Ten'osuture. Same as *Tenorrhaphy.*
Tenosynovi'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
Ten'otome. Instrument for dividing a tendon.
Tenot'omy (*te-not'o-mi*). Operation of dividing a tendon.
Ten'sion. Act of stretching; state of being stretched. **T.-suture,** suture introduced to relieve tension on lips of wound.
Ten'sor. A muscle that stretches. See *Muscle table.*
Tent. Conical roll of material for dilating a canal.
Tenth nerve. The pneumogastric nerve.
Tento'rium. Process of dura mater between cerebrum and cerebellum.
Tephromyeli'tis. Inflammation of gray matter of spinal cord.
Tephro'sis (*te-frō'sis*). Incineration.
Terato'geny. Formation of monsters.
Ter'atoid. Resembling a monster. **T. tumor,** a teratoma.
Teratol'ogy (*ter-ą-tol'o-ji*). The science of monsters.
Terato'ma. Congenital tumor containing abnormal tissues, as teeth, hair, etc.
Terchlo'ride (*tĕr-klō'rid*). Same as *Trichloride.*
Ter'ebene. Thin, colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, from oil of turpentine: antiseptic and expectorant.
Terebinthi'na. See *Turpentine.*
Terebin'thinate. Containing or resembling turpentine.
Ter'ebrating pain (*ter'e-brē-ting*). A boring pain.

Terebra'tion (*ter-e-brē'shun*). Act of boring.

Te'res. A cylindrical muscle. See *Muscle table.*

Ter in di'e. Three times a day.

Term. A definite period. **At term,** at end of full period of pregnancy.

Ter'minal (*ter'mi-nal*). Forming an end.

Ter'nary. Containing three elements or radicals.

Terox'ide (*tĕr-ok'sid*). A trioxide.

Ter'pene. Any hydrocarbon of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Ter'pin. An alcohol, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. **T. hydrate** is used in whooping-cough.

Ter'ra. Earth. **T. al'ba,** white clay. **T. Japon'ica,** catechu.

Ter'tian. Recurring every second day,—*i.e.*, on third, fifth, seventh, etc., days.

Ter'tiary. Third. **T. current,** a current induced by an induced current. **T. degeneration,** degeneration of a nerve from disease. **T. syphilis,** the third stage of syphilis.

Tes'sellated. Checkered. **T. epithelium,** pavement epithelium.

Test. 1. A trial or examination. 2. A chemical reaction. **T.-paper,** litmus-paper. **T.-solution,** standard solution used in testing. **T.-tube,** thin glass tube closed at one end. **T.-types,** printed letter used in testing vision.

Tes'ta. Oyster-shell. **T. o'vi,** egg-shell.

Tes'tes (*tes'tīz*). Plural of *testis.*

Testibra'chium. Inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.

Tes'ticle. One of the glands in the scrotum secreting semen.

Testic'ular fluid. The secretion of the testicles.

Tes'tis. 1. A testicle. 2. One of the two posterior tubercles of the corpus quadrigeminum.

Testi'tis (*tes-tai'tis*). Same as *Orchitis.*

Tetan'ic. Pertaining to or resembling tetanus.

Tetan'iform (*te-tan'i-fôrm*). Resembling tetanus.

Tetanil'la (*tet-a-nil'la*). Tetany.

Tet'anine. Ptomaine, $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$, from cultures of bacillus of tetanus.

Tetaniza'tion. The production of tetanus.

Tet'anoid. Resembling tetanus. **T. fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. **T. paraplegia,** spastic paraplegia.

Tetanomo'tor. Apparatus for producing tetanus of muscle.

Tetanotox'ine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_5H_{11}N$, from tetanus bacillus.

Tet'anus. 1. Disease with persistent spasmodic contraction of voluntary muscles. 2. Tonic contraction of a muscle.

Tet'any. Disease with painful tonic spasm of muscles, especially of the extremities.

Tetra-. A prefix meaning four.

Tetrabra'chius. Monster with four arms.

Tetrachei'rus. Monster with four hands.

Tetra'cid. Having four hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.

Tet'rad. 1. A group of four bodies. 2. An element with a valency of four.

Tetrago'num lumba'le. A quadrangular space in the lumbar region.

Tetraiodopyr'rol. Same as *Iodol.*

Tetrama'zia. State of having four breasts.
Tetramethylenediam'ine. Same as *Putrescine.*
Tetranop'sia. Obliteration of a quarter of the visual field.
Tet'rapus (tet'ra-pus). Monster with four feet.
Tetras'celus (te-tras'e-lus). Monster with four legs.
Tetras'toma. Trematode worm found in urine.
Tetratom'ic. Having four atoms, especially four replaceable atoms of hydrogen.
Tetrav'alent. Having a valency of four.
Tet'ronal. Hypnotic substance, $C_9H_{20}S_2O_4$, resembling sulphonal.
Tetroner'ythrin. A coloring matter from certain lower animals.
Tetrox'ide. Compound of a base with four oxygen atoms.
Tet'ter (tet'ẽr). A name for various skin eruptions.
Tex'an fever. Infectious disease of cattle.
Text-blindness. See *Word-blindness.*
Tex'tural. Pertaining to a texture of tissue.
Thalamenceph'alon. Portions of brain around third ventricle developed from hind part of primary cerebral ventricle.
Thalam'ic. Pertaining to optic thalamus. **T. epilepsy,** epilepsy from disease of optic thalamus.
Thalamocor'tical. Connecting optic thalamus and cerebral cortex.
Thalamolentic'ular. Between optic thalamus and lenticular nucleus.
Thal'amus. Mass of gray matter at base of brain projecting into third ventricle.
Thalassopho'bia. Morbid dread of the sea.
Thalassother'apy. Treatment by sea-bathing, sea-voyages, etc.
Thal'lin. Crystalline derivative, $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, of coal-tar: antipyretic and bactericide.
Thalliniza'tion. Repeated administration of thallin.
Thal'lium. Rare metallic element. Specific gravity, 11.8; atomic weight, 203.7.
Thanatognomon'ic. Indicative of death.
Than'atoid (than'a-toid). Resembling death.
Thanatom'eter. Thermometer for ascertaining death.
Thanatopho'bia (than-a-to-fō'bi-a). Fear of death.
The'a (thī'a). See *Tea.*
The'baine (thī'be-in). White, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, from opium.
Thebe'sius's foramina. Small orifices opening into right auricle of heart. **T.'s veins,** small veins in muscles of heart.
The'ca (thī'ka). A sheath or case. **T. vertebra'lis,** the membranes covering the spinal cord.
The'cal. Pertaining to a sheath. **T. abscess,** abscess in a sheath of a tendon.
Theci'tis (thi-sai'tis). Inflammation of a sheath of a tendon.
The'ine (thī'in). Active alkaloid of tea, isomeric with caffeine.
Theli'tis (thi-lai'tis). Inflammation of the nipple.
The'nad (thī'nad). Towards the thenar eminence.
The'nal (thī'nal). Pertaining to the thenar eminence.
The'nar. The palm. **T. eminence,** eminence on palm at the root of the thumb. **T. muscles,** the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb.
Theobro'ma (thī-o-brō'ma). Genus of trees furnishing cacao.

Theobro'min. Crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, resembling caffeine, from *Theobroma*.

Theoma'nia (thĭ-o-mē'ni-ą). Religious mania.

Theophyl'line. Alkaloid, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, from tea.

Therapeu'tic, Therapeu'tical. Pertaining to therapeutics; curative.

Therapeu'tics. Branch of medicine concerned in treatment and cure of disease.

Therapeu'tist. A person skilful in therapeutics.

Ther'apy (ther'ą-pi). Same as *Therapeutics*.

Theri'aca (thi-rai'ą-ką). An antidote to poisons.

Therm. A heat-unit, being the amount of heat required to raise one gramme of water through one degree centigrade.

Thermæsthe'sia. Ability to recognize sensations of heat.

Thermæsthesiom'eter. Apparatus for measuring heat-sensibility.

Ther'mal (thĕr'mąl). Of or pertaining to heat.

Thermalge'sia. State in which application of heat causes pain.

Ther'mic (thĕr'mĭk). Thermal. **T. fever,** insolation.

Ther'mine. Mydriatic liquid, $C_{10}H_7(NH_2)H_4$.

Thermo-anæsthe'sia. Loss of the heat-sense.

Thermocau'tery. Actual cautery, consisting of a hollow platinum point heated by combustion of benzene.

Thermochem'istry. Science of the chemical activity of heat.

Ther'modin. A crystalline hydrocarbon: antipyretic and analgesic.

Thermo-electri'city. Electricity produced by heat.

Thermogen'esis (thĕr-mo-jen'e-sis). The production of heat.

Thermogenet'ic, Thermogen'ic. Generating heat.

Ther'mograph. Instrument for registering variations of heat.

Thermohyperæsthe'sia. Excessive acuteness of heat-sense.

Thermohyperalge'sia. Hyperthermalgesia.

Thermo-inhib'itory. Retarding thermogenesis.

Thermol'ysis. 1. Chemical decomposition by heat. 2. Heat-dissipation.

Thermolyt'ic (thĕr-mo-lĭt'ĭk). Dissipating bodily heat.

Thermom'eter. Instrument for measuring temperatures.

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

To convert recordings of the Fahrenheit scale into Centigrade degrees:

Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9: thus, $98.6 - 32 = 66.6 \times 5 = 333.0 \div 9 = 37$. That is, 98.6° F. = 37° C.

To convert Centigrade degrees into Fahrenheit degrees:

Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32: thus, $37 \times 9 = 333 \div 5 = 66.6 + 32 = 98.6$. That is, 37° C. = 98.6° F.

The following table of equivalents may prove of use:

F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
96.0°	= 35.55°	101.3°	= 38.5°	106.7°	= 41.5°
96.8°	= 36.00°	102.0°	= 38.88°	107.0°	= 41.66°
97.0°	= 36.11°	102.2°	= 39.00°	107.6°	= 42.00°
98.0°	= 36.66°	103.0°	= 39.44°	108.0°	= 42.22°
98.6°	= 37.00°	103.1°	= 39.5°	108.5°	= 42.5°
99.0°	= 37.22°	104.0°	= 40.00°	109.0°	= 42.77°
99.5°	= 37.5°	104.9°	= 40.5°	109.4°	= 43.00°
100.0°	= 37.77°	105.0°	= 40.55°	110.0°	= 43.33°
100.4°	= 38.00°	105.8°	= 41.00°	111.2°	= 44.00°
101.0°	= 38.33°	106.0°	= 41.11°	113.0°	= 45.00°

Thermom'etry. Measurement of temperature by thermometer.
Thermoneuro'sis (thĕr-mo-niu-rō'sis). Vasomotor pyrexia.
Ther'mophile (thĕr'mo-fail). A thermo-electric battery.
Thermophil'ic. Requiring a high degree of heat for growth.
Thermople'gia (thĕr-mo-plī'ji-ą). Heat-stroke.
Thermopolypnœ'a. Rapid breathing caused by high temperature.
Ther'mostat. Instrument for regulating temperature.
Thermosystal'tic. Contracting under the influence of heat.
Thermotac'tic, Thermotax'ic. Regulating bodily temperature.
Thermotax'is. 1. Regulation of bodily temperature. 2. Attraction of bacteria to a warm body.
The'sis (thī'sis). An essay by a candidate for graduation.
Thiersch's method (tĭr'shez). A form of skin-grafting.
Thigh (thai). Part of leg above knee. **T.-bone,** the femur.
Thi'lanin. Greasy combination of sulphur and lanolin.
Thio-. Prefix meaning containing sulphur.
Thio-al'cohol. See *Mercaptan.*
Thi'oform. Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate: antiseptic.
Thi'ol. Substance, resembling ichthyol, formed by treating coal-tar oil with sulphur.
Thiolin'ic acid. Dark-green substance resembling ichthyol.
Thi'ophene. Oily liquid, C_4H_4S, from benzene.
Thioresor'cin. Gray powder, $C_6H_4(SH_2)_2$, used like iodoform.
Thiosinnam'ine. Crystalline substance, $C_4H_8N_2S$, used in lupus.
Thioure'a. Sulphocarbamide, $CS(NH_2)_2$.
Third pair. The motor oculi. See *Nerve table.*
Third ventricle. Narrow cavity between optic thalami, extending to base of brain.
Thirst. Desire for water or other drink.
Thir'y's fistula. Artificial fistula between surface of body and a separated portion of intestine.
Thiu'ret. Crystalline antiseptic, $C_3H_7N_3S_2$.
Thlipsenceph'alus. Monster with skull open.
Thom'sen's disease. Hereditary disease with rigidity of certain muscles when attempt is made to move them.
Thomso'nianism. A system of treatment with vegetable medicines.
Thoracente'sis. Operation of puncturing the chest-wall.
Thora'cic. Pertaining to the thorax. **T. duct,** chief duct for collecting the lymph of the body. **T. girdle,** girdle formed by clavicles and scapulæ. **T. limbs,** the upper limbs.
Thoracocente'sis. See *Thoracentesis.*
Thoracocyllo'sis. Deformity of the chest.
Thoracodid'ymus. Double monster joined at the chest.
Thoracodyn'ia (thō-ra-ko-*d*in'i-ą). Pain in the chest.
Thoracogastros'chisis. Fissure of thorax and abdomen.
Thoracom'eter (thō-ra-kom'*e*-tĕr). See *Stethometer.*
Thoracop'agus (thō-ra-*k*op'ą-gus). Same as *Thoracodidymus.*
Thorac'oplasty. Plastic operation upon the thorax.
Thoracos'chisis (thō-*ra*-kos'k*i*-sis). Fissure of the chest.
Thoracos'copy (thō-*ra*-kos'ko-p*i*). Examination of the chest.
Thoracot'omy (thō-ra-kot'o-m*i*). Incision into the chest-walls.
Thoradel'phus. Double monster joined above the umbilicus.
Tho'rax. The chest; part of body between abdomen and neck.

Thorn-apple. See *Datura Stramonium.*

Thornwaldt's disease. Suppurative inflammation of Luschka's tonsil.

Thor'oughwort. See *Eupatorium.*

Thread-worm. See *Oxyuris.*

Threpsol'ogy (threp-sol'o ji). Science of nutrition.

Thresh'old. That intensity of stimulus that just produces a sensation.

Thrill. Tremor observed in palpation or auscultation.

Throat. 1. The pharynx. 2. Anterior part of neck.

Throb. A strong pulsation.

Throm'bin. Fibrinogen.

Thrombo-arteri'tis. Thrombosis with arteritis.

Throm'boid (throm'boid). Resembling a thrombus.

Thrombophlebi'tis. Thrombosis with phlebitis.

Thrombo'sis. The development of a thrombus.

Throm'bus. A plug in a vessel formed at the point where it is found.

Through-illumina'tion. See *Transillumination.*

Thrush. Disease of young nursing children with whitish spots (aphthæ) on tongue and mouth.

Thu'ja. Genus of trees furnishing an oil like savin oil.

Thumb. The first or radial digit of the hand.

Thus. Frankincense or olibanum.

Thyma'cetin (thai-mas'e-tin). White, analgesic powder, $C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$.

Thyme (taim). Plant with aromatic, antiseptic oil.

Thym'ic (thim'ik). Pertaining to the thymus gland. **T. acid,** thymol. **T. asthma,** laryngismus stridulus.

Thymi'tis (thai-mai'tis). Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thy'mol. Colorless aromatic crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{14}O$: antiseptic.

Thy'mus. A bilobed organ in the neck of children.

Thy'raden. Thyroid extract.

Thyreo-. See *Thyro-.*

Thyro-antitox'ine. Active principle of thyroid extract.

Thyro-aryte'noid. Connecting thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. **T. muscle.** See *Muscle table.*

Thy'rocele (thai'ro-sil). Goitre.

Thyro-epiglot'tic. Between thyroid cartilage and epiglottis. **T. muscle.** See *Muscle table.*

Thyroglos'sal duct. Passage in fœtus between thyroid body and tongue.

Thyrohy'al. One of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone.

Thyrohy'oid. Between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone. **T. muscle.** See *Muscle table.*

Thy'roid body or **gland,** reddish organ in front of and on either side of trachea. **T. cachexia,** Basedow's disease. **T. cartilage,** largest of cartilages of larynx. **T. extract,** extract of sheep's thyroid gland: used in myxœdema, cretinism, and insanity. **T. treatment,** administration of t. extract.

Thyroidec'tomy (thai-roi-dek'to-mi). Excision of thyroid body.

Thyroi'din (thai-roi'din). Thyroid extract.

Thyroidi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid body.

Thyroid'ism (thai-roi'dizm). Poisoning by thyroid extract.

Thyroidot'omy. Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyropro'tein (thai-ro-prō'ti-*in*). Protein from thyroid gland.
Thyrot'omy (thai-rot'o-mi). Act of splitting thyroid cartilage.
Tib'ia. The inner and larger bone of the leg.
Tib'ial (*tib'*i-al). Pertaining to the tibia.
Tibia'lis (*tib*-i-ā'*lis*). See *Muscle table.*
Tibiofem'oral. Between tibia and femur.
Tibiofib'ular. Between tibia and fibula.
Tibiotar'sal. Between tibia and tarsus.
Tic (*tik*). Twitching. **T. convulsive,** spasm of facial muscles. **T. dou'loureux,** spasmodic neuralgia of the face.
T. i. d. = Latin *ter in di'e,* three times a day.
Ti'dal air. See *Air.* **T. wave,** the second, small elevation in a sphygmographic tracing.
Tig'lium (*tig'*li-um). See *Croton.*
Tim'bre. The quality of a musical note.
Tin. White, metallic element. Specific gravity, 7.2; atomic weight, 118.8.
Tinctu'ra (*tink*-tiū'ra). Latin for tincture.
Tinc'ture. A solution, particularly an alcoholic solution, of a medicinal substance.
Tin'ea (*tin'*i-a). Ringworm; a spreading skin disease. **T. amianta'cea,** seborrhœa. **T. decal'vans,** alopecia areata. **T. furfura'cea,** dry seborrhœa. **T. imbrica'ta,** severe form of t. trichophytina in the East Indies. **T. tar'si,** blepharitis. **T. ton'surans,** ringworm of the scalp. **T. trichophyti'na,** ringworm, a contagious skin disease. **T. versic'olor,** contagious skin disease with yellowish or brownish patches on the skin.
Tinni'tus au'rium. Sound of ringing or buzzing in the ears.
Tisane (ti-*zan'*). See *Ptisan.*
Tis'sue. An aggregation of cells or fibres forming a structure.
Titilla'tion (*tit-i*-lā'shun). Tickling.
Tituba'tion (*tit*-iu-bā'shun). A staggering or stumbling gait.
Tl. Chemical symbol of thallium.
Tn. Abbreviation for *normal intra-ocular tension.*
Tobac'co. Dried leaves of *Nicotia'num Taba'cum:* emetic, antispasmodic, and cardiac depressant. **T. heart,** heart disturbance from excessive smoking.
Tocodynamom'eter. Apparatus for measuring uterine contractions in labor.
Tocol'ogy (to-kol'o-ji). Obstetrics.
Toe. A digit of the foot. **T.-clonus,** contraction of the great toe caused by suddenly extending the first phalanx.
Toi'let. Cleansing and washing of a wound after operation.
To'kelau ringworm (tō'ke-lo). Tinea imbricata.
Tol'erance. Power of enduring a drug.
To'lu. See *Balsam of Tolu.*
To'luene (tō'liu-in). Hydrocarbon, C_7H_8.
Tolypy'rine. Colorless, crystalline antipyretic, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$.
To'lysal (tō'*li*-sal). Tolypyrine salicylate: antipyretic.
Tomen'tum cer'ebri. Collection of fine blood-vessels on inside of pia mater of brain.
Tomes's fibres (tōmz'*iz*). Branching processes of odontoblast in dentinal canals.
Tomoma'nia. Mania for performing surgical operations.
Tone (tōn). A state of normal tension and vigor.
Tone-deafness. Sensory amusia.

Tong'a (tong'gą). Preparation of barks from the Fiji Islands: used in neuralgia.

Tong'aline. A proprietary anodyne preparation.

Tongue (tung). The muscular organ attached to the floor of the mouth. **T.-tie,** shortness of the frænum of the tongue.

Ton'ic. An agent improving the tone of the system. **T. contraction** or **spasm.** See *Spasm.*

Toni'city (to-nis'i-ti). Condition of being in health and vigor.

Ton'ka bean. Seed of *Dip'teryx odora'ta,* furnishing coumarin.

Tonom'eter. Instrument for measuring tension.

Ton'sil. 1. Small oval organ between anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces. 2. Lobe on inferior surface of cerebellum.

Ton'sillar (ton'si-lar). Pertaining to the tonsils.

Tonsilli'tis (ton-si-lai'tis). Inflammation of the tonsils.

Ton'sillolith. A concretion in a tonsil.

Tonsil'lotome. Instrument for cutting out a tonsil.

Tonsillot'omy (ton-si-lot'o-mi). Excision of a tonsil.

To'nus (tō'nus). See *Tone.*

Tooth. One of the small bone-like structures in the jaws for masticating food. **T. rash,** any eruption occurring along with teething.

Tooth'ache. Pain in the teeth.

Topha'ceous (to-fā'shus). Of a hard, gritty nature.

To'phus (tō'fus). Same as *Chalk-stone.* **T. syphilit'icus,** a syphilitic node.

Top'ical. Pertaining to a particular part of the body; local.

Topoal'gia. A fixed pain in some particular place.

Topograph'ical. Describing the region occupied by a thing.

Topog'raphy. A description of places or regions.

Tor'cular Heroph'ili. Depression in occipital bone formed by confluence of venous sinuses.

Tor'men, pl. *tor'mina.* A severe, colicky pain.

Torn'waldt's disease. See *Thornwaldt's disease.*

Tor'pid. Sluggish; not acting vigorously.

Torpid'ity, Tor'por. Sluggishness or slowness of action. **T. ret'inæ,** diminished response of retina to luminous stimuli.

Tor'refy. To dry or parch over a fire.

Tor'sion (tōr'shun). A twisting. **T. balance,** a delicate electromotor.

Torticol'lis. Wry-neck; contraction of cervical muscles causing twisting of the neck.

Tor'ula. Genus of minute organisms; yeast-plant.

To'tal aphasia. See *Aphasia.*

Touch. 1. That sense by which contact with bodies gives evidence about their qualities. 2. Digital examination.

Tour de maître (tûr-dę-mètr'). A manner of passing a catheter.

Tourette's disease (tû-rets'). Nervous disease with incoördination, convulsions, and speech-disorders.

Tourniquet (tûr'ni-ket). An instrument for compressing arteries.

Tow. The coarse part of flax.

Toxæ'mia (tok-si'mi-ą) Blood-poisoning.

Toxalbu'min. A poisonous albumin, the product of bacteria.

Toxanæ'mia. Anæmia caused by poisons.

Tox'enzyme. A substance produced by fungi and by animals, which is poisonous to some animals.

Tox'ic, Tox'ical. Pertaining to or caused by poisoning.

Tox'icant (tok'si-kant). A poison.

Toxi'city (tok-sis'i-ti). The state of being poisonous.
Toxicoden'dron. *Rhus Toxicodendron.*
Toxicoder'ma. Skin disease caused by poison.
Toxicogen'ic. Producing poisons.
Toxicohæ'mia (tok"si-ko-hī'mi-ą). Toxæmia
Toxicol'ogy (tok-si-kol'o-ji). The science of poisons.
Toxicoma'nia. 1. A morbid craving for intoxicants. 2. Toxicophobia.
Toxicopho'bia (tok"si-ko-fō'bi-ą). See *Toxiphobia.*
Toxico'sis. Diseased state caused by poison.
Toxidermi'tis. See *Toxicoderma.*
Toxif'erous (tok-sif'e-rus). Producing or conveying poison.
Tox'in (tok'sin). Same as *Toxalbumin.*
Tox'ine. A poisonous ptomaine.
Toxipho'bia. Insane fear of being poisoned.
Toxomu'cin. Poisonous substance from tubercle bacilli.
Toxopep'tone. A poisonous peptone.
Toxophylax'in. A phylaxin which acts by destroying the poisonous products of microbes.
Toxoso'zin. Same as *Toxophylaxin.*
Trabec'ula. A septum extending from the envelope into its substance.
Trabs cer'ebri. The corpus callosum.
Tra'chea. The windpipe, or tube between larynx and bronchi.
Tra'cheal. Pertaining to the trachea. **T. tugging,** pulling sensation of trachea in aneurism of aortic arch.
Trachea'lis. Transverse muscular fibres of the trachea.
Trachei'tis (trē-ki-ai'tis). Inflammation of the trachea.
Trachelis'mus. Spasm of muscles of the neck.
Trachelomas'toid. See *Muscle table.*
Trache'lopexy. Fixation of neck of uterus to some other part.
Trache'loplasty. Operative repair of defects of neck of uterus.
Trachelor'rhaphy. Suturing of lacerated neck of uterus.
Trachelot'omy. Operation of cutting of cervix uteri.
Trache'ocele. 1. Protrusion of mucous membrane of trachea. 2. Goitre.
Tracheolaryngot'omy. Incision into larynx and trachea.
Tracheo-œsopha'geal. Connecting trachea and œsophagus.
Tracheos'copy. Examination of interior of trachea.
Tracheosteno'sis. Contraction of the trachea.
Tra'cheotome. Instrument for performing tracheotomy.
Tracheot'omy. Operation of cutting into the trachea. **T.-tube,** curved tube for insertion into incision made in tracheotomy.
Trachi'tis (trē-kai'tis). Inflammation of trachea.
Tracho'ma. Granular lids; a contagious conjunctivitis with formation of masses on conjunctiva.
Tract. A region, especially of the nervous system.
Trac'tion (trak'shun). Act of pulling or drawing.
Trac'tus. A tract. **T. spira'lis foraminulo'sis,** the macula cribrosa quarta.
Trag'acanth. A gummy exudation from various species of *Astrag'alus:* used like gum arabic.
Tra'gicus (traj'i-kus). A muscle of auricle attached to tragus.
Tra'gus (trē'gus). The prominence of ear in front of concha.
Trance. A profound, unnatural sleep-like state.
Transec'tion (tran-sek'shun). A cross-section.

Trans'fer, Transfer'ence. Passage of a symptom from one side of the body to the other.

Transfix' (*trans-fiks'*). To pierce through.

Transfora'tion. Act of perforating the fetal skull.

Trans'forator. Instrument for performing transforation.

Transforma'tion (*trans-fôr-mê'shun*). Degeneration.

Transfu'sion. 1. Introduction of blood from one person into the vessels of another. 2. Introduction of any fluid into the blood-vessels.

Transillumina'tion. Illumination of a cavity by causing a strong light to pass through its walls.

Transla'tion (*trans-lê'shun*). Change of place; removal.

Translu'cent (*trans-liū'sent*). Partly transparent.

Transmigra'tion. Passage from one side to another; diapedesis.

Transpira'tion. Emission of sweat or air through the skin.

Transplanta'tion. Grafting of tissue from one part to another.

Transposi'tion. Displacement of viscera to opposite side.

Transu'date. A substance resulting from transudation.

Transuda'tion. Oozing of fluid through skin or membranes.

Transversa'lis (*trans-vẽr-sê'lis*). See *Muscle table.*

Transverse'. Lying crosswise; extending from side to side.

Transversospina'lis. The semispinales, multifidus spinæ, and rotatores spinæ muscles taken together.

Transver'sus (*trans-vẽr'sus*). See *Muscle table.*

Trape'zium. 1. First bone of second row of carpus. 2. Transverse band of fibres in pons Varolii.

Trape'zius (*tra-pi'zi-us*). See *Muscle table.*

Trap'ezoid. Second bone of second row of carpus.

Trapp's formula. Multiply last two figures of specific gravity of urine by 2 (**Trapp's coefficient**), or, according to Christison and Häser, by 2.33. This gives the number of grains of solids in 1000 Cc. of urine.

Trau'be's curves. Long curves in sphygmographic tracing when respiration is arrested.

Trau'ma (*trô'mą*). A wound.

Traumat'ic. Pertaining to or caused by injury.

Traumat'icin. Solution of gutta-percha in chloroform.

Trau'matism. 1. State caused by wounds and injuries. 2. A wound.

Trau'matol (*trô'mą-tol*). Iodocresol.

Traumatopnœ'a. State in which air passes in and out of a wound in the chest.

Treat'ment. The management and care of a case of disease.

Tre'halose. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from ergot, manna, etc.

Trem'atode. One of an order of parasitic worms.

Tre'mor (*trî'môr*). An involuntary trembling.

Trem'ulous (*trem'iu-lus*). Trembling.

Tren'delenburg's position. Position of patient flat on back with body and legs elevated to an angle of forty-five degrees, the legs hanging over edge of table.

Trepan', Trephine' (*tri-pan', tri-fain'*). Instrument for cutting out a circular piece of bone, especially from the skull.

Trepida'tion (*trep-i-dê'shun*). A trembling.

Tria'cid (*trai-as'id*). Having three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tri'ad (*trai'ad*). A trivalent element.

Tri'al lenses. Lenses used in testing vision. They are usually

arranged in order in a box (**Trial case**), and are slipped into an adjustable frame on the patient's nose.

Triallylam'ine. An oily liquid, $N(C_3H_5)_3$.

Tri'angle. A three-cornered area.

Trian'gular ligament. 1. Deep perineal fascia. 2. Band running from Poupart's ligament up behind inner pillar of abdominal ring. **T. nucleus,** the cuneate nucleus.

Triangula'ris (trai-*ang*-giu-lē'*ris*). See *Muscle table.*

Triatom'ic (trai-*a*-tom'*ik*). Having three atoms.

Tri'badism. Mutual friction of genitals between two females.

Tribromhy'drin. Yellow liquid, $C_3H_5Br_3$: sedative and antispasmodic.

Tribrommeth'ane. Bromoform.

Tribromphe'nol. Same as *Bromol.*

Triceph'alus. A three-headed monster.

Tri'ceps (trai'seps). See *Muscle table.*

Trichau'xe (*tri*-kŏk'sĭ). Hypertrichosis.

Trichi'asis. State in which hairs about an orifice turn inward and cause irritation; especially, such a state of the eyelashes.

Trichi'na. Genus of worms, of which *T. spira'lis* lives in the muscles of the hog.

Trichini'asis. Same as *Trichinosis.*

Trichi'noscope. Apparatus for ascertaining presence of trichinæ in meat.

Trichino'sis. Disease caused by eating underdone pork containing trichinæ.

Trich'inous (*trik'i*-nus). Containing trichinæ.

Trichloracet'ic acid. Crystalline caustic, $C_2HCl_3O_2$.

Trichlo'ride. Compound of three atoms of chlorine with one atom of base.

Trichlorphe'nol. Antiseptic and disinfectant, $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$.

Trichocar'dia (*trik*-o-kär'di-ą). Hairy heart.

Trichoceph'alus. Genus of worms, the thread-worm of the human intestine.

Trichoglos'sia (*trik*-o-glos'i-ą). See *Hairy tongue.*

Trichoid (trai'koid). Resembling hair.

Trichol'ogy (trai-kol'o-*ji*). The science of the hair.

Trichomato'sis. Plica polonica.

Trichom'onas. Protozoon from the vagina in leucorrhœa.

Trichomyco'sis. Disease of the hair caused by fungi.

Trichon'osus, Trichop'athy. Disease of the hair.

Trichoph'yton. Genus of fungi parasitic on the hair.

Trichoptilo'sis. Splitting of ends of hair into several fibres.

Trichorrhex'is nodo'sa. Disease of the hair in which it swells and breaks off.

Tricho'sis (trai-kō'*sis*). Any disease of the hair.

Tri'chroism. State of exhibiting three different colors.

Tricip'ital (trai-*sip'i* tąl). Three-headed, or pertaining to triceps.

Tricor'nis (trai-kŏr'*nis*). Having three processes or horns.

Tricre'sol. Antiseptic mixture of cresols.

Tricresolam'ine. An antiseptic and disinfectant mixture.

Tricrot'ic. Having three beats or elevations.

Tri'crotism (trai'kro-tizm). State of being tricrotic.

Tricus'pid. Having three cusps. **T. disease,** disease of t. valve. **T. valve,** valve guarding opening between right auricle and right ventricle of heart.

Triethylam'ine. Oily ptomaine, $C_6H_{15}N$, from putrid fish.
Trifa'cial nerve (trai-fē'shal). See *Nerve table.*
Trigem'inal, Trigem'inus. See *Nerve table.*
Trig'ger-finger. State in which finger snaps into place in flexion and extension.
Trigoceph'alus. Monster with anterior part of head triangular.
Tri'gone (trai'gōn). A triangle, especially the smooth triangular surface on inside of bladder at its base.
Trigo'num (trai-gō'num). Same as *Trigone.*
Trimethylam'ine. Liquid ptomaine, C_3H_9N, from animal and vegetable tissues.
Trimethylene-diam'ine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_3H_{10}N_2$, from cultures of cholera bacillus.
Trinitrophe'nol. Picric acid.
Trioceph'alus. Monster without organs of smell, hearing, and vision.
Tri'onal. Crystalline hypnotic powder, $C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$.
Trior'chid (trai-ôr'kid). Person with three testicles.
Triox'ide. Compound of three hydrogen atoms with one base.
Triphe'nin. An analgesic and antipyretic, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH(C_3H_5O)$.
Tripier's amputation (tri-pi-ēz'). Amputation of foot through calcaneum.
Trip'le phosphate. Magnesium and ammonium phosphate.
Trip'let. One of three children born at one birth.
Tri'plex. Triple. **T. pills,** pills of aloes, podophyllin, and blue mass.
Triplo'pia. State in which an object is seen tripled.
Trique'trous bone, Trique'trum. 1. A Wormian bone. 2. Cuneiform bone of the carpus.
Trira'diate sulcus. The orbital fissure.
Tris'mus. Lockjaw; tetanic spasm of jaw-muscles.
Trisplanch'nic nerve (trai-splank'nik). See *Nerve table.*
Triti'ceous nodule (tri-tis'i-us). A nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.
Trit'icum. Genus of grasses. Root of *T. re'pens,* or couch-grass, is diuretic.
Trit'urate. Same as *Trituration,* 2d def.
Tritura'tion. 1. Reduction to powder by rubbing. 2. A preparation made by rubbing a substance with milk sugar.
Triv'alent. Capable of combining with three hydrogen atoms.
Tro'car. A sharp instrument for paracentesis.
Trochan'ter. Either of the processes below the neck of the femur.
Trochanter'ic fossa. Pit on posterior surface of femur behind trochanter.
Tro'che (trō'kī). A lozenge or medicinal tablet.
Trochis'cus (tro-kis'kus). See *Troche.*
Troch'lea (trok'li-ą). A pulley-like surface or structure.
Troch'lear muscle. See *Muscle table.* **T. nerve,** the fourth cranial nerve.
Trochlea'ris (trok-li-ē'ris). See *Muscle table.*
Trochocepha'lia. Condition of having a round head.
Trochoi'des (tro-koi'dēz). A rotatory joint.
Trom'mer's test. A test for sugar in the urine.
Tropaco'caine. An alkaloid resembling cocaine.

Troph'ic (trof'*ik*). Pertaining to nutrition. **T. centre,** nerve-centre regulating nutrition.

Trophoneuro'sis. Disturbance of nutrition from disease of nerve-centre controlling the part.

Trop'ic acid. Acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, from atropine.

Tro'pine. Crystalline substance, $C_8H_{15}NO$, from atropine.

Trousseau's spots (trû-sô*z'*). Reddish spots on skin after irritation. **T.'s symptom,** spasm of muscles in tetanus on pressure of nerves supplying the parts.

Troy weight. See *Weight.*

Trun'cated (trung'kĕ-ted). Cut off abruptly.

Trunk. The body without head and limbs.

Truss. Apparatus for retaining a hernia in place.

Tryp'sin (*trip'sin*). Proteolytic ferment from pancreatic juice.

Trypsin'ogen. A proteid forming trypsin.

Tryptonæ'mia (*trip*-to-nī'mi-ą). Same as *Peptonæmia.*

Tryp'tone (*trip'*tōn). Peptone formed by the action of trypsin.

Tu'bal. Pertaining to a tube; especially, to an oviduct. **T. nephritis,** inflammation of tubes of the kidney. **T. pregnancy,** occurring in the oviduct.

Tube-casts. Casts of renal tubules in the urine in kidney disease.

Tu'ber (tiû'bĕr). A knob or enlargement. **T. cine'reum,** eminence of gray matter forming part of floor of third ventricle.

Tu'bercle. 1. A small eminence or nodule. 2. A mass of small rounded nodules caused by tubercle bacillus.

Tuber'cular. Of or pertaining to tubercles.

Tuber'culin. Glycerin extract of cultures of *Bacillus tuberculosis:* used for tuberculosis.

Tuberculoci'din. A preparation from tuberculin.

Tuberculo'ma. A tubercle caused by *Bacillus tuberculosis.*

Tuberculo'sis. Specific infectious disease caused by *Bacillus tuberculosis,* and marked by the deposit of tubercles in the body.

Tuber'culous. Pertaining to tubercle or to tuberculosis.

Tuber'culum. A tubercle. **T. acus'ticum,** group of nerve-cells connected with auditory fibres.

Tuberos'ity. A broad eminence upon a bone.

Tubo-ova'rian. Pertaining to oviduct and ovary.

Tubotym'panal canal. Tube of hypoblast in embryo developing into Eustachian tube and tympanum.

Tu'bular. Pertaining to a tubule. **T. breathing,** bronchial respiration. **T. membrane,** the perineurium.

Tu'bule (tiû'biul). A small tube.

Tuf'nell's method. Treatment of aneurism by rest and reduction of food.

Tumefac'tion. Swelling of a part.

Tu'menol. Substance resembling ichthyol, from mineral oils.

Tu'mor. 1. A swelling. 2. A morbid growth of new tissue, differing in structure from the part on which it grows. **T. al'bus,** white swelling.

Tu'nic (tiû'nĭk). A coat, or lining membrane.

Tu'nica. A tunic. **T. adna'ta,** the part of the conjunctiva in contact with the eyeball. **T. adventi'tia,** external coat of an artery. **T. albugin'ea,** dense, white, fibrous coating of the testicle, ovary, or eye. **T. ex'tima, T. in'tima, T. me'dia,** the external, internal, and middle coats of an artery. **T. Ruyschia'na,** the entochoroidea. **T. vagina'lis,** the serous sac

forming an investment of the testicle. **T. vasculo'sa,** the mesochoroidea.

Tun'nel anæmia. See *Ankylostomiasis.* **T. disease,** caisson disease.

Tu'pelo. A species of *Nyssa:* the spongy wood of the root is used for making tents.

Tur'binal (tĕr'bi-năl). A turbinated bone.

Tur'binated bodies. Bodies formed by t. bones covered with vascular tissue. **T. bones,** several bony plates in the nasal fossæ.

Türck's column. The direct pyramidal tract.

Turges'cence (tĕr-jĕs'ĕns). Swelling or distention of a part.

Tur'gid (tĕr'jĭd). Swollen; congested.

Tur'meric. Rhizome of *Cur'cuma lon'ga:* used as a test.

Turn of life. The menopause.

Turn'ing (tĕrn'ĭng). See *Version.*

Tur'pentine. Liquid or solid oleoresin from various coniferous trees. Its volatile oil is stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic.

Tur'peth mineral. Yellow mercury subsulphate.

Tussila'go. Genus of plants. Leaves of *T. far'fara,* or colt'sfoot, are demulcent and tonic.

Tus'sis. A cough. **T. convulsi'va,** whooping-cough.

Tus'sive. Pertaining to or produced by cough.

Tutam'ina oc'uli. Appendages of the eye.

Twelfth nerve. The hypoglossal nerve.

Twin. One of two offspring born at one birth.

Twist'ed suture. Suture made by winding a thread round a needle which pierces the wound transversely.

Tylo'ma (tai-lō'mă). A callus.

Tylo'sis. Formation of callosities upon the skin.

Tympanec'tomy. Excision of the tympanic membrane.

Tympan'ic. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. bone, T. plate,** ring of bone surrounding external auditory canal. **T. membrane.** See *Membrana tympani.* **T. nerve.** See *Nerve table.* **T. ring,** the t. bone.

Tympani'tes. Distention of abdomen by gas.

Tympanit'ic. Pertaining to or caused by tympanites. **T. resonance,** resonance heard on percussion over a cavity filled with air.

Tympani'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of tympanum.

Tympanohy'al. Part of hyoid arch of fœtus.

Tympanot'omy. Paracentesis of the tympanic membrane.

Tym'panum. The drum or middle ear.

Typhin'ia (tai-fĭn'ĭ-ă). Relapsing fever.

Typhli'tis. Inflammation of the cæcum.

Typhlot'omy. Operation of cutting into the cæcum.

Ty'phoid (tai'foid). Resembling typhus. **T. condition** or **state,** condition of great weakness, with feeble pulse and muttering delirium, seen in depressing diseases. **T. fever,** a specific, eruptive fever, with inflammation and ulceration of Peyer's patches and spleen. **T. spine,** painful state of the spine following t. fever.

Typhomala'rial fever. Malarial fever with typhoid symptoms.

Typhoma'nia. The low, delirious state of typhus and typhoid.

Typhotox'ine. Poisonous ptomaine, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, from bacillus of typhoid fever.

Ty'phous (tai'fŭs). Pertaining to typhus.

Ty'phus. A specific, eruptive, contagious fever without lesions but with great prostration. **T. recur'rens,** relapsing fever.

Ty'rein (tai'ri-in). Coagulated casein.
Ty'roid (tai'roid). Cheesy.
Tyro'ma (tai-rō'mą). Cheesy matter.
Tyromato'sis (tai-ro-mą-tō'sis). Caseation.
Ty'rosine. White crystalline substance, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$, from decomposition of proteids.
Tyro'sis (tai-rō'sis). Caseation.
Tyrotox'icon. Ptomaine from poisonous cheese, ice-cream, and milk.
Tyr'rel's fascia. The rectovesical fascia.
Ty'son's glands. Sebaceous glands around prepuce and vulva.

U

Uffelman's test (ûf'el-mąnz). Test for hydrochloric acid in the stomach.
Ulatro'phia. Shrinking of the gums.
Ul'cer (ul'sĕr). An open sore on skin or mucous membrane.
Ul'cerate. To produce an ulcer; to become ulcerated.
Ulcera'tion (ul-sę-rē'shun). Formation of an ulcer.
Ul'cerative stomatitis. See *Stomatitis.*
Ul'cus (ul'kus). An ulcer. **U. ventric'uli,** ulceration of the stomach.
Uli'tis (iû-lai'*tis*). Inflammation of the gums.
Ul'mus. Genus of trees. Inner bark of *U. ful'va* is slippery elm.
Ul'na. The larger and inner bone of the forearm.
Ul'nar. Pertaining to the ulna.
Ulna'ris (ul-nē'ris). See *Muscle table.*
Ulnocar'pal. Pertaining to ulna and carpus.
U'loid cicatrix. Lesion resembling a scar, but due to degeneration of subcutaneous tissue.
Ulorrha'gia (iû-lo-rē'ji-ą). Hemorrhage from the gums.
Ul'timate. Last. **U. analysis,** resolution of substances into their primary elements.
Ul'timum mo'riens. 1. Portion of the body last to die. 2. Upper part of trapezius muscle.
Ultz'mann's test. Test for bile pigments in urine.
Umbil'ical. Pertaining to the umbilicus. **U. arteries,** arteries accompanying u. cord. **U. cord,** the cord connecting placenta of mother with umbilicus of child. **U. duct,** duct between u. vesicle and intestinal cavity of embryo. **U. fissure,** part of longitudinal fissure of liver. **U. hernia,** hernia of bowel at or near umbilicus. **U. souffle,** hissing sound at same time with the fetal souffle. **U. vesicle,** portion of yolk-sac of embryo hanging from umbilicus.
Umbilica'tion. A navel-like depression.
Umbili'cus. The navel; the pit in centre of abdomen.
Um'bo. The apex of the arched membrana tympani.
Umbras'copy (um-bras'ko-pi). Skiascopy.
Unavoid'able hemorrhage. Hemorrhage from detachment of placenta prævia.
Un'cia (un'si-ą). An ounce.
Un'ciform (un'si-fórm). Hook-shaped. **U. bone,** last bone of second row of carpus. **U. fasciculus,** fasciculus connecting frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes of brain. **U. process,** a process of the ethmoid and the u. bone.

Un'cinate. Hook-shaped. **U. convolution** or **gyrus,** a convolution of the occipital lobe of the brain.
Un'cipressure. Arrest of hemorrhage by pressure with a hook.
Unc'tion (unk'shun). An ointment.
Unc'tuous (unk'shus). Oily or greasy.
Un'cus. A hook. **U. gy'ri fornica'ti,** uncinate convolution.
Undula'tion. A wave, or wave-like motion.
Un'dulatory theory. Theory that the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity are due to waves in a fluid (*the ether*) which pervades all space.
Un'gual (un'gwal). Pertaining to the nails. **U. bone,** the lachrymal bone.
Un'guent (un'gwent). An ointment or salve.
Unguen'tum. Latin for ointment.
Unguic'ulate (un-gwik'iu-lèt). Having or resembling claws.
Un'guis. 1. A nail. 2. Same as *Onyx*, 2d def.
Uniax'ial. Having only one axis.
Unicel'lular (iû-ni-*sel*'iu-lar). Consisting of one cell.
U'nicorn uterus. Uterus with only one horn.
Unilat'eral. Affecting only one side.
Uniloc'ular. Having only one compartment.
Uninu'cleated. Having only one nucleus.
Unioc'ular (iû-ni-ok'iu-lar). Pertaining to one eye.
U'nion (iûn'iun). See *Healing*.
Unip'ara (iu-*nip*'a-ra). A woman who has had only one child.
Unip'arous (iu-*nip*'a-rus). Having borne but one child.
Unipo'lar (iû-*ni*-pó'lar). Having but one pole.
U'nitary. Composed of a single individual.
Univ'alent (iu-niv'a-lent). Having a valency of one.
Unof. Abbreviation for *unofficial*.
Unor'ganized. Not organized. **U. ferment.** See *Ferment*.
Unstri'ated muscle. Involuntary muscle without transverse striations on the fibres.
Unwell'. Popular term for menstruating.
U'rachal (iû'ra-kal). Pertaining to the urachus.
U'rachus. Fibrous cord between bladder and umbilicus.
Uræ'mia. Presence of urinary matters in the blood.
Uræ'mic (iu-ri'*mik*). Caused by uræmia.
U'ral. Crystalline hypnotic, $C_5H_8NO_3Cl_3$.
Uram'ine (iu-*ram*'*in*). Same as *Guanidine*.
Uranal'ysis (iû-ra-*nal*'*i-sis*). See *Urinalysis*.
Uraniscon'tis. Inflammation of the palate.
Uranis'coplasty. Artificial formation of a palate.
Uraniscor'rhaphy. Suture of the palate.
Ura'nium. Hard, heavy metallic element: specific gravity, 18.6.
U'ranoplasty. Same as *Uraniscoplasty*.
Uranos'chesis (iû-ra-*nos*'ki-*sis*). Cleft palate.
Ura're (iu-rê'ri). See *Curare*.
U'rate (iû'rêt). A salt of uric acid.
Urat'ic diathesis. A tendency towards gout.
Urato'ma. A concretion composed of urates.
Ure'a. White crystalline constituent, CON_2H_4, of urine.
Uream'eter. Instrument for measuring urea in urine.
Uream'etry. Measurement of urea in urine.
Ure'do (iu-ri'dô). Urticaria.

U'reide. Compound of urea with an acid radical.

Ure'mia. See *Urœmia.*

Ureom'eter (iû-ri-om'*e-tĕr*). See *Ureameter.*

Urer'ythrin (iu-rer'*i*-thrin). See *Uroerythrin.*

Ure'sis (iu-rī'*sis*). Act of passing urine.

Ure'ter. The tube through which the urine passes from kidney to bladder.

Ureteral'gia (iû-rī-tẹ-ral'ji-ą). Pain in the ureter.

Ureterec'tomy (iû-rī-tẹ-rek'to-m*i*). Excision of a ureter.

Ureteri'tis. Inflammation of the ureter.

Ureterocystos'tomy. Formation of communication between ureter and bladder.

Ure'terolith. Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterolithot'omy. Excision of calculus from the ureter.

Ureterot'omy. Act of cutting into the ureter.

Uretero-ureteros'tomy. Formation of communication between one ureter and another.

Ureterova'ginal. Pertaining to ureter and vagina.

U'rethane. Crystalline hypnotic and antipyretic, $C_3H_7NO_2$.

Ure'thra. The canal through which the urine passes from the bladder.

Ure'thral. Pertaining to the urethra.

Urethral'gia (iû-ri-thral'ji-ą). Pain in the urethra.

Urethrec'tomy. Resection of the urethra.

Urethri'tis. Inflammation of the urethra.

Ure'throcele. Protrusion of the urethra in the female.

Urethrom'eter. Instrument for measuring the urethra.

Ure'throplasty. Operative repair of a defective urethra.

Urethrorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethror'rhaphy. Suturing of a fistula in urethra.

Urethrorrhœ'a. Discharge from the urethra.

Ure'throscope. Instrument for examining the urethra.

Urethros'copy. Inspection of the urethra.

Ure'throspasm. Spasm of muscles of the urethra.

Urethrosteno'sis. Stricture of the urethra.

Ure'throtome. Instrument for dividing the urethra.

Urethrot'omy. Operation of dividing a urethral stricture.

Urethrova'ginal. Pertaining to urethra and vagina.

U'ric acid. Crystalline substance, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, found in urine and in certain organs.

Uricacidæ'mia. Presence of uric acid in the blood.

Uricæ'mia. Presence of uric acid in the blood.

Urice'din. A proprietary remedy for gout.

Uridro'sis (iû-ri-drō'*sis*). Urinous perspiration.

Uri'na (iu-rai'nạ). Latin for urine.

Urinæ'mia (iû-ri-nī'mi-ą). Same as *Urœmia.*

U'rinal (iû'ri-nạl). A vessel to receive urine.

Urinal'ysis (iû-ri-nal'*i-sis*). Analysis of urine.

U'rinary (iû'ri-ne-ri). Pertaining to urine.

Urina'tion (iû-ri-nē'shun). Act of passing urine.

U'rine (iû'rin). The fluid secreted by the kidneys and evacuated by the bladder.

Urinif'erous. Conveying urine. **U. tubules,** minute canals forming the substance of the kidneys.

Urinip'arous (iû-ri-nip'ą-rus). Producing urine.

Urinogen'ital (iû"ri-no-jen'*i*-tạl). Same as *Urogenital.*

Urinol'ogy (iû-*ri*-nol'o-*ji*). Same as *Urology*.
Urinom'eter. Instrument for measuring specific gravity of urine.
Urinom'etry. Measurement of specific gravity of urine.
Urinos'copy (iû-*ri*-nos'ko-*pi*). See *Uroscopy*.
U'rinous, U'rinose. Consisting of or resembling urine.
Urobacil'lus. A bacillus from decomposing urine.
Urobil'in. Coloring matter occurring in urine. **U. jaundice,** jaundice from presence of u. in blood.
Urobilin'ogen. A chromogen decomposing into urobilin.
Urobilinu'ria. Presence of excess of urobilin in the urine.
Urocan'ine. Base, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$, from urocanic acid.
Urocanin'ic acid. Crystalline derivative, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$, from dogs' urine.
U'rocele. Distention of scrotum with urine.
U'rochrome. Principal coloring matter of urine.
Urocyan'ogen. Blue pigment deposited in urine.
Urœde'ma. Swelling from accumulation of urine.
Uroer'ythrin. Red coloring matter of urine in rheumatism.
Urofuscohæm'atin. Reddish-brown coloring matter of urine in disease.
Urogen'ital. Pertaining to urinary and genital apparatus. **U. ducts,** the duct of Müller and the Wolffian duct. **U. sinus,** the anterior part of the cloaca.
Uroglau'cin (iû-ro-glô'*sin*). Bluish pigment in the urine.
Urogravim'eter. Same as *Urinometer*.
Urohæm'atin. The coloring matter of the urine.
Urohæmatopor'phyrin. Hæmatoporphyrin from the urine.
U'rolith (iû'ro-*lith*). A urinary calculus.
Urol'ogy. Branch of medicine treating of the urine.
Urolu'tein. Yellow coloring matter of urine.
Uromel'anin. Black pigment, $C_{18}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$, from urine.
Urom'elus. Monster with fused lower limbs.
Urom'eter (iu-rom'*e*-t*ēr*). Same as *Urinometer*.
Urophan'ic (iû-ro-*fan'ik*). Appearing in the urine.
Uropher'in. A proprietary diuretic compound.
Uropit'tin. A derivative, $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$, from urochrome.
Uropla'nia. Secretion of urine from other than normal parts.
Uropoie'sis. The formation of the urine.
Uropoiet'ic. Pertaining to uropoiesis.
Urorrho'din. Rose-colored pigment from diseased urine.
Uroru'bin. Red pigment from urine.
Urorubrohæm'atin. Red pigment from urine in disease.
Uro'sacin (iu-rō'za-*sin*). Same as *Urorrhodin*.
Uros'copy. Examination of the urine.
Urosep'sin. Septic poisoning from urinous matter in the tissues.
Urospec'trin. A pigment from normal urine.
Uroste'olith. A fatty substance in urinary calculi.
Uroxan'thine. Yellow pigment from normal urine.
Ur'tica (*ēr'ti*-ka). Genus of plants, the nettles.
Urtica'ria. Hives; disease marked by transient eruptions of wheals, with itching and burning.
Urtica'tion. Whipping of a part with nettles.
Ustila'go. Genus of fungi, the smuts. **U. May'dis,** the corn-smut, resembling ergot.
Ustula'tion. Drying of moist substances by roasting.
Us'tus (us'tus). Burnt; calcined.

U'terine. Pertaining to the uterus. **U. milk,** white milky liquid between the villi of the placenta in a gravid uterus.
Uteri'tis (iû-tẹ-rai'tis). Inflammation of the uterus.
Uterogesta'tion. Gestation in the uterus.
Utero-ova'rian. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.
Uteropex'ia. Same as *Hysteropexy.*
Uteroplacen'tal. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta.
U'terotome, Uterot'omy. See *Hysterotome, Hysterotomy.*
Uterova'ginal. Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.
Uteroves'ical. Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder.
U'terus. The womb; the hollow organ for the lodgement and nourishment of the fœtus during its development.
U'tricle. The larger of the two sacs of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.
Utric'ular. 1. Pertaining to the utricle. 2. Bladder-like.
Utriculi'tis. Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.
Utric'ulus. Same as *Utricle.* **U. hom'inis,** the sinus pocularis.
U'va ur'si. Leaves of *Arctostaph'ylos U'va Ur'si,* or bearberry: astringent, tonic, and anthelmintic.
U'vea (iû'vi-ạ). The iris, ciliary body, and choroid together.
U'veal (iû'vi-ạl) Pertaining to the uvea. **U. tract.** See *Uvea.*
Uvei'tis. Inflammation of the uvea.
U'vula. Small fleshy body hanging from soft palate above root of tongue. **U. vesi'cæ,** small eminence on base of bladder projecting into the urethra.
U'vular (iû'viu-lạr). Pertaining to the uvula.
Uvula'ris (iû-viu-lê'ris). See *Muscle table.*
Uvulat'omy (iû-viu-lat'o-mi). See *Uvulotomy.*
Uvuli'tis (iû-viu-lai'tis). Inflammation of the uvula.
Uvulopto'sis. Relaxed, hanging state of the palate.
U'vulotome. Instrument for cutting off the uvula.
Uvulot'omy (iû-viu-lot'o-mi). Operation of cutting off the uvula.

V

V. Abbreviation for *vision* or *acuity of vision.*
Vacci'na (vak-sai'nạ). Vaccinia.
Vac'cinal. Pertaining to vaccine or to vaccination. **V. fever,** slight fever following vaccination.
Vac'cinate. To inoculate with virus of vaccinia or other virus.
Vac'cination (vak-si-nê'shun). Act of vaccinating.
Vac'cinator. One who vaccinates; instrument for vaccination.
Vac'cine. 1. Vaccinal. 2. V. virus. **V. rash,** erythematous rash following vaccination. **V. virus,** virus of vaccinia used in vaccination.
Vaccinel'la (vak-si-nel'ạ). Abortive form of vaccinia.
Vaccin'ia. Cowpox; contagious disease of man and animals, resembling smallpox.
Vaccini'ola. A secondary vaccine eruption of vesicles.
Vaccinosyph'ilis. Syphilis from inoculation with impure vaccine virus.
Vacuola'tion (vak-iu-o-lê'shun). Formation of vacuoles.
Vac'uole. A cavity in cell-protoplasm.
Vac'uum. A portion of space void of air or gas. **V. tube,** a glass tube with nearly perfect vacuum.
Vag'abonds' disease. Pigmentation of the skin from lice.

Va'gal (vē'gal). Pertaining to the vagus.

Vagi'na (va-jai'na). 1. A sheath. 2. The curved canal from the vulva to the uterus. **V. bul'bi** or **oc'uli,** Tenon's capsule. **V. fem'oris,** fascia lata of the thigh.

Va'ginal (vaj'*i*-nal.) 1. Pertaining to the vagina. 2. Ensheathing, or pertaining to a sheath.

Vaginis'mus. Spasm of muscular fibres of the vagina.

Vagini'tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginodyn'ia (vaj"*i*-no-din'i-a). Pain in the vagina.

Vaginot'omy (vaj-*i*-not'o-m*i*). Incision into the vagina.

Vaginoves'ical. Pertaining to the vagina and the bladder.

Vagi'tus. Crying of infants just after or just before birth.

Vagot'omy (va-got'o-m*i*). Operation of cutting the vagus.

Va'gus. The pneumogastric nerve. **V. pneumonia,** pneumonia caused by injury of the vagus nerve.

Va'lence, Va'lency. The combining or saturating power of an atom as compared with an atom of hydrogen.

Val'erene. Same as *Amylene.*

Valeria'na. Genus of plants. Rhizome of *V. officina'lis* is nervous stimulant and antispasmodic.

Vale'rianate. A salt of valerianic acid.

Valerian'ic or **Valer'ic acid.** Colorless, oily, pungent liquid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$: used in nervous diseases.

Valetudina'rian (val-*e*-tiu-di-nē'ri-an). An invalid.

Val'gus. 1. Bowed outward. 2. Talipes valgus.

Vallec'ula. A depression. **V. cerebel'li,** longitudinal fissure of cerebellum. **V. Syl'vii,** depression at base of brain formed by fissure of Sylvius.

Valleix's points (va-lēz'). Tender spots along course of nerves in neuralgic conditions.

Val'let's mass (va-lēz'). Mass of iron carbonate.

Val'ley of the cerebellum. The longitudinal fissure of the cerebellum.

Valsal'va's experiment. Auto-inflation of the middle ear. **V.'s sinuses,** three recesses in wall of aorta behind semilunar valves.

Valve. A fold across a canal preventing reflux of its contents. **V. of Hasner, of Vieussens.** See *Hasner's valve, Vieussens's valve.*

Val'vula (val'viu-la). A little valve.

Val'vulæ conniven'tes. Transverse folds of mucous membrane lining the small intestine.

Val'vular. Pertaining to a valve.

Van Bu'ren's disease. Chronic inflammation of corpora cavernosa of penis.

Van Swie'ten's solution. Solution of 1 part of mercury perchloride in 900 parts of water and 100 parts of alcohol.

Vanil'la. Genus of plants. Fruit of *V. planifo'lia* is used in flavoring.

Vanil'lin. Aromatic substance, $C_8H_8O_3$, from vanilla.

Vanil'lism. Dermatitis from handling vanilla.

Va'por. A gas which at ordinary temperatures is liquid or solid.

Vaporiza'tion. Conversion into vapor.

Varicel'la. Chicken-pox, an infectious febrile disease, usually of childhood, with eruption of transparent vesicles, which dry up leaving shallow pits.

Var'iciform (*var'i-si-fôrm*). Resembling a varix.
Var'icocele. Enlargement of veins of scrotum and spermatic cord.
Varicocelec'tomy. Excision of portion of scrotum in varicocele.
Var'icose. Resembling varix; extremely dilated. **V. aneurism.** Same as *Aneurismal varix.*
Varicos'ity. 1. State of being varicose. 2. A varix.
Varicot'omy (*var-i-kot'o-mi*). Excision of a varicose vein.
Vari'ola. Smallpox, acute infectious fever with eruption, which is successively papular, vesicular, and pustular. The scabs fall off, leaving pits.
Vari'olate (*va-rai'o-lēt*). Resembling smallpox.
Varioliza'tion. Inoculation with smallpox.
Var'ioloid. A mild, modified form of smallpox.
Vari'olous. Pertaining to or resembling smallpox.
Va'rix (*vē'riks*). An enlarged vein. **V. lymphat'icus,** varicose state of the lymphatics.
Va'rus (*vē'rus*). 1. Bowed in. 2. Talipes varus.
Vas (*vas*), pl. *va'sa.* A vessel. **V. aber'rans.** 1. A blind tube connected with the epididymis. 2. Any anomalous vessel. **V. def'erens,** the excretory duct of the testicle passing from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct.
Va'sa (*vē'sa*). Plural of *vas.* **V. afferen'tia,** the lymphatics before they enter a lymphatic gland. **V. bre'via,** small branches of splenic artery on the stomach. **V. efferen'tia,** the lymphatics after leaving lymphatic glands. **V. rec'ta,** the straight tubules of the testicle. **V. vaso'rum,** minute arteries and veins in the walls of larger blood-vessels. **V. vortico'sa,** the venæ vorticosæ.
Vas'cular. Pertaining to vessels; full of vessels. **V. area.** See *Area vasculosa.*
Vasculariza'tion. A furnishing with new vessels.
Vas'cularize. To supply with vessels.
Vas'culum aber'rans. Same as *Vas aberrans.*
Vas'eline. A proprietary petroleum product.
Vasifac'tive (*vas-i-fak'tiv*). Forming new blood-vessels.
Vasoconstric'tor. Causing constriction of blood-vessels.
Vasoden'tin. Dentin containing blood-vessels.
Vasodila'tor. Causing dilatation of blood-vessels.
Vasofac'tive (*vas-o-fak'tiv*). Same as *Vasifactive.*
Va'sogene. A proprietary oxygenated vaseline.
Vasohyperton'ic. Same as *Vasoconstrictor.*
Vasohypoton'ic. Same as *Vasodilator.*
Vaso-inhib'itory. Vasodilator.
Vasomo'tor. Causing motion in vessels.
Vasoton'ic. Regulating the tone of vessels.
Vas'tus. See *Muscle table.*
Vater's ampullæ (*fä'tĕrz*). Dilatation at junction of common bile-duct and pancreatic duct. **V.'s corpuscles.** See *Pacini's corpuscles.*
Vec'tis. A curved lever for making traction on fetal head in labor.
Vegeta'rian. One whose diet is chiefly vegetable.
Vegeta'tion (*vej-e-tē'shun*). A fungoid growth.
Ve'getative pole (*vej-e-te-tiv*). The pole of an ovum containing the food-matter.
Vegeto-an'imal (*vej'e-to-*). Both vegetable and animal.

Ve'hicle (vī'hi-kl). Same as *Excipient.*

Vein. A vessel returning blood to the heart. **V.-stone.** See *Phlebolite.*

Vellica'tion (vel-i-kē'shun). Twitching of muscles.

Velosyn'thesis. Suturing of a cleft of the palate.

Velpeau's bandage (vel'pō). A bandage for fracture of the clavicle.

Ve'lum (vī'lum). A veil. **V. interpos'itum,** vascular layer roofing over the third ventricle. **Inferior** or **Posterior medullary v., V. Tarī'ni,** thin layer of white matter connecting the flocculi of each hemisphere. **Superior medullary v.,** Vieussens's valve. **V. pala'ti,** the soft palate.

Ve'na, pl. *ve'næ.* A vein. **Ve'næ com'ites,** pair of veins accompanying an artery. **Venæ Gale'ni.** See *Galen's veins.* **Venæ stella'tæ.** Same as *Verheyen's stars.* **Venæ Thebe'sii,** Thebesius's foramina, discharging blood from heart in right auricle. **Venæ vortico'sæ,** the stellate veins of the choroid.

Venena'tion (ven-i-nē'shun). Poisoning.

Vene'real. Caused by sexual intercourse.

Ven'ery (ven'ę-ri). Sexual intercourse.

Venesec'tion. Opening of a vein for bloodletting.

Ven'om. Poison; especially, poison secreted by animals.

Venos'ity. State due to excess of venous blood.

Ve'nous. Pertaining to the veins. **V. blood,** the dark-colored blood in the veins. **V. hum,** murmur heard over larger veins in anæmia.

Ven'ter. The belly; also, any belly-like part.

Ventila'tion. Act of furnishing with fresh air.

Ven'trad (ven'trad). Towards the venter or belly.

Ven'tral. Pertaining to the belly; abdominal.

Ven'tricle. Any cavity; especially, one of the rounded cavities forming lower part of heart, or one of the five cavities of the brain. **V. of larynx,** pouch between true and false vocal cords.

Ventric'ular. Pertaining to a ventricle. **V. ligament,** a false vocal cord. **V. muscle,** the thyroepiglottideus.

Ventric'ulus (ven-trik'iu-lus). A ventricle.

Ventrocystor'rhaphy. Suturing of a cyst to abdominal wall.

Ventrofixa'tion. Suturing of a viscus to abdominal wall.

Ventrot'omy (ven-trot'o-mi). Incision into abdominal cavity.

Ventrovesicofixa'tion. Suturing of uterus to bladder and abdominal wall.

Ven'ule (ven'iul). A little vein.

Verat'rine. Mixture of alkaloids from sabadilla · sternutatory, heart-depressant, and counterirritant.

Vera'trum. Genus of plants. Rhizome and roots of *V. vir'ide,* or green hellebore, used to reduce arterial and nervous excitement.

Ver'bal agraphia (vĕr'bal). See *Agraphia.*

Verbas'cum. Genus of plants; mullein. Flowers are demulcent, emollient, and stimulant.

Ver'digris (vĕr'di-gris). Copper subacetate.

Ver'ga's ventricle. Occasional space between corpus callosum and fornix.

Verhey'en's stars. Star-shaped groups of veins on surface of kidney.

Ver'micide. Medicine which kills intestinal worms.

Vermic'ular. Worm-like. **V. motion,** peristalsis.

Vermicula'tion. Peristalsis.

Ver'miform. Worm-shaped. **V. appendix.** See *Appendix vermiformis.* **V. process,** middle lobe of cerebellum.

Vermif'ugal (vĕr-mif'iu-gal). Acting as a vermifuge.

Ver'mifuge (vĕr'mi-fiuj). An anthelmintic.

Vermina'tion. State of being infested with worms or vermin.

Ver'minous. Infested with or produced by worms.

Ver'mis. 1. A worm. 2. Middle lobe of cerebellum.

Ver'nal catarrh or **conjunctivitis.** Conjunctivitis coming on with spring.

Ver'nine. Alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{20}N_8O_8$, from young clover, etc.

Ver'nix caseo'sa. Layer of fatty matter covering skin of fœtus.

Verru'ca. A wart. **V. acumina'ta,** a pointed, red wart on mucous surface of genitals or anus. **V. necrogen'ica.** Same as *Anatomical tubercle.*

Ver'rucose, Ver'rucous. Covered with warts.

Verru'gas. Severe disease, endemic in Peru, resembling frambœsia, with eruption of bleeding, warty tumors.

Ver'sion. Turning; especially, turning of fœtus in utero, so as to bring it into more favorable position for delivery.

Ver'tebra. One of the thirty-two bones forming spinal column.

Ver'tebral. Pertaining to a vertebra or vertebræ. **V. arch,** neural arch. **V. canal,** the canal enclosed by the vertebral arches. **V. foramen.** 1. The foramen formed by the arch of a vertebra. 2. Vertebrarterial foramen. **V. groove,** groove outside the row of laminæ of the vertebræ. **V. ribs,** the last two ribs, connected only with the vertebræ.

Vertebrarte'rial foramen. Foramen in side of a cervical vertebra for the vertebral artery.

Ver'tebrate, Ver'tebrated. Having a vertebral column.

Vertebrochon'dral ribs, Vertebrocos'tal ribs. The eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs.

Vertebroster'nal ribs. The first seven or true ribs.

Ver'tex. The top or summit; crown of the head. **V. presentation,** presentation of vertex of fœtus in labor.

Verti'ginous (vĕr-tij'i-nus). Pertaining to or affected with vertigo.

Ver'tigo (vĕr'ti-gō). Dizziness or giddiness.

Verumonta'num. Rounded projection on floor of prostatic portion of urethra.

Vesa'lius's foramen. Occasional foramen in root of pterygoid process of sphenoid bone. **V.'s vein,** vein joining pterygoid plexus with cavernous sinus.

Vesi'ca (ve-sai'ka). A bladder.

Ves'ical (ves'i-kal). Pertaining to the bladder. **V. crises,** crises of pain in bladder in locomotor ataxia.

Ves'icant (ves'i-kant). A blistering agent.

Vesica'tion. Act of blistering; state of being blistered.

Ves'icatory. Blistering; a blistering agent.

Ves'icle (ves'i-kl). A small bladder or blister.

Vesicocer'vical. Pertaining to bladder and neck of uterus.

Vesicofixa'tion. Suturing of uterus to bladder.

Vesicoprostat'ic. Pertaining to bladder and prostate.

Vesicorec'tal. Pertaining to bladder and rectum.

Vesico-u'terine. Pertaining to bladder and uterus.

Vesicova'ginal. Pertaining to bladder and vagina.

Vesic'ula (ve-sik'iu-la). See *Vesicle.* **V. germinati'va.** See *Germinal vesicle.* **Vesiculæ semina'les.** See *Seminal vesicles.*

Vesic'ular. Pertaining to or having vesicles. **V. breathing** or **respiration,** soft, low murmur of respiration. **V. column** or **cylinder,** column of nerve-cells in posterior gray horn of cord. **V. murmur.** Same as *V. breathing.* **V. râle,** crepitant râle.

Vesicula'tion. Formation or presence of vesicles.

Vesiculi'tis (ve-sik-iu-lai'tis). Inflammation of a vesicle.

Vesiculocav'ernous. Both vesicular and cavernous.

Vesiculotympan'ic. Both vesicular and tympanic.

Vespa'jus (ves-pē'jus). Suppurative inflammation of scalp.

Ves'sel. A canal for carrying a fluid.

Vestib'ular. Pertaining to the vestibule.

Ves'tibule. Elliptical cavity of internal ear behind cochlea. **V. of the nose,** front part of nostril. **V. of the vagina,** space between clitoris and vaginal entrance.

Vestib'ulum. See *Vestibule.*

Vesti'gial (ves-tij'i-al). Forming a vestige or trace. **V. fold,** fold of pericardium representing obliterated duct of Cuvier.

Vesu'vin. Brown dye used as tissue-stain.

Vet'erinary. Pertaining to domestic animals, their diseases and treatment.

Viabil'ity (vai-a-bil'i-ti). Ability to live.

Vi'able (vai'a-bl). Able or likely to live.

Vi'al (vai'al). A small bottle.

Vi'bex, Vi'bix. Reddish streak from effusion of blood.

Vi'bratile. Moving or swaying to and fro.

Vibra'tion. A moving to and fro; an undulation.

Vi'bratory (vai'bre-to-ri). Vibrating.

Vib'rio. A genus of microbes. **V. of Metchnikoff** causes septicæmia.

Vibris'sa. One of the stiff hairs of the nostrils.

Vibur'num. Genus of plants. Bark of *V. Op'ulus,* or cramp bark, and of *V. prunifo'lium,* or black haw, is antispasmodic.

Vica'rious. Taking the place of another. **V. menstruation,** flow of blood from some other part than the vagina.

Vi'cious cicatrix. A cicatrix which causes deformity.

Vicq-d'Azyr's bundle (vik-da-zirz'). Bundle of white fibres round base of anterior nucleus of optic thalamus.

Vid'ian artery. Branch of internal maxillary accompanying V. nerve. **V. canal,** canal in sphenoid bone transmitting V. nerve and artery. **V. nerve.** See *Nerve table.*

Vie'irin. Substance from Brazilian tree, resembling quinine.

Vien'na caustic or **paste.** Mixture of caustic potassa and quicklime.

Vieussens's valve (viu-sonz'). Layer of white matter connecting superior peduncles of cerebellum and roofing fourth ventricle.

Vi'go plaster. Plaster of mercury, turpentine, lead plaster, wax, and other substances.

Villate's solution (vi-lâts'). Solution of 6 parts each of copper sulphate and zinc sulphate, 12 of solution of lead subacetate, and 70 of vinegar.

Vil'li (vil'ai). Plural of *villus.*

Vil'lose, Vil'lous. Shaggy with long hairs.

Villos'ity. State of being covered with villi.

Vil'lus, pl. *vil'li.* 1. One of the minute projections from mucous membrane of intestine. 2. One of the vascular tufts of the chorion.

Vin'culum, pl. *vin'cula.* A band or ligament. **Vin'cula ten'dinum,** folds in sheaths of flexor tendons of fingers connecting them with the bones.

Vin'egar. 1. Sour liquid containing acetic acid from fermentation of wine, cider, etc. 2. A medicinal preparation with dilute acetic acid.

Vi'nous (vai'nus). Pertaining to or resembling wine.

Vi'num (vai'num). Latin for wine.

Vi'olet-blindness. Inability to perceive violet color.

Vir'ile (vir'il). Peculiar to man. **V. reflex,** retraction of bulbocavernous muscle on tapping the penis.

Viril'ity (*vi-ril'i-ti*). Full generative power of a man.

Vir'tual cautery (vĕr'tiu-ăl). Potential cautery.

Vir'ulence. Quality of being virulent.

Vir'ulent (vir'iu-lĕnt). Poisonous; malignant.

Vi'rus. A poison existing naturally in secretions or produced by disease, and forming the infective principle of contagious diseases.

Vis, pl. *vi'res.* Latin for force. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ,** the healing power of nature.

Vis'cera (*vis'e-rą*). Plural of *viscus.*

Vis'cerad. Towards the viscera.

Vis'ceral. Pertaining to the viscera. **V. arches,** series of four lateral folds of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck. **V. clefts,** furrows between v. arches.

Visceropto'sis. Falling down of a viscus or the viscera from relaxation of abdominal walls.

Vis'cid (*vis'id*). Clammy; gluey.

Viscid'ity, Viscos'ity. The property of adhesiveness.

Vis'cin. Sticky substance from mistletoe.

Vis'cose. A gummy substance formed in viscous fermentation.

Vis'cous (*vis'kus*). Glutinous; sticky.

Vis'cus. Any one of the organs contained in the body-cavities, especially in the abdomen.

Vis'ion (vizh'un). Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Vis'ual. Pertaining to vision. **V. angle,** angle formed at the eye by rays from the extremities of an object. **V. axis,** line from point of vision in retina to the object of vision. **V. field,** space within which objects may be distinguished by the eye. **V. purple,** purple pigment in outer segment of rods of retina.

Visuo-au'ditory. Pertaining to vision and hearing.

Vi'tal. Pertaining to life. **V. capacity,** quantity of air a person can expire after a full inspiration. **V. signs,** respiration, pulse, and temperature.

Vi'talism. The theory that all bodily functions are caused by a distinct vital principle.

Vi'talist (vai'tą-list). A believer in vitalism.

Vi'tals (vai'tąlz). Organs necessary to life.

Vit'ellary (*vit'e-lĕ-ri*). Same as *Vitelline.*

Vitel'lin. Proteid from yolk of egg.

Vitel'line. Pertaining to or resembling vitellus. **V. artery,** artery of fœtus from primitive aorta to yolk-sac. **V. duct.** See *Omphalomesenteric duct.* **V. membrane,** external membrane of ovum. **V. veins,** veins of fœtus from yolk-sac to heart.

Vitellolu'tein. Yellow pigment from lutein of eggs.
Vitelloru'bin. Red pigment from lutein.
Vitel'lus. 1. The yolk of the ovum. 2. Yolk of hen's egg.
Vitili'go (*vit-i-*lai'gō). Skin disease with formation of smooth, white patches about ears, neck, face, and body.
Vitiligoi'dea. Xanthoma.
Vit'reous. 1. Glassy. 2. The v. body. **V. body** or **humor,** transparent, gelatinous substance, enclosed in a hyaloid membrane, lying between lens and retina. **V. chamber.** See *Chambers of the eye.* **V. degeneration,** hyaline degeneration. **V. electricity,** positive static electricity. **V. membrane.** 1. Internal membrane of choroid. 2. Membrane between outer root-sheath and internal layer of hair-follicle. **V. table,** the inner of the tables of the cranial bones.
Vit'riol. Any crystalline sulphate. **Blue v.,** copper sulphate.
Vi'trum (vai'trum). Latin for glass.
Vit'ular (*vit'*iu-lar). Pertaining to calves.
Vivifica'tion. Conversion of dead into living proteid matter in assimilation.
Vivip'arous (*vi-*vip'a-rus). Bringing forth live young.
Vivisec'tion. Experimental dissection of living animals.
Vivisec'tor. One who practises vivisection.
Vlem'inckx's solution. Solution of sulphurated lime.
Vo'cal. Pertaining to the voice. **V. cords,** thyro-arytenoid ligaments enclosed in mucous membrane: distinguished as *superior* or *false* and *inferior* or *true.* **V. fremitus,** vibration of chest-wall on speaking. **V. ligaments,** the true vocal cords. **V. muscle,** lower part of thyro-arytenoid muscle. **V. process,** anterior process of arytenoid cartilage, to which true vocal cord is attached. **V. signs,** signs of disease obtained by examining the voice.
Voice. Sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords.
Vo'la (vō'la). The palm or the sole.
Vo'lar (vō'lar). Pertaining to the palm; palmar.
Vol'atile (vol'a-*til*). Tending to evaporate spontaneously.
Volatiliza'tion. Act of converting into gas or vapor.
Volk'mann's canals. Passages in subperiosteal layer of bones communicating with Haversian canals.
Volsel'la. Forceps with claw-like blades.
Volt (vōlt). Unit of electromotive force.
Vol'tage (vōl'tēj). Electromotive force in volts.
Volta'ic. Pertaining to Volta, inventor of a galvanic apparatus. **V. electricity,** galvanism. **V. irritability,** irritability of muscle to galvanic current.
Vol'taism. Galvanism.
Voltam'eter. Instrument for measuring strength of galvanic current.
Volt'meter. Instrument for measuring potential in volts.
Voltoli'ni's disease. Acute purulent inflammation of internal ear with pain, delirium, and fever.
Volumet'ric analysis. Quantitative analysis by finding the volume of standard solution necessary to cause a certain reaction.
Vol'untary. Performed by means of the will.
Vol'vulus. Twisting and knotting of intestine causing symptoms of obstruction.
Vo'mer. Bone forming posterior and lower part of nasal septum.
Vo'merine (vō'mēr-*in*). Pertaining to the vomer.

Vomerobas'ilar canals. Canals formed by junction of vomer and sphenoid bone.

Vom'ica. Cavity formed in interior of an organ, especially of the lungs.

Vom'it. 1. Matter vomited. 2. An emetic.

Vom'iting. Ejection of contents of stomach through œsophagus and mouth.

Vom'ito ne'gro. Yellow fever.

Vom'itory (vom'*i*-to-rĭ). An emetic.

Vomituri'tion. Ineffectual effort to vomit.

Vom'itus. Vomiting. **V. matuti'nus,** morning vomiting in catarrh of stomach.

Von Graefe's sign (fôn-grē'fez). Inability of eyelid to move downward with eyeball.

Vor'tex. Whorl-like arrangement of muscular fibres of the heart.

Vox. Latin for voice. **V. choler'ica,** thin, squeaky voice in cholera.

Vul'canite. Vulcanized india-rubber.

Vul'nerary. Medicine promoting healing of wounds.

Vul'nerating (vŭl'nẹ-rē-*ting*). Producing a wound.

Vul'nus. A wound.

Vulsel'la, Vulsel'lum. See *Volsella.*

Vul'va. External genitals of the female.

Vul'var. Pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvis'mus. Vaginismus.

Vulvi'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvo-u'terine. Connecting vulva and uterus.

Vulvova'ginal. Pertaining to vulva and vagina. **V. glands,** small glands on each side of vulva near vagina.

Vulvovagini'tis. Inflammation of vulva and vagina.

W

W. Chemical symbol for tungsten (*wolframium*).

Wach'endorf's membrane. 1. Pupillary membrane. 2. The membranous investment of a cell.

Wa'fer (wē'fẽr). Thin sheet of substance for enclosing a dose of medicine.

Wag'ner's corpuscles. Tactile corpuscles.

Wahoo (wâ-hū'). See *Euonymus.*

Walk'ing typhoid. Typhoid in which patient will not go to bed.

Walle'rian degeneration. Fatty degeneration of nerve-fibres which are separated from their nutritive centres.

Wall'eye. Condition in which the iris is white.

Wal'nut (wôl'nŭt). See *Juglans.*

Wan'dering. Moving about freely; loosely attached. **W. cells,** leucocytes.

War'burg's tincture. A powerful diaphoretic and antiperiodic for malarial fevers.

Ward. One of the apartments of a hospital.

War'drop's operation. Distal ligation of a branch of an artery affected with aneurism.

Ware'housemen's itch. Eczema of hands from handling goods in warehouses.

Warm'ing plaster. Cantharidated pitch plaster.

Wart. An elevation on the skin, formed by hypertrophy of the papillæ.

Wash. A lotion.

Wash'erwomen's itch. Eczema on hands of washerwomen.

Wash'ing soda. Sodium carbonate.

Wash-leather skin. State of the skin in which silver will make a mark upon it.

Wast'ing palsy. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Watch'makers' cramp. Spasm of muscles of fingers in watchmakers.

Water. A clear, tasteless liquid, H_2O. **W.-bed,** mattress containing water. **W. on the brain,** hydrocephalus. **W.-brash,** pyrosis. **W. on the chest,** hydrothorax. **W.-cure,** hydrotherapy. **W.-jugs, W.-pox,** varicella.

Water-hammer pulse. Jerky pulse in which the artery suddenly collapses after full distention.

Waters. The liquor amnii.

Watt. Amount of work done by one volt of electromotive force carrying one ampere of current.

Wave theory. See *Undulatory theory.*

Wa'vy respiration. See *Interrupted respiration.*

Wax. One of several plastic matters deposited by insects and derived from plants.

Wax'y. Resembling beeswax. **W. degeneration.** 1. Amyloid degeneration. 2. Hyaline degeneration.

Wean (wīn). To accustom a nursing child to cease sucking.

Wean'ing-brash. Severe diarrhœa from change of food in weaning.

Webbed (webd). Having a membrane connecting with adjacent organs.

We'ber (vē'bĕr). Same as *Coulomb.*

We'ber's law. Law that a reaction varies as the logarithm of the stimulus. **W.'s syndrome.** See *Syndrome.*

Weep'ing eczema. Eczema with raw surface and copious exudation. **W. sinew.** Same as *Ganglion,* 2d def.

Wei'del's reaction (vaī'delz). Murexide test.

Wei'gert's method (vaī'gĕrts). Staining of nerve-fibres with hæmatoxylin.

Weight. Heaviness as measured by some standard. See TABLE OF WEIGHTS, page 401.

Weil's disease (vailz). Infectious disease with jaundice, fever, pain in muscles, and enlarged liver and spleen.

Weir-Mitchell treatment. Treatment of neurasthenia by rest, massage, and generous feeding.

Weitbrecht's retinacula (vaīt'brekts). Ligaments on neck of trochanter of femur.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst.

Werl'hoff's disease. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Wernicke's reaction (vĕr'ni-kez). Peculiar reaction of pupil when light is thrown on the retina in lateral hemianopsia.

West'phal's nucleus (vest'fâlz). Mass of nerve-cells posterior to main nucleus of trochlear nerve. **W.'s symptom,** loss of knee-jerk in locomotor ataxia.

Wet-nurse. A nurse who gives suck.

Wet pack. A wrapping of wet sheets for enveloping a patient.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.		Troy Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.
℔ 1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		℥ 1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				℥ 1	=	3	=	60
						℈ 1	=	gr. 20

TROY WEIGHT.

Pound.		Ounces.		Pennyweights.		Grains.
℔ 1	=	12	=	240	=	5760
		oz. 1	=	20	=	480
				dwt. 1	=	24

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Ton.		Hdwt.		Quarters.		Pounds.		Ounces.		Grains.
1	=	20	=	80	=	2000	=	32,000	=	14,000,000
		cwt. 1	=	4	=	100	=	1600	=	700,000
				1	=	25	=	400	=	175,000
						℔ 1	=	16	=	7,000
								oz 1	=	gr. 437.5

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE (WINE MEASURE).

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
C 1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61,440
		O 1	=	16	=	128	=	7,680
				f ℥ 1	=	8	=	480
						f ℥ 1	=	♏ 60

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
C 1	=	8	=	160	=	1280	=	76,800
		O 1	=	20	=	160	=	9,600
				f ℥ 1	=	8	=	480
						f ℥ 1	=	♏ 60

SOLID MEASURE.

Cubic Yard.		Cubic Feet.		Cubic Inches.
1	=	27	=	46,656
		1	=	1,728

DRY MEASURE.

Quarter.		Bushels.		Pecks.		Gallons.		Quarts.		Pints.
1	=	8	=	32	=	64	=	256	=	512
		1	=	4	=	8	=	32	=	64
				1	=	2	=	8	=	16
						1	=	4	=	8
								1	=	2

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The *metre*, or unit of length, at 32° F., = 39.370432 inches.
The *litre*, or unit of capacity, = 33.814 fluidounces, U.S.
The *gramme*, or unit of weight, = 15.43234874 grains.

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures.

Minims.		Cubic Centimetres.	Minims.		Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.		Cubic Centimetres.
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	1	=	30.00	21	=	621.00
2	=	0.12	30	=	1.90	2	=	59.20	22	=	650.00
3	=	0 18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89 00	23	=	680.00
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40	24	=	710.00
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00	25	=	740.00
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00	26	=	769.00
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00	27	=	798.50
8	=	0.50				8	=	236.00	28	=	828.00
9	=	0.55	Fluidrachms.			9	=	266.00	29	=	858.00
10	=	0.60				10	=	295.70	30	=	887.25
11	=	0.68	1	=	3.75	11	=	325.25	31	=	917.00
12	=	0.74	1¼	=	4.65	12	=	355.00	32	=	946.00
13	=	0.80	1½	=	5.60	13	=	385.00	48	=	1419.00
14	=	0.85	1¾	=	6 51	14	=	414.00	56	=	1655.00
15	=	0.92	2	=	7.50	15	=	444.00	64	=	1892.00
16	=	1.00	3	=	11.25	16	=	473.11	72	=	2128.00
17	=	1 05	4	=	15.00	17	=	503.00	80	=	2365.00
18	=	1.12	5	=	18 50	18	=	532.00	96	=	2839.00
19	=	1.17	6	=	22.50	19	=	562.00	112	=	3312.00
20	=	1.25	7	=	26.00	20	=	591.50	128	=	3785.00

Relative Value of Metric Fluid and Apothecaries' Measures.

Cubic Centimetres.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.		Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.		Fluidrachms.	Cubic Centimetres.		Minims.
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	**1**	=	**16.00**
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	**30**	=	**1.00**	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

Relative Value of Metric and Apothecaries' Weights.

Gramme.		Grain.	Gramme.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.
0.0010	=	$\frac{1}{64}$	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43	100	=	1543.23
0.0020	=	$\frac{1}{32}$	0.100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86	125	=	1929.04
0.0040	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.130	=	2.006	3	=	46.30	150	=	2314.85
0.0065	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73	175	=	2700.65
0.0081	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16	450	=	6944.55
0.0108	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60	550	=	8487.78
0.0162	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.300	=	4.630	7	=	108.02	650	=	10031.01
0.0324	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46	750	=	11574.26
0.0486	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90	850	=	13117.49
0.0567	=	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32	1000	=	15432.35

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Weights.

Grain.		Gramme.
1/100	=	0.00065
1/64	=	0.00101
1/60	=	0.00108
1/50	=	0.00130
1/48	=	0.00135
1/40	=	0.00162
1/36	=	0.00180
1/32	=	0.00202
1/30	=	0.00216
1/28	=	0.00259
1/24	=	0.00270
1/20	=	0.00324
1/18	=	0.00360
1/16	=	0.00405
1/15	=	0.00432
1/12	=	0.00540
1/10	=	0.00648
1/8	=	0.00810
1/6	=	0.01080
1/5	=	0.01296
1/4	=	0.01620
1/3	=	0.02160
1/2	=	0.03240
3/4	=	0.04860

Grains.		Grammes.
1	=	0.065
2	=	0.130
3	=	0.195
4	=	0.260
5	=	0.324
6	=	0.400
7	=	0.460
8	=	0.520
9	=	0.600
10	=	0.650
11	=	0.715
12	=	0.780
13	=	0.845
14	=	0.907
15	=	0.972
15.5	=	1.000
16	=	1.040
17	=	1.102
18	=	1.160
19	=	1.240
20	=	1.300
21	=	1.360
22	=	1.425
23	=	1.460

Grains.		Grammes.
24	=	1.55
25	=	1.62
26	=	1.70
27	=	1.75
28	=	1.82
29	=	1.87
30	=	1.95
31	=	2.00
32	=	2.10
33	=	2.16
34	=	2.20
35	=	2.25
36	=	2.30
37	=	2.40
38	=	2.47
39	=	2.55
40	=	2.60
42	=	2.73
44	=	2.86
48	=	3.00
50	=	3.25
52	=	3.40
56	=	3.65
58	=	3.75

Drachms.		Grammes.
1	=	3.9
2	=	7.8
3	=	11.65
4	=	15.50
5	=	19.40
6	=	23.30
7	=	27.20
Ounces.		
1	=	**31.10**
2	=	62.20
3	=	93.30
4	=	124.40
5	=	155.50
6	=	186.60
7	=	217.70
8	=	248.80
9	=	280.00
10	=	311.00
11	=	342.14
12	=	373.23
14	=	435.50
16	=	497.60
24	=	746.40
48	=	1492.80
100	=	3110.40

Whar'ton's canal or **duct.** The duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s jelly,** jelly-like tissue of the umbilical cord.

Wheal (hwīl). A white or pinkish elevation of the skin, such as is caused by a stroke of a whip.

Wheel'house's operation. A kind of external urethrotomy.

Wheez'ing. Difficult breathing attended with whistling sound.

Whey. Thin, fluid part of milk separated from the curd.

Whip-worm. The *Trichocephalus dispar.*

Whis'key. Alcoholic liquid distilled from corn, barley, potatoes, etc. **W. nose,** acne rosacea.

White arsenic. Arsenic trioxide. **W. atrophy,** atrophy of substance of nerve, leaving only white connective tissue. **W. cell** or **corpuscle.** See *Blood-corpuscle.* **W. gangrene.** gangrene in which tissues are white instead of black, from anæmia. **W. lead,** lead carbonate. **W. leg,** phlegmasia dolens. **W. matter** or **substance,** portion of brain and spinal cord having a white color and composed of medullated nerve-fibres.

Whites. Popular name for leucorrhœa.

White's operation. Removal of testicles for hypertrophy of prostate.

Whit'low. Same as *Felon.*

Whoop'ing-cough. Infectious disease, chiefly affecting children, with peculiar spasmodic cough and respiratory catarrh.

Wick'ersheimer's fluid. A liquid for preserving anatomical specimens.

Wilde's cords (wīldz). Transverse striæ of corpus callosum. **W.'s incision,** exposure of mastoid process by incision behind auricle in mastoid disease.

Wil'lis's circle. See *Circle of Willis.* **W.'s cords,** small white bands crossing superior longitudinal sinus of brain. **W.'s nerve,** the spinal accessory nerve.

Wil'low. A tree of the genus *Sa'lix.* Bark of *S. al'ba* is tonic and antiperiodic.

Wil'son's disease. Acute dermatitis with exfoliation of the cuticle.

Winck'el's disease. Disease of new-born infants with icterus, hemorrhage, cyanosis, and bloody urine.

Wind'age. Internal contusion without external injury, produced by a missile.

Wind'pipe. The trachea.

Wine. Alcoholic beverage from fermented grape-juice.

Wine'glass. A measure equal to two fluidounces.

Wing. See *Ala.* **Ws. of sphenoid,** the laterally projecting processes of the sphenoid.

Wins'low's foramen. Foramen connecting cavity of great omentum with peritoneal cavity. **W.'s ligament,** posterior ligament of knee-joint.

Win'ter itch. Itch attacking lower limbs in winter.

Win'tergreen. See *Gaultheria.*

Wintrich's sign (vin'triks). Change in pitch of percussion-note over a cavity when patient's mouth is open.

Wir'sung's canal or **duct** (vĭr'sûngz). The pancreatic duct.

Wis'dom teeth. The last molar teeth.

Witch'hazel. See *Hamamelis.*

Wolf'fian body. The primitive kidney or excretory organ of the embryo, preceding the permanent kidney. It consists of a long

tube (**W. duct**) joined at right angles by a row of tubules (**W. tubules**).

Wolf's-bane. Aconite.

Womb. The uterus.

Wood alcohol. See *Methyl alcohol.* **W. oil,** balsam of gurjun. **W. tar.** See *Tar.*

Wool fat. Lanolin.

Wool-sorters' disease. Anthrax affecting those who handle wool.

Woo'rali, Woo'rara. Same as *Curare.*

Word-blindness. Inability to recognize written or printed words as symbols of ideas. **W.-centre,** brain-centre governing the perception of meanings of words. **W.-deafness,** inability to recognize spoken words as symbols of ideas.

Work'ing distance. Distance of objective of a microscope from the object viewed at focus.

Worm-abscess. Abscess caused by the presence of worms. **W.-fever,** fever in children from intestinal worms.

Wor'mian bone. One of the small bones in the sutures between the skull-bones.

Worm'seed. See *Chenopodium.*

Worm'wood. See *Absinthium.*

Wor'sted test. See *Holmgren's test.*

Woulfe's bottle (vůl'fẹz). A three-necked bottle for washing gases or saturating liquids.

Wound. An injury in which an opening is made in the body.

Wris'berg's cartilage. Cuneiform cartilage of the larynx. **W.'s ganglion,** ganglion in superficial cardiac plexus. **W.'s nerve,** cutaneous nerve of arm from brachial plexus.

Wrist. Part connecting forearm and hand. **W.-clonus,** spasmodic contraction of muscles of hand on bending hand backward. **W.-drop,** paralysis of extensors of hand from lead poisoning or alcoholism.

Wri'ters' cramp. Painful spasm of muscles of forearm and hand from over-use in writing.

Wry'-neck. Fixed inclination of head to one side.

X

Xan'thaline (*zan'*tha-*lin*). Alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$, from opium.

Xanthelas'ma (*zan*-the-*las'* ma). Same as *Xanthoma.*

Xanthem'atin. Yellow, bitter substance from hæmatin.

Xan'thic. Yellow; containing xanthine. **X. calculus,** urinary calculus composed of xanthine. **X. oxide,** xanthine.

Xan'thine. White leucomaine, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, from bodily tissues.

Xanthochro'mia. Yellow discoloration.

Xanthocreat'inine. Yellow leucomaine, $C_5H_{10}N_4O$, from muscle-tissue.

Xanthocyano'pia. Blindness for red and green shades.

Xanthoder'ma, Xanthoder'mia. Yellow discoloration of skin.

Xanthodon'tous. Having yellow teeth.

Xanthokyan'opy. See *Xanthocyanopia.*

Xantho'ma. Disease with formation of yellow growths on skin, especially of the eyelids, in the form either of nodules (*X. tubero'sum*) or of smooth plates (*X. pla'num*).

Xan'thophane. Yellow pigment from retina.
Xan'thoplasty. Same as *Xanthoderma.*
Xanthopro'teic reaction. Test for proteids.
Xanthopro'tein. Yellow matter from treating proteids with nitric acid.
Xanthop'sia. State in which objects look yellow.
Xanthop'sin. Visual purple partially bleached.
Xantho'sis. Yellow pigment from cancer.
Xanthox'ylum. Genus of trees, whose bark is stimulant and used in rheumatism.
Xanthu'ria. Excess of xanthine in the urine.
Xenogen'esis. Alternation of generation.
Xeno'genous. Caused by a foreign body.
Xenome'nia. Vicarious menstruation.
Xeroder'ma. Dryness and roughness of the skin. **X. pigmento'sum,** disease with small brown spots on the skin, with cracking and ulceration.
Xer'oform. Compound of bismuth and tribromphenol: used in cholera.
Xero'ma, Xerophthal'mia. Dry, lustreless state of the conjunctiva.
Xero'sis. Dryness, as of the skin or of the eye.
Xerosto'mia. Dryness of the mouth.
Xerot'ic. Marked by xerosis, or dryness.
Xiphister'num. Same as *Xiphoid cartilage.*
Xiphocos'tal ligament. Ligament between xiphoid cartilage and seventh rib.
Xiphod'ymus. Same as *Xiphopagus.*
Xiphodyn'ia. Pain in the ensiform cartilage.
Xi'phoid. Resembling a sword. **X. appendix** or **cartilage,** the ensiform cartilage. **X. ligament,** the xiphocostal ligament.
Xiphop'agus. Double monster joined at pelvis and thorax.
X-rays. See *Röntgen rays.*
Xylene'. Same as *Xylol.*
Xyloi'din. Substance like pyroxylin, formed by the action of nitric acid on starch.
Xy'lol. Oily liquid, C_8H_{10}, from wood-spirit and coal-tar: mouth-wash in smallpox and clarifying agent in microscopy.

Y

Yard. A measure of three feet.
Yar'row. See *Achillea.*
Ya'va skin. Elephantiasis Arabum.
Yawn'ing. Deep, involuntary respiration with mouth open.
Yaws. See *Frambœsia.*
Y-cartilage. Y-shaped cartilage uniting ilium, ischium, and pubis within acetabulum.
Yeast. Ferment, consisting of species of schizomyces, causing fermentation in wine and beer.
Yelk. See *Yolk.*
Yel'low fever. Dangerous infectious fever of tropical America, caused by a microörganism and marked by chills, headache, pain in back and limbs, nausea, and vomiting, which later becomes black. **Y. precipitate,** yellow oxide of mercury. **Y. softening,** softening of the brain, of a yellow color. **Y. spot.** See *Macula*

lutea. **Y. wash,** lotion of 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in 1 pint of lime water.

Yer'ba san'ta. Same as *Eriodictyon.*

Yer'bine. Alkaloid like caffeine from species of *Ilex.*

Y-ligament, the iliofemoral ligament.

Yolk. 1. The nutritive part of an ovum. 2. The yellow part of a bird's egg. **Y.-cells** or **granules,** the elements composing the yolk. **Y.-sac,** the umbilical vesicle.

Young-Helmholtz theory. Theory that color-vision depends on three different kinds of fibres in the retina corresponding to the three colors,—red, green, and violet.

Young's rule. See *Introduction to dose table,* page 410.

Z

Zanalo'in. Aloin from Zanzibar aloes.

Ze'a (zī'ą). Genus of plants. Styles and stigmas of *Z. Mays* are mild diuretic.

Zed'oary. Root of species of *Curcuma,* used like ginger.

Zeis'sian glands. Sebaceous follicles opening on edges of eyelids. **Z. stye.** See *Stye.*

Zelotyp'ia. Morbid zeal; morbid jealousy.

Zen'ker's degeneration. Peculiar glassy degeneration of muscle.

Zinc (zĭnk). Bluish-white metallic element. Specific gravity, 6.9–7.2; atomic weight, 65.1.

Zin'giber (zĭn'jĭ-bĕr). See *Ginger.*

Zinn's ligament. The annular ligament of origin common to the recti muscles of the eye. **Z.'s zonule,** ring-shaped series of fibres suspending the lens of the eye.

Zn. Chemical symbol for zinc.

Zoan'thropy. Monomania in which the patient imagines himself an animal.

Zo'etrope (zō'i-trōp). Apparatus consisting of a revolving cylinder with pictures which pass across a series of slits, giving the appearance of motion to the figures.

Zo'na. 1. A girdle. 2. Herpes zoster. **Z. arcua'ta,** tunnel formed by conjoined arches of Corti. **Z. fascicula'ta,** the middle and thickest layer of cortex of suprarenal body. **Z. glomerulo'sa,** outer layer of cortex of suprarenal body. **Z. incer'ta,** anterior part of reticular formation under optic thalamus. **Z. pectina'ta,** outer portion of basilar membrane of cochlea. **Z. pellu'cida, Z. radia'ta,** the inner of the two lining membranes of the ovum. **Z. perfora'ta,** inner segment of basilar membrane. **Z. reticula'ris,** inner layer of cortex of suprarenal body. **Z. tec'ta,** segment of ear lodging the organ of Corti.

Zonæsthe'sia. Sensation as of a girdle constricting the body or some part of it.

Zo'nal stratum. Layer of white fibres on surface of optic thalamus.

Zo'nular cataract. Cataract in form of alternate layers.

Zo'nule of Zinn. See *Zinn's zonule.*

Zoobiol'ogy (zō-o-bai-ol'o-jĭ). Animal biology.

Zoochem'istry (zō-o kĕm'is-trĭ). Animal chemistry.

Zoo'genous (zo-oj'e-nus). Developed or acquired from animals.

Zoo'geny (zo-oj'e-nĭ), **Zoo'gony.** The production of animals.

Zoogloe'a (zō-o-glī'ą). A colony of microbes in a jelly-like mass.
Zoog'onous (zō-og'o-nus). Bearing living young.
Zoograft'ing. Grafting of the tissue of an animal onto the human body.
Zo'oid. Something that resembles an animal, as a spermatozoon.
Zool'ogy (zō-ol'o-ji). The science of animals.
Zoon'omy (zō-on'o-mi). Zoobiology.
Zoopar'asite. An animal parasite.
Zoopathol'ogy. Veterinary medicine.
Zooph'agous (zō-of'ą-gus). Living on animal food.
Zoopho'bia. Insane fear of certain animals.
Zo'ophyte (zō'o-fait). A plant-like animal.
Zo'osperm (zō'o-spĕrm). A spermatozoon.
Zo'ospore (zō'o-spōr). A spore moving by cilia.
Zoot'omy (zō-ot'o-mi). The dissection of animals.
Zos'ter (zos'tĕr). See *Herpes zoster*.
Zygapoph'ysis. An articular process of a vertebra.
Zygo'ma. The arch formed by junction of malar bone with zygomatic process of temporal bone.
Zygomat'ic arch. Same as *Zygoma*. **Z. process,** thin projection of bone at base of squamous portion of temporal bone.
Zygomat'icus (zai-go-mat'i-kus). See *Muscle table*.
Zy'goneure (zai'go-niūr). A nerve-cell connecting other nerve-cells.
Zy'mase (zai'mēs). Same as *Enzyme*.
Zyme, Zy'mine (zaim, zai'min). A ferment; especially, a ferment causing a zymotic disease.
Zy'mogen. A substance which may give rise to a ferment.
Zy'mogene. A microbe causing fermentation.
Zymogen'ic. Causing fermentation.
Zy'moid. A poison from decaying tissues.
Zymol'ogy. The science of fermentation.
Zymol'ysis. Digestion by means of an enzyme.
Zymom'eter (zai-mom'e-tĕr). Same as *Zymosimeter*.
Zy'mophyte. A microbe causing fermentation.
Zy'mose (zai'mōs). Invertin.
Zymosim'eter. Instrument for measuring fermentation.
Zymo'sis. 1. Fermentation. 2. The propagation and development of a zymotic disease. 3. An infectious disease.
Zymot'ic. Pertaining to or caused by zymosis. **Z. disease,** an infectious disease.

DOSE TABLE

IN BOTH APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

The doses given below are for adults. For children Young's rule should be used. Divide the age by the age plus twelve, which will give the fraction of the adult dose to be used for the child. Thus, for a child three years old, $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$, and the dose is one-fifth of the adult dose.

Narcotics should be given in only one-half this proportion, while cathartics may be employed in two or three times this proportion.

For *hypodermic* use, the dose should be one-half of that by the mouth; by the *rectum*, five-fourths of the same.

In the following table gr. = grains, dr. = drachms, m. = minims, oz. = ounces. The doses in the metric system are either grammes or cubic centimetres.

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Absinthin	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	Aconite, extr. fld.	½– 2 m.	0.033–0.133	Amyl nitrite	¼– 1 m.	0.0165–0.066
Acaroid resin	6–12 gr.	0.400–0.800	tinct.	½– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	Amylene hydrat.	1–1½ dr.	4.000–6.000
Acetal	1 dr.	4.000	tinct., Fleming's	⅔– 2 m.	0.044–0.133	Amylum iodatum	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Acetanilid. See *Antifebrin.*			Aconitine	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.000335–0.0013	Anemonin	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0 0013–0.0065
Acetone	15–20 m.	0.92 –1.23	Adonidin	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.022	Anilin	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Acetophenone	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666	Agaricin	$\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.0027–0.011	Anisum, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Acetphenetidin See *Phenacetin.*			Ailanthus, ext. fld.	10–60 m.	0 666–4.000	spiritus	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
			tinct.	10 m. 2 dr.	0.666–8.000	Antifebrin	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Acid, acetic dil.	60–90 m.	4.000–6.000	Allium, syrup	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Antihydropin	10–15 gr.	0.648–0.97
anticyclic	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.00066	Aloe, purif.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Antimonium, oxide	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
arsenous	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.00101–0.0054	ext. aq.	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200	pil. comp.	1– 3	
benzoic	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	pilulæ	1– 3		pulv.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
boric	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	pilulæ, et asaf.	2– 5		sulphide pur.	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066

carbolic	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066
chrysophanic	⅛–10 gr.	0.008–0.666
citric	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
di-iodosalicylic	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
fluoric dil.	15–20 m.	1.000–1.333
gallic	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000
gynocardic	½– 3 gr.	0 032–0.194
hydriodic, syr.	½– 3 dr.	2.000–12.00
hydrobrom. dil.	20 m. 2 dr.	1.333–8.000
hydrochlor. dil.	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666
hydrocyan. dil.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
iodosalicylic	5–10 gr.	0 324–0.666
lactic	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
nitric dil.	3–15 m.	0.200–1.000
nitrohydrochloric	1–10 m.	0.066–0.666
nitrohydrochloric dil.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
osmic	1/60 gr.	0.00108
oxalic	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066
phenylacetic	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
phosphoric dil.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
picric	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
salicylic	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
sclerotic	⅙–1½ gr.	0.033–0.100
sulphuric arom.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
sulphuric dil.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
sulphurous	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tannic	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
tartaric	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
trichloracetic	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.260
Aconite, abst.	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033
extr.	1/6–⅓ gr.	0.011–0.022
pilulæ, et ferri.	1– 3	
pilulæ, et mast.	1– 2	
pil., et myrrh.	2– 5	
pulvis, et canellæ	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.133
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct., et myrrh.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
vinum	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Aloin	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Alumen	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Aluminum hydrate	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000
Alveloz succus	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
Ammonia, aqua.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
mist.	4– 8 dr.	16.000–32.00
spiritus	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
spiritus arom.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
spiritus fœtid.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Ammonium, acetat., liquor	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00
benzoate	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
bromide	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
carbonate	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
chloride	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333
iodide	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
phosphate	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
picrate	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.033
valerianate	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Amygdala amar., aqua	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.000
amar., mist.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.000
amar., oleum	¼– 1 m.	0.0165–0.066
sulphuret	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
et potas. tart., diaph.	1/20–⅛ gr.	0.003–0.008
et potas. tart.; emet.	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
wine	1– 5 m.	0.066–0 333
Antinervin	10–15 gr.	0.648–0.97
Antipyrin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Antisepsin	6– 7 gr.	0.40 –0.46
Antispasmin	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Antithermin	3– 8 gr.	0.200–0.520
Apiol	3– 5 m.	2.000–0.333
Apocynin	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033
Apomorphine hydrochl.	1/30–1/10 gr.	0.002–0.006
Apone	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Arbutin	1/6–¼ gr.	0.011–0 016
Argentum, iodide	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066
nitrate	1/6–¼ gr.	0.011–0.016
oxide	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Arnica rad., ext.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
rad., ext. fld.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Arnica flo., tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2 000
rad., tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Arsenic, iodid.	1/20–1/10 gr.	0.003–0.006
et hydrarg. iod., liq.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Arsenit., liquor brom.	1– 4 m.	0.066–0.266
Asafœtida	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
mist.	4– 8 dr.	16.000–32.00
pilulæ	1– 4	
tinct.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000

DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Asaprol	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Calc. hippurate	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Chloral ammonium	15–30 gr.	0.400–2.000
Aspidium, ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	hypophosph.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333	butyl-	5–40 gr.	0.333–2.660
oleores	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000	iodid	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	croton-	10–25 gr.	0.666–1.620
Aspidospermin	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200	phosph. precip.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	hydrate	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
Atropine sulph.	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.00066–0.0066	santoninate	¼–¾ gr.	0.016–0.050	Chloralamide	10–30 gr.	0.666–2 000
Aurantium amar., ext. fl.	1½– 2 dr.	6 000–8.000	Calendula, tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000	Chlori, aqua	10–20 m.	0.666–1.333
amar., tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Calomel. See *Hydrarg. chlor. mit.*			Chlorodyne	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
dulcis, tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000				Chloroform	2–20 m.	0.133–1.333
Auri chlorid.	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.0013–0.002	Calumba, ext.	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666	mist.	1– 2 dr.	4 000–8.000
et sod. chlorid.	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002–0.006	ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	spirit	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Bals. tolutan., syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	tinct. comp.	20–60 m.	1.333–4.000
tolutan., tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000	Calx chlorata	3– 6 gr.	0.200 0.400	et morph., tinct.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Baptisia, ext.	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666	sulphurata	$\frac{1}{10}$–½ gr.	0.006–0.033	Chrysarobin	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333
ext. fl.	2–20 m.	0.133–1.333	Calx, liq.	½– 2 oz.	16.000–64 00	Cimicifuga, ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	syr.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Barm	2– 8 dr.	8.000–32.00	syr. lac. phos.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Cinchona	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
Belladon., abst.	$\frac{1}{10}$– 1 gr.	0 006–0.066	Camphora	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333	ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext. alc.	$\frac{1}{10}$–½ gr.	0.006–0.033	aqua	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.066–4.000
fol., ext. fl.	3– 6 m.	0.200–0.400	spirit	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
rad., ext.	⅛–¼ gr.	0.008–0.016	Rubini tinct.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333	tinct. comp.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
rad., ext. fl.	1– 3 m.	0 066–0.200	monob.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Cinchonidine, sulph.	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
tinct.	1–20 m.	0.066–1.333	Cannabin tan.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Cinchonine	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
Benzanilid	1–15 gr.	0.066–0.970	Cannabinone	¾–1¼ gr.	0.050–0.082			
Benzoin, tinct.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Cannabis ind., ext.	⅙–½ gr.	0.011–0.033			
tinct. comp.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333			
Benzonaphtol	4– 8 gr.	0.260–0.520	tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000			
Benzoyl-guaiacol.	3–12 gr.	0.194–0.780						

Berberine	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
Berberis, ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tinct.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Betin	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.260
Betol	15–40 gr.	0.970–2.600
Bismuth. et ammon. cit.	1– 5 gr.	0 066–0.333
subcarb.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
subcarb. nitr.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
Blatta orientalis	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.520
Boldine	2– 4 gr.	0.333–0.533
Boldo, tinct.	5– 8 m.	0.133–0.260
Boldoglucin	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000
Brayera	2– 8 dr.	8.000–32.00
ext. fl.	2– 8 dr.	8.000–32.00
infus.	2– 8 oz.	64.000–256.00
Bromal hydrate	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Bromoform	3–15 gr.	0.194–0 970
Brucine	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.001–0.004
Bryonia, tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Bryonin	2 gr.	0.133
Buchu, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4 000
infus.	½– 2 oz.	16.000–64.00
Butyl-chloral-hydrate	2–15 gr.	0.133–0.970
Caffeine	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
citrat.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
sodiosalicylate	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.260
Cajuput, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Calam., ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Calc. bromid.	5–30 gr.	0 333–2.000
carb. præcip.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
chlorid.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
Cantharides, tinct.	1–20 m.	0.066–1.333
Capsicum	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
oleores.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Carbo animal. purif.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
Carbon bisulph.	½– 1 m.	0.033–0.066
Cardam., tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
tinct. comp.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Cari, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Caryophyl., ol.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Cascara sagrada, ext. fl.	10–20 m.	0.666–1.333
Castanea, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Castoreum	6–15 gr.	0.400–0.970
Catechu	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
tinct. comp.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Caulophyllin	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266
Cerium oxal.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Cetrarine	1½– 3 gr.	0.099–0.200
Chaulmoogra oil	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Chenopod., ol.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Chian turpentine	7–20 gr.	0.460–1.333
Chimaphila, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Chinoidin	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
Chinoline tartrate	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Chiretta, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Chloral	1–15 gr.	0.066–1.000
sulph.	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000
Cinnamomum	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.133
ext. arom. fl.	1–30 m.	0.066–2.000
oleum	1– 5 gtt.	0.066–0.333
pulv. arom.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000
spirit.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Cocaine	½– 2 gr.	0.008–0 133
hydrochlorate	⅙– 1 gr.	0 011–0.066
phenate	$\frac{1}{12}$–⅙ gr.	0.0054–0.011
Cocculus, ext. fl.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
tinct.	2–15 m.	0.133–1.000
Codeine		
Colchicum rad.,	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
ext.	½–1¼ gr.	0.033–0.100
rad., ext. fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
sem., ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
rad., vin.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
sem., vin.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Colocynth, ext.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
ext. comp.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Condurango	20–30 m.	1.333–2.000
Coniine	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.001–0.002
Conium, abst.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
ext. alc.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext. fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Convallamarin	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Convallaria, ext.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
ext. fl.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
infus.	½– 2 oz.	16.000–64.00
Convallarin	2– 4 gr.	0,133–0.266

DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Copaiba	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Ergot, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	Ferri et ammon. cit.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
massa	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000	vin.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.000	et am. sulph.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
mist. comp.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Ergotin.	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.533	et am. tart.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
oleum	10–15 m.	0.666–1.000	Erigeron, oil	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	et mang. carb. sac.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
resin	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Eriodictyon, ext. fl.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333	et mang. iod., syr.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Coriandri, ol.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333	Erythrox., ex. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4 000	et mang. phos., syr.	1 dr.	4.000
Cornus, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Eserine	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	et pot. tartar.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Coto, tinct.	1–15 m.	0.066–1.000	Ether fortior	1/64–1/20 gr.	0.001–0.003	et quin. cit.	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333
Cotoin	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266	spirit.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	et quin. cit. sol.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
Creolin	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066	spirit. comp.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	et strych. cit.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
Creosotum	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200	spirit. nit.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000	et strych. et quin. cit.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
aqua	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Ethoxycaffeine	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Fœniculum, ol.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0 333
Creta præparat.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333	Ethyl bromide	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	Frangula, ext. fl.	½–2½ dr.	2.000–10 000
mist.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00	Eucalyptus, ex. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4 000	Fuchsin	½– 4 gr.	0.033–0.266
pulv. comp.	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000	oleum	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666	Galbanum, pil. comp.	1– 3	
Crocus, tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Galla, tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Croton chloral	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Euonymin	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200	Gambogia	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.266
Cubeba	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000	Euonymus, ext. fl.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Gaultheria, ol.	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666
ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Eupatorium, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Gelsemine	1/60–1/20 gr.	0.001–0.003
oleores	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Euphorin	7–15 gr.	0.454–1.000	Gelsemium, ex. fl.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
oleum	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Europhen	¼–1½ gr.	0 016–0,099	tinct.	8–15 m.	0.533–1.000
tinct.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Exalgin	3– 6 gr.	0.200–0.400	Gentiana, ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
trochisci	1– 3							
Cupri acetas	1/10–¼ gr.	0.006–0.016						
ammon.	1/16– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066						
arsenit.	1/100 gr.	0.00066						
sulphas	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033						
Curare	1/32–1/16 gr.	0.002–0.011						

Curarine	1/100–1/40 gr.	0.00066–0.0015
Cypripedium, ex. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Damiana, ext.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Daturine	1/120–1/60 gr.	0.0005–0.003
Dendakine	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
Dermatol	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Diastase	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Digitalin.	1/64–1/32 gr.	0.001–0.002
Digitalis	1/2–2 gr.	0.033–0.133
abstr.	1/4–2 gr.	0.016–0.133
ext.	1/6–1/2 gr.	0.011–0.033
ext. fl.	1–3 m.	0.066–0.200
infus.	1–4 dr.	8.000–16.00
tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Dioscorea, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Diuretin	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Dover's powder	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Dracontium, ex. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Duboisia, ext.	1/6–1/4 gr.	0.011–0.016
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Duboisine, sulph.	1/100–1/60 gr.	0.00066–0.001
Dulcamara, ex. fl.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Elaterin	1/30–1/2 gr.	0.001–0.0054
trit.	1/8–1/2 gr.	0.008–0.033
Elenine, ext.	1/8 gr.	0.008
tinct.	5 m.	0.308
Emetine (expectorant)	1/100–1/40 gr.	0.00066–0.0015
(emetic)	1/10–1/2 gr.	0.0066–0.033
Ergot	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
ext.	1 1/2–8 gr.	0.100–0.533
Ferri, albuminas	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
amar., vin.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.00
arom., mist.	1/2–1 oz.	16.000–32.00
arsen.	1/10–1/6 gr.	0.006–0.011
benzoas	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
bromid.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
bromid., syr.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
carb., massa.	3–5 gr.	0.200–0.333
carb., sacch.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
chlorid., liq.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
chlorid., tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
citrat.	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
citrat., liq.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
citrat., vin.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
comp., mist.	1/2–1 oz.	16.000–32.00
comp., pil.	2–5	
hypophos.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hypophos., syr.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
iodid.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
iodid., pil.	1–2	
iodid., sac.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
iodid., syr.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
lactas	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200
oxalas	1–2 gr.	0.066–0.133
oxid. hydrat.	1/2–1 oz.	16.000–32.00
phosphas	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
pyrophosphas	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
subcarbonas	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
sulph. exsic.	1/2–2 gr.	0.033–0.133
sulph. gran.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
valerianas	1–3 gr.	0.066–0.200
et ammon. acet., mist.	2–3 oz.	64.000–96.00
ext. fl.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
infus. comp.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.000
tinct.	1/2–1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Geranium, ex. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Glonoin	1/120–1/60 gr.	0.00054–0.001
Glycyrrhiza, mist. comp.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.000
pulv. comp.	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000
Gossypium, ex. fl.	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
Granatum, ex. fl.	1/2–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Grindel., ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Guaiacol	1/2–2 m.	0.033–0.133
Guaiacum, tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
tinct. am.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Guarana, ext. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Gulandra	2–3 gr.	0.133–0.200
Gurjun, bals.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Hæmatoxy., ext.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
Hamamel., ex. fl.	1–60 m.	0.066–4.000
Hazeline	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Hedeoma, ol.	2–5 m.	0.133–0.333
Helleborus niger, ext.	1/2–5 gr.	0.033–0.333
niger, ext. fl.	5–15 m	0.333–1.000
Hoang-Nan	3–5 gr.	0.200–0.333
tinct.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
Homatropin	1/8 gr.	0.022
Humulus, tinct.	1–2 1/2 dr.	4.000–10.000
ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
oleores.	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	1/2–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Hydracetin	1/4–3 gr.	0.016–0.200
Hydrang., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Hydrarg. chlor. cor.	$\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.00075–0.006
chlor. mit.	$\frac{1}{6}$– 8 gr.	0.011–0.533
cum creta	$\frac{1}{2}$–10 gr.	0.033–0.666
cyan.	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.00066–0.006
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{6}$– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066
iodid. rub.	$\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0013–0.006
iodid. vir.	$\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.006–0.022
massa	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
oxid. rub.	$\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0013–0.006
subsulph. flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.033
Hydrastin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Hydrastinine	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.0054–0 011
Hydrastis canadensis	20 m.	1.333
ext. fl.	8–30 m.	0.533–2.000
tinct.	30–90 m.	2.000–6.000
Hydrochinone	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Hydrocotyle	8–15 gr.	0.533–1.000
Hydronaphtol	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Hyoscine, hydrobr.	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.00066–0.001
Hyoscyamine, sulph.	$\frac{1}{138}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.0005–0.002
Hyoscyamus, abs.	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
ext. alc.	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Junip., oleum	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
spirit.	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12 00
spirit. comp.	4– 8 dr.	16.000–32.00
Kairine	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Kamala	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
Kara-kara	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Keroform	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0 333
Kino	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
pulv. comp.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Koussin	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000
Krameria, ext.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
syr.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 4 dr.	2.000–16.00
tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
Lactopeptine	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Lactucarium	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
ext. fl.	8–30 m.	0.533–2.000
syr.	1– 3 dr.	4.000–12 00
Laurocerasus, aq.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Lavandulæ, ol.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
spirit.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
spirit., comp.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tinct., comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8 000
Leptandra, ext.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0 200
ext. fl.	20–60 m.	1.333–4.000
Limonis, oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Menthol	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.260
Menyanthes	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Metaldehyde	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.533
Methacetin	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Methylacetanilid	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Methylal	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
Methylene blue	1$\frac{1}{2}$– 4 gr.	0.099–0.260
Monesin	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.033
Monobromacetanilid	3–15 gr.	0.200–1.000
Morphine and salts	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.003–0.033
Morrhuol	4–12 gr.	0.260–0.980
Moschus	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Mudar	2– 5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Muscarine	$\frac{1}{30}$– 1 gr.	0.002–0.066
Mussanine, pulv.	1– 2 oz.	32.000–64.00
Myrrh, tinct.	10–30 m.	0.666–2 000
Myrtol	2– 4 m.	0.133–0.260
Napelline	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	0.033–0.048
Naphtalene	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
Naphtol	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Narceine	$\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.011–0.033
Naregam., tinct.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
Nicotine	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ m.	0.003–0.006
Nitroglycerin	$\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ m.	0.000335–0.0013

Hypnal	½–1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Hypnone	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666
Ichthyol	3–4 gr.	0.200–0.266
Ignatia, abstr.	½–1 gr.	0.033–0.066
ext.	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033
ext. fl.	1–6 m.	0.066–0.400
tinct.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Indigo	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000
Ingluvin	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
Iodine, liq. com.	1–10 m	0 066–0 666
tinct.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
Iodoform	1–3 gr.	0 066–0.200
Iodol	½–2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Iodotannin, syr.	1–4 m.	0.066–0.260
Ipecac. (exp.)	⅛–1 gr.	0.011–0.066
(emet.)	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000
ext. fl.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
pulv., et opii	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
syr.	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct., et opii	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
vin.	1–60 m.	0.066–4.000
Iridin	2–4 gr.	0.133–0.260
Iris, ext.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Jalapa	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
abstr.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2 000
pulv. comp.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.00
res.	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
tinct.	½–2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Jambul	5–10 gr.	0 333–0 666
Juglans, ext.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1 333
Junip., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2 000–4.000
Lipanin	1–4 dr	4.000–16.00
Lithii benzoas.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
bromidum	5–20 gr.	0 333–1 333
carbonas	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
citras	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
salicylas	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Lobelia, acet.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
ext. fl.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
infus.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.00
tinct.	5–30 m.	0 333–2 000
Lobelin	½–1 gr.	0.033–0.66
Lugol's sol.	1–10 m.	0.066–0 666
Lupulin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
Magnesia	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
Magnesii. boro-citras	2–4 dr.	8.000–16.00
carb.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
citras, gran.	2–8 dr.	8.000–32.00
mist. et asaf.	½–4 dr.	2.000–16.00
silic. hydrat.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
sulphas	1–8 dr.	4.000–32.00
sulphis	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Maltum, ext.	1–2½ dr.	4.000–10.00
Mangan. binox	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
iodid. syr.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
sulph.	2–5 gr.	0.133–0.333
Manna	1–2 oz.	32.000–64.00
Marrub., ext. fl.	1–2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Matico, ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tinct.	½–2 dr.	2 000–8.000
Matricar., ext. fl.	8–30 m.	0.533–2.000
Menthæ pip., ol.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
pip., spirit.	1–30 m.	0.066–2.000
tinct.	½–10 m.	0.033–0.666
Nux vom.	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
abstr.	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033
ext.	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.033
ext. fl.	1–5 m.	0.066–0.333
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Opium	⅛–1 gr.	0.011–0.066
acet.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
ext.	¼–1 gr.	0.016–0.066
liq. comp.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
pil.	1–2	
pulv.	½–3 gr.	0.033–0.200
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1 333
tinct. camph.	5–75 m.	0.333–5.000
tinct. comp.	1–60 m.	0.066–4 000
tinct. deod.	5–20 m.	0 333–1.333
vin.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333
Orexine	3–9 gr.	0.200–0.600
Ouabain	$\frac{1}{1000}$ gr.	0.000066
Pambotano	18 dr.	70.000
Pancreatic liq.	1–4 dr.	4.000–16.00
Pancreatin	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
Papayotin	1–5 gr.	0.066–0.333
Paracotoin	1½–3 gr.	0.099–0.200
Paracresalol	3–30 gr.	0.200–2.000
Paraldehyde	30–60 m.	2.000–4 000
Pareira, ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.00 0
Parthenine	10–30 gr.	0 666–2 000
Pelletierinæ	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
sulphate	3–6 gr.	0.200–0.400
tannate	12–24 gr.	0.980–1.650
Pepo, res.	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000
Pepsin, liq.	2–4 dr.	8.000–16.00

MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.	MEDICINE.	APOTH. DOSE.	METRIC DOSE.
Pepsin, pur.	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	Potassii sulphas.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Sanguinarina	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.005–0.016
sacch.	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000	sulphid.	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666	Santal., ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Petrolatum	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	sulphis	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666	oleum.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Phenacetin	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	tartraboras	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Santonica	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
Phenidin	15 gr.	1.000	tartras	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Phenocoll	15 gr.	1.000	et sod. tartras.	½– 1 oz.	16.000–32.00	Santonine	1– 5 gr	0.066–0.333
Phenylurethane	7½ gr.	0.554	Propylamine	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	Santoninoxine	$\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.049–0.149
Phloridzin	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	Prun. virg., ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000	Sapo	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{128}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0013	virg., syr.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	Sarsap., ext. fl.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
pil.	1– 4		Pulsatil., ext. fl.	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333	ext. fl. comp.	½ 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
syr. comp.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000	Pyrethrum	20–60 gr.	1.333–4.000	Sassafras, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
tinct. (Thompson's)	1 dr.	4.000	Pyridine	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666	oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
oleum	1– 3 m.	0.066–2.000	Quassia, ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333	Scammonium	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
Physostig., ext.	$\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.004–0.011	ext. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000	res.	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666
ext. fl.	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200	tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000	Scilla	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200
tinct.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000	Quebracho, ext.	2– 8 gr.	0.133–0.533	acet.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Physostigmine salicyl.	$\frac{1}{128}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001	ext. fl.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000	ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
sulph.	$\frac{1}{128}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001	tinct.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	ext. fl. comp.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Phytolac., ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	vin.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00	syr.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
tinct.	8–60 m.	0.533–4.000	Quinidine and salts	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	syr. comp.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
Pichi, ext.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Quinine and salts	1–30 gr.	0.066–2.000	tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
Picis liq., syr.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00	Resorcin	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	Scoparine	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Picrine	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033	Retinol	1 gr.	0.066	Scoparius, ex. fl.	½– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000
Picrotoxin	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0011	Rheum	2–30 gr.	0.133–2.000	Scutellar., ex. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Pilocarpin. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{64}$–½ gr.	0.001–0.033	ext.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Senega, abstr.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
			ext. fl.	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000	ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
						syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
						Senegin	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066

Pilocarpus, ext. fl	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
Piper, ext. fl.	15–45 m.	1.000–3.000
oleores.	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066
Piperazin	15 gr.	1.000
Piperine	1– 8 gr.	0.066–0.533
Piperonal	15 gr.	1.000
Piscidine, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Plumbi acetas	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
iodid.	¼–½ gr.	0.016–0.033
Podophyll. abs.	¼– 1 gr.	0.016–0.066
ext	½–1½ gr.	0.033–0.100
ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
res.	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.033
Podophyllotoxin	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0011–0.006
Polygonum, ext.	1– 5 gr.	0.066–0.333
ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Potassii acetas	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
arsen., liq.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
bicarb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
bitart.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
brom.	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
carb.	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333
chloras	2–20 gr.	0.133–1.333
citras	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
citras, liq.	2– 4 dr.	8.000–16.00
citras, mist.	½– 1 oz.	16.000–32.00
cyanid.	$\frac{1}{16}$–⅛ gr.	0.004–0.008
ferrocyanid.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hypophosph.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
iodid.	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
liquor	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
nitras	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
permang.	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
mist., et sod.	2 dr. 1 oz.	8.000–32.00
pil	1– 3	
pil. comp.	2– 5	
pulv. comp.	30–60 gr.	2.000–4.000
syr.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
syr. arom.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
tinct.	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00
tinct. arom.	30–75 m.	2.000–5.000
tinct. dulc.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
vin.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Rhus glab., ex. fl.	30–60 m.	2.000–4.000
tox., ext. fl.	1– 6 m.	0.066–0.400
tox., tinct.	$\frac{1}{10}$– 1 m.	0.006–0.066
Ricin., oleum	1– 8 dr.	4.000–32.00
Rosa, ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Rubidium-ammonium bromide	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Rubus, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
Rumex, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Rusot	20–30 gr.	1.333–2.000
Ruta, ext. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
oleum	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
Sabina, ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
oleum	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200
Saccharin	½– 2 gr.	0.016–0.133
Safrol	20–30 m.	1.333–2.000
Salicin	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
Salol	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
Sanguin., acet.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
ext. fl.	5–15 m.	0.333–1.000
tinct.	5–60 m.	0.333–4.000
Senna	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000
confect.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
ext. fl.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.00
infus. comp.	1– 2 oz.	32.000–64.00
syr.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
Serpent., ext. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
tinct.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Sinapis, ol. vol.	⅛–¼ m.	0.008–0.0165
Sodii acetas	15–60 gr.	1.000–4.000
arsenas	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006
arsenas, liq.	2–15 m.	0.133–1.000
benzoas	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
bicarb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
bisulph.	3–10 gr.	0.200–0.666
boras	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
brom.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
carb.	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
chloras	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
chloras, liq.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000
chlorid.	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000
dithiosalicylate	3 gr.	0.200
formate	⅜–1½ gr.	0.026–0.080
hypophosph.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
hyposulph.	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333
iodid.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
liquor	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
nitras	1– 2 oz.	32.000–64.00
nitris	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
paracresotate	1–20 gr.	0.066–1.333
phosphas	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000
salicylas	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000
santoninas	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666

DOSE TABLE (*continued*)

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.	Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Sodii sulphas	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333	Tetronal	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333	Valerian., abstr.	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000
sulphis	5–20 gr.	0.333–1.333	Thalline	2–15 gr.	0.133–1.000	ext.	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
sulphocarb.	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	sulphate	4– 8 gr.	0.160–0.518	ext. fl.	10–30 m.	0.666–2.000
telluras	$\frac{2}{3}$– $\frac{4}{5}$ gr.	0.018–0.052	Theine (hypo.)	$\frac{1}{6}$– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066	oleum	2– 5 m.	0.133–0.333
Somnal	30 m. 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Theobromine.			tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Sozoiodol	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	See *Cocaine.*			tinct. amm.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Sparteine	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133	Thermodin	8–10 gr.	0.518–0.666	Verat. vir., ex. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333
sulphate	$\frac{1}{10}$–1$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.006–0.099	Thiol	2–10 gr.	0.133–0.666	tinct.	3–10 m.	0.200–0.666
Spigelia, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	Thiosinamin	4$\frac{1}{2}$– 7 gr.	0.243–0.454	Veratrine	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.001–0.006
et sen., ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Thymacetine	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333	Viburn., ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
infus. comp.	1– 3 oz.	32.000–96.00	Thymol	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133	Viola, ext. fl.	2–10 m.	0.133–0.666
Stillingia, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000	Tiglii, oleum	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 m.	0.033–0.133	Warburg's tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$– 1 dr.	2.000–4.000	Tolypyrine	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Xanthium		
Stramon., ext.	$\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.011–0.033	Tolysal	15–30 gr.	1.000–2.000	specios.	10–20 gr.	0.666–1.333
ext. fl.	1– 5 m.	0.066–0.333	Tonga, ext. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	2.000	Xanthoxy., ex. fl.	15–30 m.	1.000–2.000
tinct.	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Tribromphenol bismuth	$\frac{1}{2}$– 4 gr.	0.033–0.260	Xylol	1– 2 gr.	0.066–0.133
Strontium, bromide	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000		7 gr.	0.454	Yerba reuma	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666
iodide	5–60 gr.	0.333–4.000	Trillin	2– 4 gr.	0.133–0.260	Zea, ext. fl.	1– 2 dr.	4.000–8.000
lactate	2–2$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	8.000–10.000	Trimethylam., hydrochl.	1– 3 gr.	0.066–0.200	infus.	ad lib.	
Stroph., tinct.	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666	Trional	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000	Zedoary	8–30 gr.	0.518–2.000
Strophanthine	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001	Triphenin	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000	Zinc, acetate	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Strychnine and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.001–0.0065	Tritic., ext. fl.	1– 4 dr.	4.000–16.000	bromide	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Succin., oleum	5–10 m.	0.333–0.666	Trypsin	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	cyanide	$\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.004–0.008
Sulphonal	5–30 gr.	0.333–2.000	Turpent., Chian.	3– 5 gr.	0.200–0.333	iodide	$\frac{1}{2}$– 2 gr.	0.033–0.133
Sulphur	10–60 gr.	0.666–4.000	Ulexine	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.006	oxide	1–10 gr.	0.066–0.666
Sumbul, ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	Upas tieuté, ext.	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.033	phosphide	$\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.0013–0.003
			Ural, Uralium	15–45 gr.	1.000–2.916	subgallate	1– 4 gr.	0.066–0.260
						sulphate (em.).	10–30 gr.	0.666–2.000

tinct.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Uranium, nitrate	⅙– 1 gr.	0.011–0.066	sulpho-ichthy-		
Svapnia	½– 2 gr.	0.033–0.200	Urea	10 gr.	0.666	olate	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Tanacet., ol. . .	1– 3 m.	0.066–0.200	Urethane . . .	10–15 gr.	0.666–1.000	valerianate . .	½– 3 gr.	0.033–0.200
Taraxac., ext. . .	5–15 gr.	0.333–1.000	Uricedin	7–15 gr.	0.454–1.000	Zingib., ext. fl.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000
ext. fl.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000	Uropherin . . .	15 gr.	1.000	oleores. . . .	½– 1 gr.	0.033–0.066
Terebene	5–20 m.	0.333–1.333	Urotropine . . .	7–30 gr.	0.454–2.000	syr.	½– 2 dr.	2.000–8.000
Terebinthinæ, ol.	5–30 m.	0.333–2.000	Ustilag., ext. fl.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000	tinct.	15–60 m.	1.000–4.000
Terpin hydr. . .	5–10 gr.	0.333–0.666	Uva ursi, ext. fl.	10–60 m.	0.666–4.000			

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